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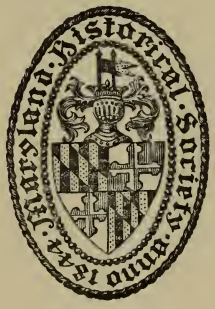

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXIV. MARCH, 1929. No. 1.

MARYLAND PHYSICIANS AT THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,

JANUARY 1775 TO THE CESSATION OF ARMS, APRIL 1783.

HENRY J. BERKLEY, M. D.

In compiling this list of the State Medical Men of the times of the Revolution in British North America, a review of the existing literature on this subject must be offered to the reader. Toner, in his *Medical Men of the Revolution*, had access to material in the Library of Congress which I have had no opportunity to revise. It is probable, that in a few instances, he has been misled by improper orthography of names; the writing of the period, especially in the spelling of surnames, being notoriously defective. When he is cited as the sole authority for a name, I have followed his spelling; otherwise, when the same name occurs repeatedly in the Maryland Archives, and is differently given, we have followed the latter. The part of Dr. Quinan's work (*Annals of Baltimore*, 1884), on the physicians of the Revolutionary times, is quite short, and his list is not full. He did not, apparently, have access to the same literature as Dr. Toner, nor is his list as complete as that of the latter physician.

Dr. Cordell's book, the *Medical Annals of Maryland,* published in 1903, is largely concerned with the Founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of this State, and disregards many prominent physicians of the towns and counties that did not belong to it. It is further divided into three sections, and while there are the names of many physicians in the text that are not members of the State Faculty, but at large, they are not always registered in the index. This makes finding them difficult, as in reading page by page, there is no other way than to trust one's memory, which is often fallacious. Nevertheless, Dr. Cordell's book is the most valuable source of information we have to draw from concerning the eighteenth-century physicians, even more valuable than the Archives of the State in many ways. The Archives fail to mention the medical men of the Revolution who though natives of this State did not serve under its banners, for instance, Dr. Samuel Stringer, Director of the Hospitals of the Northern Department, a native of Frederick County; Dr. Ennals Martin, of Talbot County, who only graduated in Philadelphia in time to assume charge of the Hospitals at Bethlehem, Pa., or Dr. James McHenry, of Baltimore County, who went to the front at Boston immediately after receiving the doctorate.

In a few other books have been found sources of information, notably the several Scharf Histories of Maryland, *Chronicles of Baltimore* and *History of Baltimore City and County*; Heitman's List, Mrs. Richardson's *Sidelights to Maryland History*, Riley's *Annals of Annapolis*, and a recently acquired Ledger, now in the Maryland Historical Society, that of an Annapolis and Londontown Merchant by the name of Davidson.

The printed *Archives of Maryland* examined were Volumes XI, XII, XVI, XVIII, XXI, XLIII, XLV, and in manuscript, Liber C. B. No. 24, and Liber No. 78. Indexes were not used but the pages read one by one.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Charles Fickus, Librarian, for much courtesy and assistance.

A List of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Revolutionary Period, 1775-1783, in Maryland.

Ahl, John Peter, 1748–1827, physician, who came to Baltimore in 1772, and settled there. Surgeon's Mate to Col. Armand's Maryland Legion, 1776; wounded at White Plains. Was in the service from 1776 to 1783, his last duty being under Gen. Muhlenberg.
Cordell, Toner.

Alexander, John R., Surgeon's Mate. His name does not appear in the Archives of the State. Quinan, Toner.

Anderson, James M., 1752–1820. Chestertown, Kent County. He served as a private in the Continental Army, graduating at Philadelphia after the war. One of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Cordell, Davidson's Ledger.

Anderson, John, probably of Frederick County. Appointed hospital surgeon by order of the Governor and Council, April, 1777. There is no further record. Arch. XVIII.

Annan (or Annim), William, Annapolis, Ann Arundel County. Appointed Surgeon's Mate to Col. Hall's Battalion, 1776, by order of the Council.
Quinan, Arch. XII.

Andrews, Thomas, Harford County. On Committee of Safety, 1774–5; begins practice in Baltimore Town, 1776; State prover of arms, 1776.
Quinan, Toner, Cordell.

Archer, John, 1741–1810. Major of militia, 1775; Harford County Delegate to the Annapolis Convention, 1775; chairman of the Committee of Observation, 1775; first graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College; Judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford County, 1782.
Toner, Cordell, Arch. XI.

Archer, Robert Harris, Harford County. Appointed by Council in 1779 as surgeon of the 27th Regulars. Quinan.

Ashman, Charles. Appointed in 1777, by order of the Council, a hospital surgeon. Arch. XVIII.

Baker, William, —— (d. 1812), of Frederick County. On the Frederick Committee of Correspondence, 1775; paid by order of the Council £14. 2. 3. for military services, 1782; one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State.
Cordell, Liber C. B., No. 24.

Bates, James. A local practitioner of medicine at Lower Marlboro, Calvert County, 1775–6. No known military service. Arch. XI.

Beanes (or Beans), William, 1749–1823, Port Tobacco and Upper Marlboro, Prince Georges County. On Committee of Observation of that county, 1776; surgeon Maryland Marching Militia; surgeon in General Hospital, 1777; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty.
Toner, Cordell, Arch. XVI.

Beans, Culmore, Calvert County. Appointed by order of Council as assistant surgeon to the 6th Maryland Regiment, June, 1777; resigned October, 1777. Arch. XI.

Beard, William, Ann Arundel County. Practiced in Annapolis; removed to Baltimore in 1776; assistant surgeon to Dr. Wiesenthal on State ship *Defence*, 1776. Cordell, Arch. XI.

Bishop, Smith. Surgeon Capt. Watkins' Company, 1777. Paid £75 by order of Council. Toner, Arch. II.

Bond, John T., Calvert County. Appointed by the Council to receive loans for the State from the people of that county for the year 1779. Arch. XII.

Bordley, William, 1721–17, Ann Arundel County. On Committee of Observation of that County, 1776; Lieutenant of the County, 1777; paid by Council £32, for services. Toner, Cordell, Arch. XII, XVI.

Boyer, N. A., Fredericktown, 1770. No military mention. Scarff.

Bourke, Thomas. Captain and surgeon of militia at Cambridge, Eastern Shore; was paid by order of Council £45 for services. Toner, Arch. XI, XII.

Boyd, John. Member of the Committee of Safety of Baltimore County, 1774; on Committee of Correspondence of the same County, 1776; authorized to sign "bills of credit" by Congress, 1776; paid by the Council £22, for medicines for the militia. Quinan, Arch. XI, XII.

Boyde, Benjamin. Member of the Annapolis Convention and Committee of Observation of Baltimore County. (It is probable that this name is an error of Toner's for Dr. John Boyd.) Toner.

Brehm, James. Paid by order of Council £12. 11. 0. by Council for services. Arch. XII.

Brehon, ———, of St. Mary's County, 1776. Ordered by the Council to deliver to Timothy Bowes all books on physic in his possession. Brehon, it would appear from the Archives, had recovered certain medical books from the wrecks of the British fleet off St. Georges Island, Potomac River, after the retirement of Lord Dunmore's ships, and had refused to give them up to the local authorities. Arch. XII.

Briscoe, John Hanson, St. Mary's County. Surgeon to Col. Smallwood's and the 2nd Maryland Regulars; served for the greater part of the war with the Maryland troops, 1776. Toner, Arch. XII.

Brogden, William, Lower Ann Arundel County, 1778. No military service found; a member of the South River Club. Richardson.

Brown, D. On Toner's list as surgeon; name not found elsewhere. Toner.

Brown, Gustavus, 1748–1804, Port Tobacco, Prince George County. Delegate Provincial Council, 1774; Judge, Charles County, 1776; member of Constitutional Convention, 1788; in 1776 had an inoculation hospital for smallpox at Port Tobacco for the troops. Hayden, Va. Gen.

Browne, James. Surgeon Capt. James Kent's Queen Anne County Militia, February, 1776. Toner, Arch. XI.

Bruce, Walter, Nottingham, Prince George County, 1776. He had only local service, and was paid a small amount by order of Council. Arch. XI.

Brownson, Nathaniel, a native of St. John's Parish, near Savannah, Georgia. Surgeon-in-Chief of Southern Department during the Revolutionary War; was in attendance on the hospitals at Annapolis and Port Tobacco, 1778, in Maryland. In 1780 the Council of Safety paid him £1000 for "extraordinary services" agreeable to the "resolution of Congress." Toner, Arch. XIV.

Buchannon, George, of Baltimore County. This physician was on the Committee of Safety of the County in 1776. Arch. XVI.

Budde, George. Naval surgeon, 1777. Toner, Arch. XI.

Calvert, Jonathan. Surgeon-mate to Col. Hanson's Regiment; served until 1783. Quinan.

Carroll, Charles, of Annapolis. Ardent patriot; no military service; d. 1775. Arch. XLV.

Charleton, Thomas. Surgeon. Arch. XVI.

Cheney, Andrew Francis. Committed by "order of Council" to custody of Captain Brown in Annapolis, offense not stated, 1777; was later paid by order of Council £9. 4. 0. for medical services. Arch. XVI, XXI.

Christie, Thomas. Surgeon Maryland line, 1778–1782, acting in Col. Harrison's Regiment. Quinan.

Church, Samuel. Surgeon assistant on State ship *Defense*, 1776. Arch. XVIII.

Claggett, Samuel. Was in the State service as "Commissioner of Supplies" 1781, Prince George County. Arch. XLV.

Claggett, Thomas, a son of Bishop Claggett, of Prince George County. A practitioner in the above County, 1781; probably surgeon in militia company. Liber C. B. 24.

Coale, Richard. Surgeon-assistant in Maryland State Navy, 1776. Quinan.

Coale, Samuel Stringer, 1754–1798. Was employed by the State at the saltpetre works, 1776; appointed surgeon, 1776; began practice of medicine in Baltimore, 1778. Toner, Quinan.

Coats, John, 1751–1810. Served in Revolutionary Army; wounded in Arnold's expedition; came to Easton, Md., 1780, from Pennsylvania; member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Cordell.

Cochran, ———, "Near Head of Elk," Cecil County. Attended Col. Stone, who had been wounded, 1778. Arch. XVI.

Coulter, John, 1751–1823. This physician came to Baltimore from Ireland in 1773. He was a surgeon on the Maryland ship *Defense* in 1776. He was surgeon to the Military Hospitals at Baltimore, 1776. He was also a member of the convention to ratify the Constitution of the State. Cordell, Arch. XI.

Cradock, John, 1749–1794, of the "Garrison Forest," Baltimore County.

Major 2nd Battalion Infantry, 1776; member of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, 1775; Justice of the Peace of Baltimore County, 1781; elected to the House of Delegates in 1782; never practiced. Quinan, Arch. XLV.

Cradock, Thomas, a brother of the above. On Committee of Observation of Baltimore County, 1775; surgeon Capt. Plunkett's Company, Continental Army; one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State. Toner, Cordell, Arch. XLV.

Craig, ———. A surgeon of State Militia, 1776; probably served in the Continental Line. Toner.

Craik, James, 1730–1814. Born in Scotland; came to Virginia in 1750; surgeon Col. Fry's Regiment, 1754; with Washington at Braddock's defeat; on the Ohio with Washington, 1770; settled at Port Tobacco, 1771; assistant director General Army Hospitals, 1777; at Annapolis and Port Tobacco, 1777; in army service, 1776–1783; surgeon general under Washington; Washington's private physician. Hayden, Va. Gen.

Crockett, Samuel. Recommended as surgeon by Dr. John Archer, of Harford County, in a letter to the Council; his name does not occur in the Archives; it is probable that he was from outside this State. Letter of Archer.

Crawford, John. Born in England in 1746; mentioned by Quinan as having been in practice in Baltimore in 1776, which is probably an error for 1796, as he did not come to America until the later date. Quinan.

Dashiell, William A., Eastern Shore of Maryland. Surgeon's mate, 1776, appointment by Council; surgeon Col. Gist's Regiment, 1777; surgeon Gen. Smallwood's 1st Maryland Battalion, 1778; served in the army to 1782. Quinan, Arch. XI.

Davidson, James, 1743–1811. Born in Scotland; settled at Corsica Creek, Queen Anne County, 1771; attends as surgeon the militia of the County, 1777; requests medicines for them from Council, 1780; a founder of the State Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Arch. XLV.

Denwood, Levin. Surgeon's mate, appointed by the Council, Oct., 1779; surgeon 3rd Maryland Regiment of Infantry, 1780; surgeon 7th Regiment, Continental Line, Oct., 1780; letters to Council for supplies, 1780; was surgeon to Smallwood's Brigade in the Southern campaign; served to 1784; member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland. Quinan, Arch. XXI, XLIII, XVIII, XLV.

Digges (or Diggs), Joseph. On Committee of Observation of Charles County, 1776; surgeon to Militia of that County, 1777–8; in 1778 his health failed and he went to Bermuda by especial permission of the Council. Toner, Arch. XVI.

Diggs, William. Appointed second surgeon to "Maryland Marching Militia," Sept., 1777. This person may be the above Joseph Diggs, erroneously called William in the Archives. Arch. XVII, XVI.

Dorsey, John. A surgeon recommended to the Council by Dr. Wiesenthal and appointed, 1777; surgeon 5th Maryland Regiment, 1778. Toner, Arch. XXI.

Dorsey, Nathan. A surgeon on Maryland ship *Defense*, 1776. Toner.

Downing, Richard. A surgeon's mate to Griffith's Flying Corps, 1776; commissioned by the Council in 1776. Quinan, Arch. XII.

Edmonston, Samuel, hospital surgeon, Annapolis, 1776. Arch. XLV.

Egan, John Reader. Recommended by William Fitzhugh, of Rousby Hall, Patuxent River, to Gov. Lee for appointment as military surgeon. No action by the Council seems to have been taken. Arch. XLV.

Elbert, John L., probably of Talbot County. Surgeon's mate, 1776; surgeon to a Maryland Regiment at Baltimore, 1776; apothecary to Southern Army, 1781; in general practice in Baltimore, 1783; served in army until 1783; member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland. Toner, Quinan, Arch. XVIII, XLV.

Edelin, Richard, of Leonard Town, St. Mary's County, 1777. No record of military service. Arch. XI.

Fendall, Benjamin, Charles County. Paid £22. 5. 6. for medical services to militia, May, 1782. Only notice in Archives. Liber No. 78, Arch. XLIII.

Finley, ———, Baltimore Town. Applicant for surgeoncy. Recommended by Dr. Wiesenthal to Council. Toner, Arch. XII.

Fisher, Adam, Frederick County. On Council of Safety, Frederick, 1776; in military service 1776–1783; paid by order of the Council. Noted patriot of Frederick City. Arch. XVI, XLIII.

Fisher, John, Frederick Town, Frederick County. A German emigrant to that County in 1770. No record of military service. Scarff.

Gale, George, Baltimore Town. Surgeon to Matross Company, 1777. Toner, Quinan.

Goodwyn, Lyde, 1725–1801, Baltimore Town. In 1781 surgeon to Baltimore Light Dragoons; served at Yorktown with Col. Ruxton Moore's command; surgeon to Baltimore Troop, 1783; Judge of the Orphans' Court, 1783; one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Quinan, Arch. XLV.

Gordon, James. Imported medicines for the use of the army, 1783. (Uncertain as to doctorate.) Cordell.

Grant, Daniel. Furnished rooms for the meetings of the Committee of Safety at Annapolis, 1776. Toner, Arch. XI.

Gray, James, Baltimore County. On Committee of Observation of that County, 1776. Toner.

Griffith, John, Baltimore Town. In hospital service there, 1781. Toner.

Hall, Joseph, Ann Arundel County. Commissioned by the Council as surgeon, 1776; surgeon Col. Murdoch's Battalion, 1777; surgeon Griffith's Battalion, 1778. Quinan, Toner, Arch. XII, XVI.

Hall, Josias Carvell, 1746–1814. On Committee of Observation, Harford County, 1774; a signer of the Harford County Declaration of Independence, 1775; Lieut. Col. 9th Infantry, Maryland Line, 1776; Col. 4th Battalion Regulars, 1777; Delegate to Congress, 1785; member of the Governor's Council, 1786; member of the Maryland Order of the Cincinnati. Quinan, Cordell, Arch. XVIII.

Hall, William. Surgeon, 1778. Toner.

Hammond, J. W., of Annapolis, Ann Arundel County, 1775. Arch. XII.

Hanson, Elisha, Calvert County. Appointed surgeon's mate, 1780; served until 1782. Liber C. B. No. 24.

Hanson, Samuel, Calvert County. Appointed surgeon to Col. Baker Johnson's Battalion, September, 1777. Arch. XVI.

Harrison, Elisha, 1762–1819, Cecil County. Application to Council for surgeoncy, 1781; examination by Dr. Murray; surgeon's mate Maryland Line, 1781; member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Cordell, Arch. XLV.

Harrison, Harris. Surgeon, 1776. Quinan.

Harrison, Joseph, of Baltimore Town. Began practice there in 1779; surgeon to the galley *Conqueror* of the State, 1779. Quinan, Cordell.

Harwood, Richard, Ann Arundel County. Member of S. River Club, 1780. Richardson.

Hart, John O'Dell. The Council ordered him to be taken into custody as seditious by Capt. Guilford, 1777; a memorial in his defense was presented to the Governor by Chas. Carroll of Carrollton; thereafter he was confined to the Western Shore of the State; was afterwards paid by Council for medical services. Arch. XVI.

Haynie, Ezekiel, 1750–1803, of Princess Anne, Somerset County. Born in Northumberland County, Va.; served in various military capacities, 1776–1781; commissioned as surgeon 1st Maryland Regulars, Col. Otho Williams; surgeon Smallwood's Brigade in Southern campaign; captured by British and released in 1784; member of the Maryland Order of the Cincinnati; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State. Quinan, Cordell, Arch. XVIII, XXI.

Hazlett, Moses. Began practice in Baltimore, 1775. No known military service. Cordell.

Hindman, John Talbot County. Appointed by the Council 1776, discharged 1778; surgeon to his brother's company of Militia, 1776; surgeon Capt. Goldsborough's Company, Flying Corps, 1778. Arch. XI, XII, XVIII.

Howard, Ephraim, of Kent or Queen Caroline County. A member of the Convention, 1775; manufacturer of saltpetre for the army, 1776; surgeon Capt. Thomas Dorsey's Battalion, Sept., 1777; manufacturer of intrenching tools for the army, 1781. Cordell, Toner, Arch. XI, XII, XVI, XLIII, XLV.

Howard, Thomas Henry, of Baltimore Town. Surgeon's mate, 1776; sur-

geon Baltimore Battery, 1776; surgeon Militia Battalion, 1777; surgeon Matross Company at Annapolis, 1777. Quinan, Arch. XII.

Horner, Gustavus. Surgeon assistant in General Hospital Corps, 1780; accounts passed by the Council, 1781; paid by the Council $2,000 for services. Arch. XLV.

Houston, ———. Ordered by Council to accompany deserters from the Eastern Shore forces to Annapolis, they being "a menace to the State," 1781. Arch. XLV.

Hulse, Randall. Civil surgeon in Baltimore, 1780 to 1782; returned to England in that year, being a royalist. Cordell.

Ireland, John. Committee of Observation. No mention in Archives. Toner.

Jenifer, Daniel, of St. Thomas, Port Tobacco, Prince George County. A member of the Council of Safety of the Western Shore; active throughout the war in Charles and Prince George Counties, mainly in civilian duties; surgeon to Capt. Beall's Prince George Company; a man of great prominence in his locality; services continued throughout the war; Judge of the Court of Appeals of Prince George County, 1779–80. Arch. XVIII, XLV.

Jenifer, Daniel, of St. Thomas, Jr. Son of the above. Surgeon by appointment of Council in 1776, served to 1782; assistant to Dr. Briscoe, 1776–7 in Independent Corps; surgeon to General Hospitals, Continental Army; surgeon at St. Georges Camp, Potomac River, St. Mary's County, at the time of Lord Dunmore's invasion; resigns to Gen. Smallwood and resignation accepted; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State; a member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland. Toner, Cordell, Arch. XLV.

Johnson, Edward, of Lower Marlboro, Prince George County, Patuxent River. On Committee of Observation of that County, 1776; establishes saltpetre works at Lower Marlboro, 1776. This Dr. Johnson seems to have been rather a chemist than physician, as he writes at length in technical terms of the virtues of sodium chloride. Arch. XI, XII.

Johnson, John, probably of Prince George County. Surgeon's mate to Griffith's Battalion, 1776; recommended by Dr. Wiesenthal and appointed by the Council; surgeon in the General Hospital, 1777; paid by order of the Council £200 for services in 1780; in charge of the Annapolis Hospitals, 1780; remained in the service until 1783. Cordell, Quinan, Arch. XII, XXI.

Keene, Samuel Y. Surgeon's mate to Maryland Battalion, 1777; in Gen. Green's Command, 1778–81. He seems to have been appointed by Gen. Green and to have served as surgeon until 1783. A member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland. Quinan, Arch. XLV.

Keerl, Henry. Arrived at Baltimore from Germany in 1782, and practiced medicine in that town. No known military service. Cordell.

Kennedy, Benjamin, of Baltimore Town. Receives an order from the Council to pay him £44 for medicines furnished the troops. Arch. XI.

Kennedy, Patrick. Born in Ireland, and an emigrant from there; began practice in 1776, but a year later, disapproving of the methods of the patriots, left, and is "now with the enemy in New York City" (Gen. Gist to Gov. Johnson). Quinan, Arch. XVIII.

Kilty, William, 1758–1821, of Maryland. Surgeon's mate, appointed by the Council, April, 1776; surgeon 1778 of the 5th Maryland Regiment, of Smallwood's Brigade; surgeon 4th Regiment, 1780; surgeon 3rd Regiment, 1780; member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland; Chancellor of the State of Maryland, 1820. Arch. XXI, XIV.

Kirby, Benjamin. Paid by order of Council £5 for medical services, 1778. Arch. XLIII.

Knood, Samuel T. Surgeon's mate to militia, 1778; member of the Order of the Cincinnati from Maryland. Toner.

Labesius, John. Began practice in Baltimore Town, 1779. No known military service. Cordell.

Lajournade, Alexander. Surgeon's mate in artillery. No mention in Archives. Toner.

Lemmon, Robert. On Committee of Observation of Harford County, 1776. Toner, Cordell.

Love, Thomas, 1753–1821. In 1776 the Council orders payment to him of the expenses of the Baltimore Committee of Safety; in 1782 he began practice in Baltimore County; member of the Legislature, 1801–1803; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Arch. XI.

Lyles, Robert. Applicant for a surgeoncy, there being "a vacancy in the line"; ordered by the Council that Dr. Murray examine him, 1781; accepted. Arch. XLV.

Mackenzie, Samuel. Ordered by the Council in 1776 to procure medicines for the army; in 1777 received orders from the Continental Congress to procure equipment for the army; director Military Hospitals at Baltimore, 1778. Toner, Quinan, Arch. II, XVI.

Manis, James. Surgeon in the Continental Line; a member of the Order of the Cincinnati from Maryland. No mention in Archives. Toner.

Marshall, Thomas. Senior surgeon in the Hospital Department. Toner. It would appear that Dr. Marshall afterwards became a captain in the Maryland Line, as he is always mentioned in the Archives with this title. A member of the Order of the Cincinnati from Maryland. Arch. XLV.

Marshall, William, Prince George County. Surgeon's mate to the 2nd Maryland Regiment, Col. Thomas Woolford, 1778; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell.

Martin, Ennals, 1758–1834, of Talbot County. Surgeon's mate by order of Continental Congress, June, 1777; served as surgeon to 1782; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty; was stationed at the Bethlehem, Pa., Hospital the greater part of the Revolutionary War. Toner, Cordell, Arch. XI.

McHenry, James, 1753–1816. A native of Ireland, resident in Baltimore County; became assistant surgeon, 1775, and was sent to the Boston front; served in the army until 1783, then returned to Baltimore; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington; aide to Gen. Washington, 1778; a member of the Maryland Legislature, 1787; a member of the United States Constitutional Convention, 1787; Secretary of War, 1796–1800. Cordell, Quinan, Arch. XLV.

McKay, ———, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Written to by a Mr. Robinson, a patient under his care. Arch. XLV.

Miller, Findlay. A surgeon to the 26th Maryland Regulars. Toner.

Molleson, William. On a Committee of Correspondence. Toner.

Morris, James. A Continental military surgeon. Not mentioned in the Archives. Toner.

Morrow, David. A Continental military surgeon; a member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland. Toner, Arch. XII.

Morrow, Samuel. Appointed surgeon to Col. Hall's Battalion, 1776; a member of the Order of the Cincinnati of Maryland. Toner.

Murray, James, 1739–1819, of Annapolis, Ann Arundel County. One of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, 1775; colonel in the medical service, 1776; in 1776, one of a committee for the establishment of a firearms factory. Throughout the Revolutionary War Drs. Murray and Tootell were the chief reliance of the Governor and Council in medical matters, and their advice was taken without question. He began his war service by manufacturing saltpetre, then was "Commissioner of Stores" for the wounded men. Inoculated for smallpox, 1780–81. June 19th, 1781, he sustained a fracture of the ankle, and for a time resigned from the service, but was soon reinstated and continued in active service until the end of the war. He served in the State hospitals in various capacities. Was appointed "Surgeon Examiner" for the Medical Board, January 25, 1781. The Council orders "all recommendations for discharge from service" to go before Dr. Murray. Physician to the State Dispensary, 1780. Continued practice at Annapolis until his death. A founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State.
Arch. XLIII, XLV, Cordell, Davidson's Ledger.

Murray, James, of Hunting Creek, Dorchester County. On Committee of Observation of Dorchester County, 1776. Arch. XII.

Murray, William, 1751–1820. Born at Chestertown, a brother of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis and West River; served in the Annapolis Hospital, but no other military service can be found; a member of the South River Club; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty.
Toner, Cordell, Richardson, S. L.

Montgomery, ———, Harford County. This physician served in the Southern Campaign as a surgeon of Smallwood's Brigade.
Arch. XLV.

Mudd, ———. In 1781, a surgeon to the Naval Militia of St. Mary's County. He was stationed a part of the time at St. George's Camp, Potomac River. Arch. XLV.

Neale, Francis, of Charles County. A surgeon's mate in Smallwood's Battalion, October, 1776. Toner, Quinan, Arch. XI.

Nelson, John, of Frederick County. Surgeon to the 1st Maryland Regiment, Col. Otho Williams, 1777–78; died at Frederick Town, 1806. Toner, Cordell.

Nicholson, J., Jr. Letter from him to Gov. Lee, dated August 25, 1780. Arch. XLV.

Parnham, John, of Charles County, 1740–1800. A member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1776; on a Committee of Observation, 1776; chief surgeon of Smallwood's Brigade during the entire war; a Judge of the Charles County Court, 1777; a member of the Maryland Legislature, 1787–89; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Arch. XII.

Parran, Thomas, of Lower Marlboro, Calvert County. He was appointed surgeon by the Council in 1780, and served until 1782; he died 1810; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Arch. XLII.

Perry, John. A surgeon to a Maryland battalion. Cordell, Quinan.

Pindell, Richard, 1755–1823, of Hagerstown, Washington County. Appointed full surgeon, 1778; served from 1777 to 1784; served under Gens. Green and Smallwood, the latter in the Southern Campaign; before coming under Green he was surgeon to the 1st Maryland Regiment, Col. Otho Williams; a member of the Maryland Division of the Order of the Cincinnati; pensioned by Congress for especially meritorious services; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Arch. XVIII, XLV.

Pine, John. This physician writes in a letter to James Tilghman, of Annapolis, from White Plains, N. Y., after the battle there "of attending the wounded, all other surgeons attached to the Brigade [Col. Smallwood's] being in New Jersey." Arch. XII.

Porter, Andrew, of Baltimore Town. Applicant for surgeoncy to the Council, and recommended by Dr. Wiesenthal, in 1776; shortly thereafter approved by the Council; applicant for the post of Dr. Morrow, who had left the American forces for Philadelphia to join the British. Arch. XII.

Potter, Nathaniel. Justice of the Orphans' Court, Caroline County, 1779; commissioned as State Purchaser of Supplies by Council in 1780. Arch. XLVIII.

Potter, Zabdiel. Surgeon in the State Militia forces, 1778. Toner, Arch. XII.

Pottinger, Robert, On a Committee of Correspondence. Toner.

Quynn, William. Surgeon on privateer brig *Cato*, November, 1780. Arch. XLV.

Reeder, Henry. On a Committee of Correspondence. Toner.

Ridgely, Frederick, Upper Ann Arundel County. He began the practice of medicine in Baltimore Town in 1775; surgeon to the 4th Regi-

ment of Maryland Regulars, Major Alex. Roxburg; also served in the Yorktown Campaign.
Toner, Quinan, Riley's Annals, Arch. XVIII.

Ringgold, Jacob, of Kent County, a brother of Capt. Thomas Ringgold, of Kent Island. He was active in the defense of Kent Island at the time of Lord Dunmore's invasion of the Bay. Toner, Arch. XII.

Robertson, George. A surgeon to the State ship *Defense*, Capt. Cook, 1777. Arch. XII.

Robinson, George. A surgeon attached to Capt. Forrest's Company, paid by order of the Council £13 for his services. Toner, Arch. XXI.

Rogers, ———. Only known through a correspondence with Dr. James Anderson, Jr., 1781. At that date he was a resident of Chestertown, Kent County. Arch. XLV.

Ross, Davis, Bladensburg, Prince George County. He attended as surgeon Gen. Smallwood's Brigade in the Southern Campaign of 1781; he served in the army until 1782; was paid $900 by order of the Council for services. Arch. XIV, Liber C. B. 24.

Sappington, Francis B., 1763–1839, of Frederick County. No known military service. Cordell.

Sappington, Richard, of Ann Arundel County. Surgeon assistant, 1777; appointed by the Council to full surgeoncy, August, 1780; served in the army until 1782; wounded during the war; died in Harford County in 1826. Arch. XXI, XLIII.

Scott, John, Eastern Shore of Maryland. On a Committee of Correspondence; naval officer of the Eastern Shore, 1787. Toner, Cordell.

Scott, Upton, 1722–1814. Born in Ireland; served under Gen. Wolfe in the Quebec Campaign; he came to Maryland in the suite of Gov. Sharpe; became secretary of the Assembly under that Governor; was later secretary to Gov. Eden. He was numbered among the disaffected to the American cause and sailed with Gov. Eden on Lord Dunmore's fleet. In 1780, being dissatisfied in England, he returned to America under especial passports from Benjamin Franklin and Gen. Clinton, and then took the oath of allegiance and support to Maryland and the American cause. He was a visitor to St. John's College, Annapolis. He became the first president of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State, as well as a founder. Cordell, Arch. XI, XLV.

Sim, Thomas. A practitioner of medicine in Frederick Town, 1780–82. There is no notice of any military service. Probably came from Prince George County. Scarff.

Small, William. On a Committee of Observation. Toner.

Smith, Alexander. A surgeon mate and chaplain, who was appointed by the Council in 1778; surgeon to a German Regiment in 1780; he was awarded £1149 for especial services by the Council. Arch. XLV.

Smith, Joseph Sim, —— d. 1822, of Calvert County. A surgeon's mate of the Maryland Line, 1780; surgeon to Smallwood's Brigade in the Southern Expedition, 1781; cornet in Count Armand's Partizan

Legion, 1782; Justice of the Peace of Frederick County, 1802; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Toner, Arch. XVIII.

Smith, Walter. A surgeon's mate, February, 1780; became full surgeon, 1781. Arch. XVIII.

Smyth, William, Jr. Surgeon to Capt. Dean's Co., 1776; surgeon to 5th Md. Regulars, 1780; appointed full surgeon, 1780; served in the army until 1782. Arch. XVI.

Schnebely, Henry, of Frederick and Washington Counties. This physician figured frequently in letters to and from the Council. In 1780 he was made medical purveyor of Frederick County, then was active in procuring horses for the use of the army, at another time in collecting provisions for the same service. He looked after prisoners, saw to the manufacture of war material in Frederick Town, that being the principal centre of his vicinity. On one occasion he was paid £38,000 by Council order. He was later, under Gov. Paca, Judge of the Orphans' Court of Washington County and was later reappointed. The name is still found in W. Frederick and Washington Counties. Arch. XVI, XLIII, XLV, Liber No. 78.

Stenhouse, Alexander. At the time of the Revolution, a recent arrival in Baltimore Town, who had opened a drug store on Market street, but being an ardent royalist his stock of drugs were confiscated by the Committee of Safety and he fled to Philadelphia, thence to England. Cordell, Arch. XI.

Stewart (or Stuart), James, 1755–1845, of Annapolis. Inoculated with Drs. Murray and Tootel for smallpox at Annapolis, 1782; moved to Baltimore, 1782. Toner, Cordell, Liber No. 78.

Stockett, John Schaff, of West River, Ann Arundel County, 1778. Member of the South River Club. Richardson.

Stockett, Thomas Noble, 1747–1802, of West River, Ann Arundel County. An applicant to the Council for the post of surgeon's mate, 1776; appointed assistant surgeon to Col. William Richardson's Command in the Flying Corps, 1778; member of the South River Club; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State; served also with Col. Thomas Ewing's Battalion; was later with Gen. Smallwood's Brigade, but was obliged to retire from the army on account of ill health. Cordell, Arch. XII, XVI.

Sprigg, John, of Ann Arundel County. Was paid, by order of the Council, £710 for military services, 1780. C. B. No. 24.

Stringer, Samuel, a native of Frederick County, but resident at Albany, N. Y., at the opening of the Revolution. Was commissioned by Congress Sept., 1775, as director of the hospitals of the Northern Department, but was superseded, July, 1777; a British army surgeon, graduated at Philadelphia. Toner.

Stevenson, Henry, 1721–1814, was born in Ireland, and came to Baltimore about 1750, where he practiced medicine, and in especial had a smallpox inoculation hospital. He was a loyalist, and on the arrival of Lord Howe's fleet in the Upper Chesapeake Bay fled to it from his

plantation in Harford County. He then entered the British service as a naval surgeon, and remained in it until 1786, then he returned to Baltimore. He is known as the most successful smallpox inoculator in North America. His hospital was situated on land now belonging to the Maryland Penitentiary. One of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Toner, Cordell, Arch. XI.

Sullivan, James, 1737–1803, of East New Market, Dorchester County. Paid for military services £1345 by order of the Council; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. Cordell, Arch. XLV.

Sullivane, ———, located in Dorchester County, 1781–83. Probably the same as above. Davidson's Ledger.

Tabbs, Barton, of St. Mary's County. A surgeon's mate to an Independent Company, 1776; full surgeon by Council appointment, April, 1777, resigned 1779; Associate Judge Orphans' Court, St. Mary's County, 1783; one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State. Cordell, Arch. XII, XXI, XVIII.

Taylor, Christopher. A surgeon to the Maryland Invalid Corps, at Baltimore, 1776. Toner.

Thomas, Frederick, Western Shore of Maryland. Solicits loans for use of the State; is paid £77 for this service by the Council, the order being dated 1778. Arch. XVII.

Thomas, Philip, of Frederick Town, 1769. On the Committee of Safety of Frederick County; lieutenant of the same County, 1778; was paid by order of the Council £19 in 1779. Scarff, Arch. XI, XII.

Thompson, James, of Ann Arundel County. A member of the South River Club, 1780. Richardson S. L.

Thorpe, George. On the Committee of both houses of the Legislature for inspection of bills of credit. Liber C. B. 24.

Tillotson, William, of Kent County. Surgeon to the "Minute Men Company" of Kent County, Capt. Harvey, Jan., 1776; surgeon general in the Hospital Department of the State, 1780; he receives in that year £250 as a "gratuity," the only instance found in the Archives. Arch. XI.

Tillotson, Thomas. First Lieut. Maryland Militia, 1776; hospital surgeon, 1780, to close of war. Died in 1832. Heilman, Liber C. B. 24.

Tilden, John, 1760–1838, New Town, Frederick County. Surgeon's mate in Militia. Cordell.

Tootell, Richard, of Annapolis, Ann Arundel County. Major surgeon. He served with Dr. Murray as examiner and application surgeon to the Council, 1776; was appointed surgeon to a battalion of Militia, Baltimore and Annapolis, 1777; inoculation surgeon with Dr. Murray. Together they had the entire confidence of the Governor and Council of Safety. He resigned when ordered with the troops to the Long Island Campaign, writing "he was too old a man for the hardships of the field" and was then restored to the Examining Board, 1778. Toner, Arch. XII, XLV.

Troop, Charles, of Talbot County. He was paid by the Council £4. 4. 6s. for services in connection with the Militia. **Arch. XI, XII.**

Troop, John. On a Committee of Observation, examiner for disabled soldiers. He returns from France, after a seven months' absence, and takes the oath of fidelity to the State, 1777.
Toner, Arch. XXI, XLV.

Veryman, ———, of St. Mary's County. There is only mention of the name in the Archives. No known military service. Arch. XII.

Wallace, John. A member of the Annapolis Convention. Toner.

Wallace, Michael, of Annapolis. A surgeon's mate, by order of the Council, March, 1776; surgeon to a Maryland Battalion; furnished the medicines to Smallwood's Battalion, by order of the Council; surgeon to Smallwood's Battalion, 1776; surgeon 1st Maryland Regulars, 1777; surgeon to the hospitals and infirmary, Annapolis, 1777.
Toner, Quinan, Arch. XII, XLV.

Warfield, Charles Alexander, 1751–1813, of Upper Ann Arundel County. He served as a surgeon in Smallwood's Brigade in the Southern Campaign; he was also the leader in the Peggy Stewart burning; a founder of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State. He received at the end of the war £1400, for his services, by order of the Council.
Toner, Cordell, Arch. XII.

Warfield, Walter. A surgeon to the 2nd Maryland Regulars, 1777–1783, Col. Thomas Dorsey; a member of the Order of the Cincinnati from Maryland. Toner, Arch. XVI, XVIII, XXI.

Watts, William. He was appointed surgeon's mate to the 2nd Regiment, Maryland Line, Aug., 1781, as assistant to Dr. Walter Warfield, and served in that regiment and in the 3rd Regiment until the end of the war. Arch. XVIII, XLV.

Watkins, Benjamin, of Ann Arundel County. A member of the South River Club. Richardson.

Weems, James, of Lower Ann Arundel County. Surgeon's mate, appointed by the Council in 1782. Liber C. B. 24.

Welch, Robert. A surgeon's mate in 1778 of Ann Arundel County. Ordered to attend the Council, "Lieut. Richardson Smith is empowered to enforce this order." The offense is not stated. A member of the South River Club. Toner, Richardson, Arch. XII.

Wiesenthal, Charles F. A German physician who settled in Baltimore about 1755, and was active on the American side during the entire war; a surgeon of Militia, 1776; on the Committee of Observation of Baltimore, 1776; surgeon general of Military Hospitals at Baltimore, 1777; examiner for applicants in surgery, 1778; surgeon Smallwood's Battalion, 1776–77; surgeon State ship *Defense*, 1776–77; complains to the Council that he "is superceeded in Smallwood's command by Dr. Toothill." Numerous letters pass from him to the Council, mainly complaints.
Arch. XI, XII, XIV, Quinan, Toner, Cordell.

The names of but a few nurses of the Revolution have survived in the Archives of the State. This is accountable for the reason that most of them were paid directly by the hospitals in which their work was done. The name of Phylis Waterman, working in the Annapolis Hospitals, is found more frequently than any other. By Toner she is set down as a physician. Mary Priestly nursed the sick on the State ship *Defence* in 1778, and Alice Redman and Hannah May in Annapolis Hospitals. In the days of constant variola the work of a nurse could not have been a pleasing one. Only the name of John Auber survives as a male hospital attendant. He served in one of the Annapolis hospitals.

Arch. XI, XII, XIII, XVI, XXI.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Prince George's County, created in 1695, has its court house at Upper Marlboro. The present building was erected in 1880. Colonial records are probably complete as to conveyances and court minutes, but books of miscellaneous records seem to have disappeared and the files of loose papers seem to exist in part only. As in other counties, official attention in the past has been concentrated on the land records. For many years the court records and like material were heaped in the court house attic to gather dirt. As a result of awakened official interest, however, they were retrieved therefrom about a year ago, cleaned off, labelled with dates, and given temporary storage under a stairway pending acquisition of better quarters for them.

From the beginning of the county until 1767 the record books, irrespective of contents, formed simple alphabetical series. Libers A to Z constituted a series that closed in 1742. Libers AA to ZZ made a second series closing in 1767. From the latter year to the close of the colonial period two coincident series carried respectively the deeds and the court minutes. These two classes of records had, in fact, been separately recorded from the beginning. In the first few early libers the same volume was sometimes used for both kinds of documents, but

after 1710 they occupied distinct libers. The adoption of distinct liber marking in 1767 merely completed the formal separation.

The volumes now kept on the open shelves of the public record room are nearly all land records. The books are in good condition except as to bindings and this deficiency is being progressively corrected as funds permit.

Liber A, marked "1696-1702," and "Old Series 1," has two separately paged sections. The first section, pages 1-517, carries court proceedings for sessions of April, 1696, to September, 1699, preceded by entries of earmarks, county-line survey, official appointments, and some deeds of August, 1696. The second section, pages 1-452, has conveyances recorded from August, 1696, to July, 1702. In several parts of the book damaged folios have been replaced by modern transcripts.

Liber B, marked "1699-1705," and "Old Series 2," is a court record book of 441 numbered folios. Its contents are the court minutes for the sessions of November, 1699, to November, 1705.

Liber C, marked "1702-1708," and "Old Series 3," has two distinct sections. The first of these contains conveyances recorded from August, 1702, to March, 1708-09, with folios numbered 1-212 and continued with page numbering 213-260. The second part carries court proceedings for sessions of November, 1705, to March, 1707-08, with folio numbering 1-222.

Liber D, marked "1709-1710," and "Old Series 4," also has two sections. Court proceedings from June, 1708, to June, 1710, are paged 1-338. Conveyances recorded from March, 1708-09, to June, 1710, are paged 1-95.

Liber E, marked "1710-1717," and "Old Series 5," is a transcript volume made, apparently, some fifty years ago. It contains conveyances originally entered from about August, 1710, to August, 1717. Pages are numbered 1-631. The original volume, reduced to its component folios, exists among the disused records.

Liber F, marked "1717-1719," and "Old Series 6," is the continued transcript begun in Liber E. It has 317 pages carrying conveyances recorded from August, 1717, to September, 1720. About half of the volume is blank. The original folios are among the disused material as part of old Liber E.

Liber I, marked "1720-1726," and "Old Series 7," carries in its 731 pages the conveyances recorded from September, 1720, to April, 1726, with some addenda of June to August, 1726. A number of the original folios have been replaced with modern transcripts.

Liber M, marked "1726-1730," and "Old Series 8," has 602 pages of conveyances recorded from April, 1726, to June, 1730.

Liber Q, marked "1730-1733," and "Old Series 9," has 709 pages of conveyances recorded from June, 1730, to December, 1733.

Liber T, at present without year marking, has 717 pages of conveyances recorded from October, 1733, to March, 1738-39.

Liber Y, marked "Begun 1739," has 722 pages of conveyances recorded from March, 1738-39, to August, 1743, and with some additions in September.

Liber B B, marked "1743," has 525 pages of conveyances. Contents are entries made from August, 1743, to March, 1745-46, with some addenda of October and November.

Liber E E, has 724 pages of conveyances recorded from April, 1746, to August, 1749. Pages 637-724 of this liber are modern transcripts of the original, and the original folios are preserved among the disused records. The clerk's office has also a transcript volume of 690 pages named B B 2, which contains the same material as in the original liber.

Liber P P, marked "1749-1759," and "Old Series 15," has two separately paged sections of recorded conveyances. One section of 175 pages has entries of September, 1749, to March, 1751-52. The other section has 343 pages of entries from May, 1757, to August, 1759.

Liber N N, without other distinctive marking, has 524 pages of conveyances recorded from March, 1751-52, to May, 1757.

Liber R R, without time indicia, has 292 pages of conveyances entered from September, 1759, to March, 1763.

Liber T T, marked "Begun 1763," is a transcript volume made in 1907. It has 684 pages of conveyances entered originally from March, 1763, to February, 1767.

Liber B B 2, marked "1767-1769," and "Old Series 19," has 454 pages of conveyances recorded from March, 1767, to August, 1769.

Liber A A No. 2 has 514 pages of conveyances entered from August, 1769, to January, 1772.

Liber B B No. 2 is identified by inked back-title and by flyleaf notation. It carried 525 pages of conveyances recorded from March, 1772, to October, 1774. The book has also estray entries for which a separate index of 79 items has been made.

Liber C C, identified by flyleaf notation, has 707 pages of conveyances entered from October, 1774, to February, 1780. This liber contains estray entries also.

The disused court records brought from the attic a year ago and now in storage are not yet accessible to searchers. With official permission the following list of colonial books was compiled. A small part of the stored material, left unexamined because of difficulty of access, probably contains the missing

court minutes of 1758-1761 and possibly other items as well. These stored court books are mostly intact as to contents but in bad condition as to bindings. Included among the stored material are packages of loose papers which, if labels are correct, extend back to 1730. Few of these colonial books retain their original title markings. They have recently been provided with typewritten labels of date and title.

Liber G, labelled "Aug 1710 to Aug 1715," is a parchment-bound book of 836 pages which still retains one of the two metal clasps that held its covers together. Contents are court session records beginning with the continued record of June, 1710, and closing with that of August, 1715.

Liber H, labelled "Nov 1715 to Aug 1720," has 1105 pages of session records for the period indicated. This, too, is a parchment-bound book and retains both of the old metal clasps.

Liber without title has 101 pages used and as many more blank. The contents are decisions by commissioners on property boundaries dating from 1716 to 1721.

Liber K, labelled "Nov 1720 to Nov 1722," has 710 pages of session records for the period indicated.

Liber L, labelled "March 1723 to June 1726," has 699 pages of session records from March, 1722-23, to June, 1726.

Liber N, labelled "Aug 1726 to Nov 1727," has 715 pages of court records for the period stated.

Liber O, labelled "March 1728 to March 1729," has 521 pages of court session minutes from March, 1727-28, to March, 1728-29.

Liber P, labelled "June 1729 to Nov 1730," has 687 pages of session records for the period indicated.

Liber R, labelled "March 1730 to June 1732," has 679 pages of session minutes from March, 1730–31, to June, 1732.

Liber S, labelled "Aug 1732 to March 1734," has 676 pages of session minutes from August, 1732, to March, 1733-34.

Liber V, labelled "June 1735 to Nov 1735," has 679 pages of session records from June, 1734, to November, 1735.

Liber marked "Public Levies," with about 600 unnumbered pages contains the county accounts from 1734 to 1759. The items entered are chiefly salaries to public officials, allowances to persons having public help, and miscellaneous expenditures. The book has probably some 12,000 name entries.

Liber W, labelled "March 1735 to March 1738," has 702 pages of session records from March, 1735-36, to March, 1737-38.

Liber X, labelled "Nov 1738 to June 1740," has 701 pages of session records beginning with the continued session of March, 1737-38, and closing with June, 1740.

Liber Z, labelled "March 1740 to March 1741," has 640 pages of session records from August, 1740, to March, 1741-42.

Liber A A, labelled "June 1742 to June 1743," has 680 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber C C, labelled "Aug 1743 to Nov 1744," has 676 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber D D, labelled "Nov 1744 to June 1746," has 632 pages of court minutes for the period stated, beginning with a session continued from the previous liber.

Liber F F, labelled "Aug 1746 to June 1747," has 676 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber G G, labelled "June 1747 to March 1747," has 499 pages of court minutes from June, 1747, to March, 1747-48.

Liber H H is without legible back-title and is identified by notation in the preceding volume. It has in 499 pages the session minutes beginning with the continued session of March, 1747-48, and closing with August, 1748.

Liber with nearly illegible back-title is probably Liber I I. It has 310 pages with session records from November, 1748, to June, 1749.

Liber without back-title, labelled "Aug 1749 to Nov 1750," is probably K K. It has 271 pages of session records for the time stated.

Liber without legible back-title, probably M M, has 660 pages with session records from March, 1750-51, to election court of November, 1754.

Liber without back binding, labelled "Nov 1754 to Aug 1758," has 728 pages of session minutes for the period stated. The first 20 pages are represented by two loose folios.

Liber B, marked "Levy Book 1760," is a volume of county accounts entered from 1760 to 1780. Like the earlier levy book it has some 600 unnumbered pages filled with names of persons paid.

Liber without legible title, labelled "June 1761 to August 1763," has 726 pages of session minutes for the period stated.

Liber with illegible back-title labelled "Nov 1763 to Nov 1764," has 409 pages of session minutes from the period stated.

Liber W W, labelled "March 1765 to August 1766," has 484 pages of session minutes for the period stated.

Liber Z Z, labelled "Aug 1766 to June 1768," is identified by notation in the preceding liber. It has 739 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber A A No. 1, labelled "June 1768 to Aug 1770," is identified by notation in the preceding liber. It has 701 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber of small size with paperboard covers, has 38 pages of lot descriptions of Carrollsburgh, now part of Washington, D. C., by survey of October, 1770. The most part of the book is blank.

Liber B B No. 1, labelled "Nov 1770 to Aug 1771," has 386 pages with session records for the time stated.

Liber C C No. 1, labelled "Nov 1771 to March 1773," has 552 pages of session records closing in May, 1773. Title is missing but the liber is identified by sequence.

Liber D D, labelled "Aug 1773 to Aug 1774," has 558 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber B B, labelled "Aug 1774 to March 1775," has 442 pages of session records for the period stated.

Liber with illegible title, has 651 pages of session records from March, 1775, to March, 1777.

Docket books, 32 in number, have been preserved for the years 1722, 1723, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1734, 1739, 1740, 1742, 1743, 1745, 1746, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775. These are thin record books with soft covers, in which are entered the names of litigants and amounts of fees or fines accrued. They have some value for those years when court records are missing and aid in fixing dates of undated filed papers.

The records of the register of wills occupy a convenient room with steel shelving and are in excellent condition. The package papers of the office are stored, without arrangement, in cupboards. Whether or not these papers date back into the colonial period is not known. Following are the shelved libers.

Liber marked "Will Record No. 1 1698," has 633 pages of wills put on record from 1698 to 1770.

Liber marked "Admn Accts J. B. No. 1 1698," has 352 pages of accounts of administrators recorded from 1698 to 1726.

Liber marked "Admn Bonds No. 1 1698," contains in 604 pages the bonds filed from 1698 to 1783.

Liber marked "Guardian Bonds 1708," has 351 pages of guardians' bonds filed from 1708 to 1779.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1729," contains in 349 pages the estate inventories and accounts from 1727 to 1729.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1729," has 535 pages continuing estate inventories and accounts from 1730 to 1741.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1741," has 452 pages of continued inventories and accounts from 1742 to 1748.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1747," carries 541 pages of estate inventories and accounts from 1747 to 1752.

Liber marked "Admn Accts No. 6 1747," has 424 pages of estate accounts from 1747 to 1765.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1758," continues the registry of estate records from 1758 to 1763.

Liber marked "Inventory T No. 1 1763," has two sections, one carrying 397 pages of inventories from 1763 to 1777, the other carrying 249 pages of bonds, entered from 1758 to 1783.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1766," continues the estate records from 1766 to 1791.

Liber marked "Will Record T No. 1 1770," contains 654 pages of wills recorded from 1770 to 1808.

Liber marked "Inven. Accts. 1776," has 170 pages of estate records from 1776 to 1780.

A MARYLAND MEDICAL STUDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XXIII, p. 292.)

17th 10th month 1784.

My Dear Child/

I receiv'd thy letter by William Hayward and was glad to hear from you all, and am sorry thy state of Health will not enable thee to continue in Phyladelphia and does away the Prospect of entering into business there—I believe there would be a very good stand for a Doctor in this Neighbourhood if thou art inclined to practice in the Country—and the state of thy Health seems to require—I have sent thee twenty pounds to pay for what expenses thee says is still requisite—and it will be joyful news to me to hear that thee finishes thy education with repute and that thou still continue a deportment that will leave a good character behind thee when thee leaves Phyladelphia—from thy loving and Tender Mother

Eliz[a] Hopkins.

South River July 11th 1784.

My dear Brother

I have waited a long time for the performance of thy promise thee made me when I last saw thee that thee would not neglect

writing often to me, and am sorry thy silence oblidged me to fulfil my part first, and instead of the kind affectionate answer thee might have had to thy letter, thee will now receive one ful of reproaches for thy forgetfulness which makes me say with the old Proverb, out of sight out of mind, or is thee waiting the formality of receiving the first letter from me. Indeed I cannot bear the thought of being slighted by a Brother that I can say with candour I sincerely love and reguard. As to news Brother none occurs to me worth thy perusing as this part of the world does not afford much news, things are much about in the same channel as they were when thee was here last, the same dul round—tho' there is some prospect of matrimony among some of the young folks. I was a few days ago at the widow Hall's, there was a large company there, and a number of them inquired very particularly after thee, saying how glad they wou'd be to see thee. The two Miss Selmans was there, if thee will recollect the last time thee saw them thee robbed poor Betsy of a lock of her Hair. She says she hopes thee will take care of it for it was a favourite lock. I hope it will not be long before we shall see thee down with us, and shall expect thee in the fall. As I have nothing more to add only my love to thyself, and to Brother Johns [3] and Sister Caty. Adieu, adieu my dear Brother. May Health and Happiness attend thee is the wish of thy loving sister and well wisher, Margaret Hopkins.[4]

Oct[r] 17th 1784.

Dear Brother

These may inform thee that I received thy letter a few days ago, and believe me I read it with no small degree of satisfaction as it came from a Brother that I love and esteem so dear, and I so seldom or ever hear from. We were disappointed at thy not coming down Among us this fall, therefore vain have been our hopes and wishes on that score. As thee denies that

[3] A half brother b. 8 July 1751.

[4] b. 20 Feb. 1766; d. 20 June 1804; m. Jesse Tyson.

it was forgetfulness that prevented thee so long from writing to me, but was willing to own a degree of negligence, I have a willingness to excuse thee, as thee promises to write oftener for the time to come. I have been much confined at Home nursing a sick family which at present are on the mend. My best love to you all, from thy loving and affectionate Sister,

Mary Hopkins.[5]

P. S. Dont forget to write by every opportunity and I will answer all with chearfulness M. H.

Dear Brother

It being now first day morning and Cousin Elisha just ready to set off for Phyladelphia I have taken up my pen to write to thee a few lines to inform thee that I receiv'd thy agreeable letter a day or two ago and with a great deal of satisfaction as it in some measure assured me I still retained a share in the remembrance and affection of a Brother whom I can say with truth I have a sincere affection for, and for whom I often think of with ardent wishes for his welfare. I am obliged to thee for thy kind wishes for me to come up to Phyladelphia but that seems out of my power this faul for the state of our family has been much indisposed. Give my dear love to Brother Johns and his wife and as we are so far separated from each writing seems to be the only means of communication—let me then insist on thy writing by every convenient opportunity as thy letters will always be opened with pleasure by her who is thy affectionate Sister

Mary Hopkins.

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11 m 7th 1784

Dear Brother

The reception of thy letter by cousin J. Howell was very acceptable to me and observing the contents thereof, found thee

[5] b. 7 Jan. 1764.

was inclined to stir up and urge me to a more close attention of a correspondence with thee in the letter way—which I must confess has been too generally neglected by me—and not complying with our contract made by us formerly— and I can assure thee it has not been for the want of affection, but rather from the scarcity of opportunities that has offered since thy departure from us, although the embracement of some might have been made which has accidentally been omitted—but am in hopes that a future industry will be the occasion of retrieving my Character of being any longer accounted negligent and hope it also be attended to by thee, as letters from thee always affords me satisfaction. In thy letter to me thee desires me to collect all the news of the neighbourhood and to be transmitted to thee—as to anything new or very particular I know of nothing remarkable at present—there is a talk that some of our youngsters entering into the matrimonial state in a short time —As to myself I have thought for some time past of seeking my fortune among some one of the fair sex—and the time is approaching that I have a prospect of the want of a female companion as I have some thoughts of erecting a dwelling House shortly having made a removal of my tan yard and furnished myself with a journey man and having a good run of business and things appears as it might answer very well—having nothing more to offer but love to thyself and Brother Johns family—thy Brother

Philip Hopkins.[6]

P. S. I have the pleasure to inform thee that I rode 10 miles in company with a young lady of thy acquaintance when thee lived with Doct[r] Coale at Elk Ridge her name is Sally W . . . . d I thought her very agreeable and handsome. She desired that her compliments might be presented to thee. P. H.

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[6] b. 24 Sept. 1760; d. 25 July 1814.

Marsh Creek York County Sept. 14th 1785

Dear Sir

I little expected when we last parted that you would be so long silent for you must recollect that we mutually agreed to keep up a friendly correspondence with each other—notwithstanding I have never heard from you since tho' twice I have wrote to you—We have spent so many agreeable evenings in learned debate and your winning manners while you acted as our president has endeared you not only to myself but every other member of our body and your taking the head of the medical Class in conferring degrees in Colledge is sufficient eulogium—my Practice has been moderate but has kept me employed during the summer I have had good opportunity of trying the Sal Martis or Vitriol viride in the summer purging of Children and must subscribe to its excellence in these cases—the fevers in this place have been generally accompained, with a troublesome diarrhea this year I have heard from Dr^{s} Graham, Wales & Buckhannan by letters but from no others of our associates—I hope you will not fail to write to one who from long intimacy has a peculiar friendship for you and who is resp.

Samuel Knox.

Philadelphia, 1787.

Twelve months have elapsed since I received thy agreeable letter—and I am ready to acknowledge my remissness in not answering it before this—but as I knew myself very inadequate to the task of epistolary correspondence with thee—and I was reproaching myself for not making some returns of politeness or even good manners I might justly incur some blame from thee—and perhaps better late than never and I hope this insignificant scrawl will not prove the less agreeable to my Cousin Richard on account of his letter lying so long unanswered, however as I know the goodness of his heart will lead him to make proper allowance for the weakness of my sex, at the same

time wishing him to cast a veil over our foibles I am induced to make an effort tho feeble but to whom little is given little is required. We have been much gratifyed at the news of thy recovery to health for surely Health may be ranked among the blessings of this life—and which we prize too little ofttimes —my Dear Father has been confined to his Chamber for several days but is on the recovery—Thy old acquaintance Cephas Daws is in a distracted state of mind at present—and amazingly reduced. The Burial of little David Eastaugh is just come by our door as he was reputed to be a good Man doubtless will receive his reward—the Company of thy dear Sister Peggy has been very agreeable to us Adieu my Cousin. May prosperity and good Health attend thee. I remain sincerely thy affectionate

Elizath Howell

Philadelphia, 10 Nov. 1785.

Dear Hopkins

favours unsolicited loose half their value—so I am afraid this will be rather looked upon as an intrusion, than as springing from motives of friendship. But long acquaintance and fellow Students in the same School from which you have retired dignifyed with its literary honours, and an honest wish for your welfare, I hope will convince you that my friendship for you is disinterested springing from true regard. Alas my friend sorry am I to hear that the Hectic fever has taken hold of that system which used once to abound witth hilarity and mirth, that it is making depredations on a Breast formerly ever full of Phylanthrophy. But let us away with such melancholy ideas. Let us look around. Is there nothing here that may invite us, that may change the train of Ideas and for a while cause us to forget Disease and Pain. But unfortunately the mind is too apt to be absorbed in the cares of this our frail machine, she no more contemplates the beauties of Nature that surround us, nor scarce gives one glance on those objects that

once captivated her (full many a flower is born to blush unseen). The fair sex (the paragon of Nature) once your delight Society with them once to you a feast and those struggling emotions which had once distracted your breast and sentiments too refined too exalted, to be injured by expression, are now from what I can learn dwindled into poor inanimate sensations scarce worthy of a Northern Scythian. Rouse, Rouse, my friend from this lethargic state " fortius utere loris " while life lasts make good use of it. Live, live and be happy and when that enemy to Mankind at whose name the Tyrant on his Throne trembles calls on you to mount his pale Horse to travel to another and to be hoped a better world repine not, and consider tis but a different modification of your matter and who knows but for the better. I hope this introduction uncalled for will continue while life exists, it shall not be wanting on my part. With wishes for your health and prosperity permit me to subscribe myself, Your Friend,

William Martin.

Philadelphia Nov^{r} 27th 1785.

Dear Hopkins

According to the good old custom of epistolizing, if you will allow me to use the word, I shou'd begin with telling you that I had the infinite satisfaction of receiving your favour some time since, and then shou'd go on to tell you that I have read it over again and again with additional pleasure, but when I recollect you must have fealt the same sensation frequently on hearing from an absent friend, I shall say but little on that head but leave you to judge my Bosom by your own, yet I shall not be excusable till I have made an apology for not returning an answer sooner. It shall be a very simple one and yet you must pardon me on hearing it You must know then that just after receiving yours the Lectures commenced and really what with attending three Professors a day and endeavouring to digest what I heard my poor Brain (which Heaven

knows was always a confused mass) was so beset and bewildered that I cou'd scarce find an unoccupied corner in it to furnish me with connected Ideas fit for the purposes of Friendship, and this heterogenious scrawl will sufficiently prove what I assert. I suppose before this you have received a second letter from Doct^{r} Stuber, he seems very much pleased with the Idea of corresponding with an old fellow traveller in the paths of Science. Our Debating societies have very much dwindled away since your departure from us, as we want a Character of your indefatigable spirit to promote and carry them on to that height they were wont to be when you used to Preside over them. And indeed the prospect of Theatrical entertainments seems at present to be the rage for the Assembly here have repealed the Act prohibiting plays, when no doubt a number of the Buskinn'd Heroes will be induced to tread the stage. But as it is not my intention at this time to trouble you with a long unmeaning scrawl I shall after desiring you to inform me of the State of your Health in your next, bid you a friendly Adieu, Thomas Chaukly James.

P. S. O caute incedas minimus nam si tibi lapsus gressus omnia corruimus. T. C. J.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. 23, p. 383.)

Annapolis Sep^{r} 29th 1750

Sir

The Bearer Neal Gullion has some demand (by way of Mortgage to be assigned) on Evan Shelby of Fredrick County on the Credit of w^{ch} I understand by him he has had forty Pounds Current money of you.

In case you have no ocation for that particular Land or intend to Intrest yourself therein and will be Easie with Gul-

lion a little time untill he can produce me the papers w^ch^ relate to that affair, If it be cleere that he can Legaly assign or cause to be assigned to me the Mortgage; I will upon his doing so, pay you the Said forty pounds.

I did Expect to have seen you in Town as M^r^ Lawson told me you were to be here yesterday then would have Talked farther on the affair.

To
M^r^ Ja^s^ Wardrop
at Malbro

Annapolis Sep^r^ 29^th^ 1750

Sir

I am Ashamed to be so Troublesome to you I will send for the Corn to M^r^ Coursey as soon as Possible I got some to serve me for the Present But shall take the Quantety of Him Bespoke. The Iron you mention shall Be Ready here next week for the first opportunity that offers to Wye.

To
M^r^ Rob^t^ Lloyd
Wye River

Annapolis Octob^r^ 20^th^ 1750

Sir

I find many Actions against M^r^ Falkner & some attachments in Baltimore County am aprehensive they will attack your Coal & Ore and working hands and the more so as M^r^ Falkner absconds and is removeing his Effects.

There is a Ballance of five Hundred & Sixty odd Pounds Currency due to me from you in Company I must take some method to Secure it ere I be too late w^ch^ I hope you will Excuse but as I desire no advantage, if M^r^ Falkner, Ewell and your self will make me a Security of the Working hands there, Coal & ore vessells &c I will see the carrying on the Works by my advise and directions to M^r^ Ewell the Pigg Iron to be

made to be Subject to pay my debt and any disbursements w^{ch} I shall be out in the carrying on the blast or Blasts and the residue for your & others concerned benefit.

This proposeal I made to Ewell but as it can not be done but by all that are concerned I thought proper to acquaint you & if Incline to come into it It must be soon done I will Transact it here in Town.

I allso acquaint you that M^{r} Falkner's Bill on Cooper & Company in Bristol is returned Protested with damages & charges one Hundred & fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings for w^{ch} Bill I must desire to have a good Bill with good Indorser haveing Imediate rate call for the same.

You are Sensable there will be one Hundred pounds Ster more due to me the next month This Letter I send by way of Kent Island & ordered a Messenger to go with it I Rec^{d} yours of the 21 of September.

I hope for your complyance with this protested Bill speedily and Your Answer in the above.

To M^{r} Edw^{d} Neal
Queens Town p^{r} Tho. Fleming

Annapolis Octo^{r} 30th 1750

Sir

Inclosed are two Certificates w^{ch} I Desire you will Return By Virtue of the Inclosed Warrant For One Thousand Acres Y^{r} favour in Returning them soon and of this Date will much oblige me Pray Do not forget my other affairs in Y^{r} Hands the Sooner all My other Certificates are Returned the more Agreable it will be to me. I Inclose this to M^{r} Samuel Bell near Bladensburg as you told me you intended to Remove there I shall in little Time return Certificates to you for the Remainder of this Warrant.

To M^{r} Isaac Brook

Annapolis Octo^{r} 30th 1750

M^{r} Sam^{l} Bell

Inclosed is a Letter for M^{r} Isaac Brooks w^{ch} I Recomend to Y^{r} Care as He told me when Last Here that He Intended to Reside at y^{r} House an that I might Direct for Him Accordingly but in Case He Be not yet Removed I must Earnestly Request y^{r} Care of the Letter that He may have it soon By some very safe Hand and let me have a Line thereof. It Contains a Land Warrant & some Certificates w^{ch} are of Consequence to me Please to Direct for D^{r} Charles Carroll at Annapolis.

Y^{r} favour Herein will much oblige

To M^{r} Sam^{l} Bell near
Bladensburg p^{r} favour of
M^{r} George Gordon

Maryland Octo^{r} 30- 1750

Sir

I Rec^{d} yours p^{r} Indd with Ac^{tt} Current in w^{ch} if I discover any Error shall acquaint you In a Letter to you of the 20th of January 1746 I advised that I had drawn on you payable to Benj^{a} Tasker Esq^{r} for £13.. 16.. 3 of the 15th of X^{br} precedent In your acc^{tt} Current dated 20th of Jan^{ry} 1747/8 you Charge me To my Exch^{a} To Benj Tasker Esq^{r} £19.. 16 whereas I did not draw any such Bill to him, as you will see by a Coppy of his Letter herein Inclosed and you will I doubt not find upon Examination that the said £19.. 16 should have been the same drawn for viz—£13.. 16.. 3 as this is certainly a Mistake I desire you will Credit me with the difference Viz £5.. 19.. 9 I thought I had advised you of this matter before but if I did not it was not want of having observed the mistake for I noted it on the acc^{tt} Current as soon as received.

M^{r} W^{m} Black Merc^{t} }
London }

℔ Cap^{t} Cumming Copy ℔ Cap^{t} Stevenson
9^{br} 15th

2

Sir

Your Bill to me was for no more than £13.. 16.. 3 and Mr Adams has Credited me for it accordingly.

This may be seen by Mr Adams Books and if it will be of any service I believe I can find your 3d Bill. I am Sir

30th Octor 1750 Yr mo: Humble Servt,

I have Examined my Bill Benja Lasker

Book as agent & do not find Coppy

any such there as you mention

To Docr Chas Carroll

℔ Capt. Cummings Copy pr Capt. Stevenson 9br 15th

Maryland Novr 1st 1750

Sir

I Have Put an End to the Lord Baltimores Demand on acct of Hyde By Paying his Agent Here the Ball of the Last Acct of Mr Hyde tho it was really more By Sixty Pounds than I Owed But to Prevent further Litigation I Thought it Best to sit down By that Loss I Return you Thanks for what Trouble you have had on that Head and Hope never to Have the like occation Again

Of this Date I have Drawn on you Payable to Mr Richard Croxall for Twenty Pounds Sterg at Thirty Days Sight wch I Desire you will Pay and Place to my acct accordingly.

To

Mr William Black

Merchant in London

℔ Capt Cumming Copy ℔ Capt Stevenson

9ber 15th

Maryland November 15th 1750

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading for Thirty five Ton Pigg Iron in the Moses & Rebecca Capt Wm Stahan Master as Allso Certificate of the same being Plantation Iron agreeable to Act of Parliament to Exempt the same from Duty wch I desire you will dispose of for my best advantage & Credit me in Account with the nett Proceeds.

679133

To
Mr William Black
Merchant in London
℔ Capt Strahan

Maryland Xbr 1st 1750

Sir

By the Ship Moses & Rebeca Strachan Master from Putuxan you will I hope ere this comes to hand, or soon; receive Thirty five Tons Pigg Iron, wch with that in Scougal will more than pay for the goods I had and as I formerly wrote that I should want the product of my Bills transmited you to answer such as I should have ocation to draw I hope you will Accordingly observe. In case you are any time out of Cash for me I will as formerly write pay you Intrest for the same and I asure you that you will be as secure as if your Cash ware in the Bank and five ℔ Ct is more than you can get now in Britain you may be asured I shall not be at Any time long in Ballance to you.

I had Ocation just now and have therefore drawn of this date on you payable to Mr John Raitt or order for One Hundred pounds ster at Sixty days Sight wch I desire you will accordingly pay and charge to my account.

To
Mr Wm Black
Mercht in London
pr Capt Hargrove
& Capt Birstall

Maryland X^br 1^st 1750

Gentlemen

I Rec^d yours dated 15^th Sep^r last p^r the Chester Lorain; and observe you ware at a Loss to know the Cape Cloth the Biddiford men Import it in here by that name but I find it is manufactured at Dunster and is Called Dunster Kersy as well as the former name.

In case you send the Manks Cloth it will Equaly answer but this I thought proper to advise you as I may want an other time

We would willingly find out the best & Cheapest withall Clothing for our Servants & Slaves

I Rec^d by the above ship the Cottons &c.

To
Mess^rs Sedgly & Cheston
Merch^ts Bristol
℔ Hargrove
& Bristol

Maryland Dec^r 4^th 1750

Sir

I desire that by some Ship comeing convenient to Annapolis you will send me the contents of the Inclosed Invoice and the cost of them charge to my Acc^tt

Of this Date I have drawn on you payable to Doct^r John Stevenson at thirty days Sight for Ten pounds Sterling w^ch I desire you will Accordingly pay and charge to my Account.

I did on the 21^st of April last draw on Mess^rs John Philpott & C^o to Charles Lord Baltimore for fifteen pounds Ster. and on the 20^th of the same month to Cap^t Temple Chevalier for Eighteen pounds Ster. both w^ch I fear may be protested tho my Effects in hand therefore. Request you will Enquire about them and take them in Upon my Honour if not paid by Mess^rs Torver & Philpott as M^r John Philpott has wrote and Transmit

me the Bills protested that I may Endeavour to get some thing here w^ch^ will add to your favours done.

To M^r^ W^m^ Black ℔ Cap^t^ Hargrove & Cap^t^ Bristow.

Invoice Good's for D^r^ Cha^s^ Carroll

Three Doz^n^ Milled Caps different Collours
Horn Combs Large Teeth one Side & Small at the other side Two Doz^n^ pretty Large
Collour'd Taps value 10 s
White D^o^ value 10 s
Collour'd Sowing thread £6
Brown Ozenbriggs D^o^ £6
Thread Laces 4 Dozen
Two mens Good Hatts of half a Guinea Each
Ten penny nails 20^m^
Eight penny D^o^ 20^m^
Twenty penny D^o^ 10^m^
four penny or Lath nails 30^m^
Six Lathing hammers
Six Good Large Carpenters Broad Axes

Annapolis X^br^ 8^th^ 1750

Cap^t^ James Hopkins

I desire you will bring for me at your next return the following Goods for w^ch^ I will give you Seventeen ℔ C^t^ on the first Cost

Two Doz^n^ Torrinton Ruggs at 3/6 p^r^ Rugg Two Doz^n^ Ditto at 4/6 p^r^ Rugg 4 Peeces Blanketting Ten peeces Cape Cloth Different Collours of about Twelve Pence ℔ yard

To Cap^t^ James Hopkins

This

Maryland X^br 8^th 1750

Sir

I rec^d yours of the 13^th of July & 30^th Aug^t last Incloseing my Acc^tt Current w^ch is cast up Twenty odd Shill to my prejudice and therein by a Mistake you charge me To my Bill to Char^s Carroll Esq^r of the 5^th of May 1748 £6 whereas in your Account Current dated 22^d Sep^r 1748 I am charged with the Same Bill therefore I must again be credited with the said Six pounds to make the Acc^t stand Right.

I do not find that you charge me with a Bill I drew on you the 15^th day of Novem^r 1748 to Doc^r John Stevenson of Ten Pounds and an other I drew to Robert Chapman dated December 13^th 1749 for Six Pounds and of both w^ch I advised.

In case these Two Bills are paid by you & that to Lord Baltimore of fifteen Pounds & Cap^t Temple Chevalier of Eighteen Pounds I shall then Be in Ball^a to you three Pounds fourteen Shill as your Acc^tt Stands on my Book here and I believe you will find Right upon reexamination and hope therefore the above Bills will be paid and I shall Strictly remit the Ballance.

To M^r John Philpott merch^t in London or at Mess^rs Torver & Philpott Merchants London
p^r Hopkins & Strange

Jan^ry 16^th 1750

Sir

I am ready and willing to Joyn you in passing as Fineal Account with the Commissary Generall of M^r James Carroll's Estate w^ch Account I sent to add thereto Such payments &c as you made and to w^ch I have others Since to add. I Sent you An Account of all the part w^ch was transacted by me to that time, and to w^ch I have Since other payments and Credits to add w^ch I will do if you please to let me know the Two last Articles in the Debit & Credit of that Account.

When you have Joyned in passing the Above Ac^tt with the Comissary, as to the Article of Interest you seem to think I

ought to pay for any money remaining at times in my hands I will make such an Offer as I am sure must be agreeable to you & Every Reasonable person, as I before wrote you.

I am likewise ready to deliver you up the Bonds & papers relating to the outstanding debts or do Any thing else you Judge reasonable for that affair & am Sir

Yr most Humble
Servt
C. C.

To Cha. Carroll Esqr

Janry 19th 1750

Sir

The letter I wrote befor was wrote the very Morning Sent you & if ante dated it was with no design but not minding the day Sure you are too Suspicious or at a great loss for matter to Squable about when you mention such a triffle.

As to the part of your letter wch mentions charracter neither you or yours can Justly Accuse it And I allways desired a friendly correspondence with you & belive you may hereafter Reflect on your conduct I shall waive further notice of the Stile of your last letter.

I entered into the assisting you with the Management of Mr James Carrolls Estate on a Friendly Footing and desire to end in the same manner for I am sure nothing I have or shall get by it will Ballance the Losses I sustained thereby exclusively of my great Trouble.

I have Inclosed you the further payments I made as to the Accts to be pased with the Comissary & that kept by me I will on Monday morning wait on you to the Comissary to pass that Accts and if you will please to carry with you the other Accts and lay before him the State thereof and what you Require of me I will be determined by what he shall Judge Right therein.

The charge of the money advanced to Stephen Higgins did not deserve the Epithet you give it, that is a loss I sustain by management of that Estate & I told you I would Credit it.

Upon the whole if you go to Extreams with me it is onely because you will do so to chuse, for I desire to act friendly & am Sir

Yr most Humble Servt

To C. Carroll Esqr C. C.

These

Annapolis Janry 21. 1750

Sir

The Land warrant I sent you the 30th of October last was Located on the Drafts of Pipe & Piney Creeks 1000 Acres as I have reason to hope that there was no other warrants Located Antecedent or that may Effect me I desire you will Return the Inclosed Certificates by Virtue of that Warrant the Surveys has been made Since the 10th of November last but no opportunety of Sending to you And hope it may not be Inconsistent to give them that date.

I shall in a little time Send you one or Two more Surveys made for me to conclude that warrant wch the weather has hindred me from receiving yet, tho I know they are made I shall be glad to have your Accounts of what has been done for me and as I give you as little trouble as may be, I hope you will not charge Journey Fees on those small Tracts; the Resurveys or Large ones I shall not think much of your charging such an Article.

I shall be much obliged if you will Return this Survey of the Addition 150 Acres & An other Survey of 150 Acres called the Forrest sent you by Reason I Incline to have a Special Wart Resurvey on them if can have them soon.

Inclosed is the Clerks rect you desired.

Certificates Inclosed

Addition 150 Acres dated 10th 9br 1750

Addition to Strawberry Plains 38 Acres 10th 9br 1750

To Mr Isaac Brook Surv^r of Frederick County

These

25th Janry 1750

Gent

I never did intend to Establish my Title by Hurting our common Interest and when I proposed the method, I did supose it the most Expedient & therefore put my self into your power.

If I had thought to have been confined as Mr Carroll says the Entry is, I had much better ran the Risk & found some other Expedient. The Amount of the money that 150 Tons of Pigg mettal would produce to witt £750 would not pay more than the Building the Stack Wheele Bellows & water ways Exclusive of the Cost of making such Iron.

I very well remember that two Blasts were mentioned with wch I was content as I conceive'd I could in Two such make 500 Tons of Mettel in Pigg or Casting either of wch would be Equal to ye, and realy Mr Carroll might be Mistaken in the Entry as well as in the rate of the ore wch he says was to be at one Shill pr Ton (on the Mettal) Ster.

When Mr Carroll & I talked that matter he asked five shill Ster pr Ton on the Mettal for the ore to be had at one of our Banks wch I said I agree'd to Account with the Company for & did set hands to raise it where I suposed of least Inconvenience & most to the Co Interest Vidzts at Howards The ore is Course but may Suit for Casting but what it may do as to Pigg I know not.

I am certain that by makeing less than 500 Ton of Pigg & Castings I shall not any way Save my Expence & hope you will therefore agree that I may by your Joints consent make that Quantity either in Two or more blasts in Pigg or castings as I may find conduce most to my Interest & least Interfere with our Common Intrest.

You have by the blessing of God & my Industry more ore & wood than you or your Posterity will Ever see the End of, or Work: and as to any Restriction of Shiping such pigg in any Ship in the River I agree thereto.

As to the article of wood you are Sensible our Articles Run not to purchase land within Ten Miles, this I have adhered to,

and shall, nor will I purchase a Cord of wood without your consent. With Respect to provisions I never bought above Two Thousand pounds of Pork there, w^ch^ I usealy did before this affair yearly for my common use, I did not buy one pound of Beef nor any thing else that could posibly Interfere with our common Interest nor will I.

My pork I get down the Bay and have this year sent to Dorset to purchase.

Upon the whole I hope M^r^ Dulany & M^r^ Carroll will Execute the Release when fair drawn as I observe M^r^ Tasker intermedles not herein I presume he deems his son onely concerned.

If you will point out any other Inconvenience w^ch^ you foresee I will agree to guard against it, so as by no means to hurt or any wise prejudice our Joint Intrest w^ch^ I ever have & shall Endeavour to promote.

I have Spun this Letter too far so will conclude.

To Daniel Dulany Esq^r^ & Company

Gentlemen

I observe your Inclinations and as I see my Loss inevertable I must conform to the terms but hope you will not make my Title worse insisting on such a Clause therein as M^r^ Carroll has in his Letter Expres'd w^ch^ would be contrary to the Act of Assembly on w^ch^ the Writt has had but to give you any Security that as soon as the blast is over or the 150 Ton made w^ch^ will be I hope next Fall or in the Winter (for I cannot blow in the Summer) I will pull down the T side of the Stack pull down the Bellows and convert the Whole into a Grist Mill for doing w^ch^ I will give you a Bond with Surity to your Satisfaction in what Sume you like therefore desire to know whether you will take my Son in Law M^r^ Maccubbin bond with me in such Bond and your Sume or Draw a bond & if any way Agreeable to that purpose I will have it Executed.

Upon this I hope you will Execute the Deed of Release your answer will oblige.

Janry 26: 1750

The reason I can not blow in the Summer is the want of Water & the reason I can not blow Untill next Winter is that I have not Stock Enough either of Cole or ore to make the 150 Ton of Pigg Mettal.

To Daniel Dulany Esqr & Compa

(To be Continued.)

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIII, No. 4, December, 1928.]

South River Hundred—1707:

Pole Cat Hill

391 A: Sur: 21st Feb: 1684 for John Gather in the fork of Puttuxt River on the South Side of the North Bra: thereof Rent —.. 15.. 7¾
Possr Benja Gather

Brewers Chance

152 A: Sur: 16 Mar: 1684 for John Brewer on the South Side South River Rent —.. 6.. 1
Possr Tho: Odell of Prin: Geo: Co. for Brewers Orphns

Grays Land

17 A: Sur: 15th Janry 1684 for John Gray on the South Side South River on the North Side Jacobs Creek Rent —.. —.. 8
Possr Charles Tilly

Robin-hoods-Forrest

1976 A: Sur: 5th June 1686 for Richd Snowdon in the fork of Pattuxent River Rent 3.. 19.. 0
Possr Richd Snowden

C. Robinhood Forest.

Gray's Chance

64 A: Sur: 15th Janry 1684 for John Gray on the So: Side So: River on the No: Side of Jacobs Creek Rent —.. 2.. 7
Possr John Gray's Widº who is Marry'd

£ 6.. 13.. 8

Mitchells Chance

205 A: Sur: 29th May 1684 for Wm Mitchell on the South Side South River Rent —.. 8.. 2
Possr 102½ Edwd Mitchell
102½ Fran: Peirpoint

205

Williams's Angles

15 A: Sur: 16th Feb: 1684 for Benj. Williams on the South Side of South River Rent —.. —.. 7½
Possr Sam: Duvall he lives in Pr: Geo: Co:

Phelps Luck

83 A: Sur: 27th Feb: 1684 for Walter Phelps on the South Side of South River Rent —.. 3.. 4
Possr Walter Phelps

Round About Hill

120 A: Sur: 16 June 1686 for John Gather on the South Run of South River Rent —.. 4.. 10
Possr Fran: Hardesty by his Marriage with the widº of John Gather

Fortune

54 A: Sur: 6th Aprill 1687 for John Gresham on the East Side of Road River Rent —.. 2.. 2
Possr John Gresham

Williams's Addition

26 A: Sur: 27 Mar: 1688 for Benj[a] Williams lying on the South Side South River Rent —.. 1.. 0½
Poss[r] John Watts

Linhams Search

38 A: Sur: 11[th] Mar: 1687 for John Linham on the South Side So: River Rent —.. 1.. 6¼
Poss[r] James Saunders for Parnalls Orph[ns]

Selbys Stop

201 A: Sur: 14[th] Mar: 1687 for Edw[d] Selby on the North Side of Road River Rent —.. 8.. 0½
Poss[r] James Saunders

Suttons Addition

20 A: Sur: 28[th] Mar: 1688 for Tho: Sutton lying on Burges Creek Rent —.. —.. 10
Poss[r] David Mackintosh

Burges's Right

153 A: Sur: 28[th] Aprill 1688 for Edward Burges on the South Side South River Rent —.. 6.. 1½
Poss[r] Edward Burges

Duvalls Range

708 A: Sur: 16: Nov: 1694 for John Duvall in the fork of Pattuxunt River Rent 1.. 8.. 4
Poss[r] Hezekiah Lincicomb

Tangire

10 A: Sur: 28[th] Feb. 1694 for Leonard Wayman on the South Side of the head of So: River
Poss[r] Leon[d] Weyman Rent —.. —.. 5

C. Tangier.

(*To be Continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

November 12th, 1928.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night at the rooms of the Society, with the President in the Chair.

It was noted that in the list of donations a number of the Annual Reports of the Maryland State Colonization Society had been presented to our library. Reference was made to the fact that the Maryland Historical Society has been for a number of years the custodians of the library of the Maryland Colonization Society, and Maryland in Liberia in which the late J. H. B. Latrobe had been so much interested.

The following persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Roger B. Williams, Esq.,
Leonard F. McGreevy, Esq.,
W. W. Bollman McKinnell,
John Gittings Brogden, Esq.,
Edward M. Thomas, Esq.,
Thomas W. Kennedy, Esq.,
James R. Manning, Esq.,
Horace C. McElderry, Esq.,
J. Leonard Power, Esq.,
Douglas H. Gordon,
Dr. Frank E. Brown,
Dr. Sarah Janette Bassett,
Mrs. Robert Garrett,
Mrs. Gaylord Lee Clark,
Mrs. George A. Bunting,
Mrs. J. Taylor Albert,
Miss Katherine K. Hutchins,
Miss Emma Hough,
Miss Anne Edmondson Hough,
Miss Mary Walton Saunders,
Miss Helen Nicholson Harris,
Miss Esther E. Dryden,
Miss Ellen Howard Bayard,
Miss Eveline Early,
Mrs. O. Tilghman Davidson.

Associate Membership:

Mrs. Letta B. Stone,
William Douglas Plowden,
Mrs. C. R. Reid.

The following death was reported from among our members: Dr. William F. Lockwood, on October 16th, 1928.

Mr. William B. McGroarty, the speaker of the evening, was

then introduced, and read a paper entitled "The Washington Society of Alexandria."

December 10, 1928.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A list of the donations to the library and gallery was read.

President Harris announced that the Society is now in possession of the miniature of Gen. Adrian Proveaux; his order of the Society of the Cincinnati; both bequeathed by the will of Miss Anne H. Rolando.

Mr. Bowen gave a brief outline of the papers given by Mrs Gaylord Lee Clark, which were among the papers of her late grandfather Mr. William Keyser, and of her late father Mr. R. Brent Keyser. Mr. Bowen then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved,* that the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be expressed to Mrs. Gaylord Lee Clark for presenting to the Society a printed petition dated 1882, addressed to the citizens of Baltimore relative to what was then called the "New Judge Movement," the petition containing a large number of the original signatures of leading citizens of Baltimore, of that day; and also presenting to the Society specimens of the original ballots used in the election of that year, and the original letter of the late Judge Charles E. Phelps accepting the nomination as a member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; and

"*Be It Further Resolved,* that a copy of the aforegoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of the Society to Mrs. Clark."

The following persons, previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:

Miss Louise Von der Horst Mrs. M. Lynn Henry

Mr. Kenneth Scott White
Mr. Harrison Weymouth
Miss Rosabel E. Hall
Mr. John Z. Bayless
Mrs. Rhoda Walker Edwards
Mrs. Charles Howard Lloyd
Rev. Geo. H. Buck
Mrs. J. Hugh Henry
Mrs. Harry L. Robinson, Jr.
Mrs. James S. Smith
Mr. F. Leif Eareckson
Mrs. Wm. Baltzell Burch
Mr. William Matthews

Associate Membership:

Miss Roberta P. Wakefield
Mrs. Jesse S. Carter

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. John S. Tapscott on November 21, 1927,
Mrs. H. Benge Simmons on March —, 1928,
Miss Harriet Hinkley on April 8, 1928,
Mr. Albert W. Rayner on November 16, 1928,
Mr. J. Henry Ferguson on November 24, 1928,
Capt. John Donnell Smith on December 2, 1928.

Dr. Pleasants called attention to the remarkable work of Mr. Louis Dow Scisco in indexing the seventeenth century records of the County Court Proceedings of Charles County (1658-1662) and of the first existing proceedings of Baltimore County. These indices are now in the possession of this Society. The follwing resolution was presented by Dr. Pleasants and was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* that the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be tendered to Mr. Louis Dow Scisco for his work in indexing for the Society, the first volume of the Proceedings of the Charles County Court (1658-1662) and also that of the Baltimore County Court (1682-1686). These indices cover not merely the proper names mentioned in these two old volumes, but serve as a subject index invaluable to the local historian as a result of Mr. Scisco's scholarly analysis of their contents. The Society feels under deep obligations to Mr. Scisco in thus

making available to students two important volumes of early source material."

The Secretary was requested to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Scisco.

The President announced that the Record Book of Charles County, which the Society had photostated, had been removed under request of Judge Digges representing the Charles County authorities, that it may be put on exhibition at Annapolis on the 150th anniversary of the Court of Appeals.

General Charles D. Gaither the speaker of the evening was introduced and read a paper entitled "The History of the Police Department of Baltimore City."

January 14, 1929.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President announced that the order of business of the meeting would be reversed because of engagements of the artists who were to entertain us. Mr. Dielman was then introduced and gave a brief history of the early music publishers whose music was to be played and sung by pupils of the Peabody Conservatory of Music. A few words of explanation were given before each number.

At the close of the programme and on motion of Mr. Sanford, it was:

"*Resolved,* that the thanks of the Society be extended to the artists from the Peabody taking part, to Mr. Dielman for his explanatory lectures on the songs given, and also to Professor Otto Ortman for his efforts in contributing to the success of the evening.

A list of donations made to the Library and Gallery was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active:

Mrs Carlyle Barton	J. Frank Supplee, Jr.
Mrs. Frederick T. DeCock	Frederick T. DeCock
Miss Claire Audoun	Thomas B. Marshall
Mrs. Sarah F. Bloom	Joseph C. France
Dr. Wirt Adams Duvall	J. Hooper Edmondson
Mrs. Virginia Peters Parkhurst	William B. Stork
Leslie Harris	Guy Sykes

Associate:

Mrs. Mary Turpin Layton

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Carroll Sprigg on July 24, 1928,
Mrs. Preston B. Spring on ————————

The President then announced that nominations should be made for the various offices of the Society, for election at the annual meeting to be held February 11, 1929. The present incumbents of the various offices, Trustees of the Athenaeum and the Committees were renominated. Mr. Robert Macgill Mackall was nominated for membership on the Gallery Committee to fill a vacancy on that Committee.

It was stated that as provided by the Constitution, additional nominations might be made, over the signature of five members entitled to vote, and provided such nominations be placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary within ten days after this date.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 11, 1929.—The meeting was called to order by President Harris, who read the report of the Council. The reports of standing committees were filed and ordered to be printed in the *Magazine.*

The following nominations, duly made at the January meeting were placed before the Society and on motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for officers and standing committees for the ensuing year. It was so done

President.

W. Hall Harris.

Vice-Presidents.

Richard M. Duvall. Clinton L. Riggs.
DeCourcy W. Thom.

Corresponding Secretary.

James E. Hancock.

Recording Secretary.

George L. Radcliffe.

Treasurer.

Heyward E. Boyce.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

Jesse N. Bowen, *Chairman.*
Wm. G. Baker, Jr. G. Corner Fenhagen.
Randolph Barton, Jr. William H. Greenway.
William C. Page.

Committee on the Gallery.

Laurence Hall Fowler, *Chairman.*
Thomas C. Corner. R. McGill Mackall.
John M. Dennis. Lawrason Riggs.

Committee on the Library.

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman.*
Henry J. Berkley. Edward B. Mathews.
Walter I. Dawkins. Raphael Semmes.
George Harrison. A. Morris Tyson.

Committee on Finance.

William Ingle, *Chairman.*
Howard Bruce. Peter E. Tome.

Committee on Publications.

Samuel K. Dennis, *Chairman.*
J. Hall Pleasants. John M. Vincent.

Committee on Membership.

James D. Iglehart, *Chairman.*
Alice H. Brent. Isaac T. Norris.
George Arnold Frick. Daniel R. Randall.
T. Murray Maynadier. Francis E. Waters.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

WM. B. MARYE, *Chairman.*

WALTER W. BEERS. HARRIET P. MARINE.
FERDINAND B. FOCKE. WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.
PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman.*

GEORGE CATOR. JOHN H. LATANÉ.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The operation of your Society, during the past year, is set out in detail in the admirable reports of the Treasurer, the Trustees of the Athenaeum and the several Standing Committees, all which will appear in the Society's *Magazine* and be mentioned but generally in this Report.

The Treasurer and Finance Committee have conserved the invested capital, represented by the Endowment Fund and augmented by legacies of $5,000 under the Will of Mrs. Caroline J. Lytle,—of $500 under that of Mrs. Rebecca Lanier King.—and by gifts of $100 and $10 from Messrs. Raphael Semmes and Samuel G. Duvall, respectively; and by a special emergency fund to which additions are made from time to time.

The Trustees of the Athenaeum have maintained the buildings in good order, provided for their heating, illumination &c. and have made considerable additions to the stack-room equipment, all well within their budget allotment.

The Committee on the Gallery found it necessary that a large number of paintings be covered with glass, for their protection. This has been done, at least in part, and a Member of that Committee has been good enough personally to clean and prepare each of these paintings before glazing. A large number of maps, photographs, lithographs and other items of historical interest have been acquired by gifts and legacies.

Accessions reported by the Library Committee are in number over one thousand items, in addition to the twenty cases of local prints and engravings presented by Mrs. Hayden, from the remarkable collection of our late Member, Mr. W. M. Hayden. Cataloging has progressed steadily and notable work

has been accomplished in the repair and crepelining of many documents of the State Archives and of rare newspapers.

The Publication Committee has in press two volumes of the Archives of Maryland, being Volumes 46 and 47, containing, respectively, the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 1748-1750; and the Journal and Correspondence of the State Council, 1781-1782.

The Membership Committee reports a net membership increase of forty-two and the list now shows a total in all classes of 1253.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry submits the need that provision be made to mount and preserve much matter now in danger of injury through the constant handling to which it is subjected. It is hoped that this may be accomplished. The Committee has been especially fortunate in the large number of genealogical records which have been presented during the year.

To the successful efforts of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment you are indebted for interesting and valuable papers presented at the regular monthly meetings, one of which, " The Songs of our Fathers," was rendered possible by the highly appreciated co-operation of the Directors and Members of the Faculty of the Peabody Conservatory of Music. This form of " Literary Entertainment " recalled a custom of the Society, long fallen into disuse, but which it might be well to revive in some shape.

The Society is in co-operation with the Commission appointed to arrange for the ceremonies connected with the Tercentennary of the Founding of the Province of Maryland and has offered its services to the Municipalty in connection with the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the City of Baltimore.

Through the Library of the Peabody Institute, this Society has been enabled to lend to the Library of Harvard University, publications concerning the development of the Gas Industry which were needed for the preparation of an exhaustive article under the direction of the School of Business of Harvard University.

The Council again reminds the Society of the very many collections of original source material already in its possession and of other records and documents which it could secure, were it enabled, by larger resources, to edit and publish them, to the great assistance of historians and genealogists.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Hall Harris,

———— *for Council.*

Report of the Library Committee.

It is gratifying to report that the gifts to the collections of the Society during the current year have been more numerous and valuable than in any similar period for many years. The bare statistical enumeration is impressive as it covers 69 pages in the accessions book, and the figures are as follows:

787 bound volumes,
200 pamphlets,
18 Maps,
130 pieces of Manuscript,
13 vols. of Newspapers,
598 pieces of sheet music,
35 Photographic negatives,
10 Photostat copies,
7 scrap books of clippings, etc.,
1 Photograph album,
20 boxes of local prints and engravings from the W. M. Hayden collection.

It is very encouraging to note this evidence of the increasing interest in the Society which implies a recognition of the fact that we are not a fossilized body, but a living and active force in the community.

The largest single gift was a collection of more than 400 volumes of local poetry, some of it unique, some of it commonplace, but as a whole to be seriously reckoned with in any exhaustive study of the literary production of the state. As some of the items are duplicates, the collection will not be kept intact, but in cases where better copies or those having

association interest are already in the library, the duplicates will be eliminated and sold for the benefit of the book fund.

The twenty boxes of prints from the Hayden collection form a most valuable contribution to local iconography and when properly arranged will doubtless prove of great service to investigators and collectors, as well as to special writers for the local press.

From Mr. H. Oliver Thompson have come several scarce lithographs, as well as money contributions to the book fund.

The cataloguing has been carried forward under the competent direction of Miss Davison. Considerable progress has been made, for not only are the books now available, but duplicates have been identified and segregated for sale and exchange; and in fact a number of such volumes have already been disposed of to the advantage of our rather meager book fund. The work being done is invaluable.

The repair work on State Archives has progressed steadily. Four volumes of the Black Book series have been finished and two are waiting the binder. More than two thousand documents, some containing many pages, have been straightened, repaired and crepelined and thus made available for students. The *Chestertown Appollo,* a newspaper of which no other file is known, has been repaired, crepelined and bound, and the *Saturday Visitor,* another unique file of supreme importance on account of its Poe interest, has been repaired and put in condition for binding, through the generosity of Dr. Robertson of San Francisco.

A few noteworthy volumes have been acquired by purchase, the outstanding examples being two volumes of Maryland Votes and Proceedings, 1751-1761, the printer's own copies, bearing the book label and autograph of Jonas Green, the distinguished State Printer.

The photostat machine is still out of commission, but it is confidently expected to be in operation regularly by March 1.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. Dielman, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

In February, 1928, the Council had not as yet appointed anyone to fill the vacancy in the membership of this Committee occasioned by the much lamented death of Dr. Sears, and the Committee was elected short one member. On March 8th the Council elected Mr. Hancock Corresponding Secretary of this Society, whereby he ceased to be a member of this Committee, of which he had hitherto been our most valued Chairman. The Council then appointed Mr. Marye to succeed Mr. Hancock as Chairman of this Committee, and Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke was elected to fill Dr. Sears' place on this Committee. The Council appointed Mr. Walter W. Beers to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the appointment of Mr. Hancock to the office of Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Harrison has completed her index of the photostat reproductions of the records of Old Saint Paul's Church, covering the years 1838-1925, to which reference was made in this Committee's report of last year.

In our report of last year the attention of the Council was respectfully called to the very deplorable condition of certain newspaper clippings bound in scrap-books and included under the general name of "Maryland Heraldry." The series known under this name, of which this Society possessed a complete set, embraced a very large number of genealogies of Maryland families, of which Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, Miss Emily E. Lantz and Miss Jane Griffith Keys were the authors, and appeared in the Baltimore Sunday *Sun* from 1903 to 1908. Some duplicates of these Maryland Heraldry clippings are in the possession of this Society, and these last are in excellent condition. The Council disapproved, on the ground of expense, the suggestion of this Committee that the set of Maryland Heraldry clippings which is bound in scrap-books and is rapidly disintegrating, be photostated in its entirety. This Society has lately received from Miss Mary Forman Day the gift of a nearly complete set of Maryland Heraldry clippings, which,

with the odd clippings already owned by the Society, will make a complete set, the individual parts of which are in perfect condition. This new set is now being mounted on strong linen paper and will be made available to the public, after which the old set will be withdrawn.

The list which follows includes all genealogies presented to or purchased by this Society during the past year:

Gifts and purchases listed separately.

List of Genealogical Books Received in 1928.

A Report on the First Three Generations of the Shelby Family in the U. S. A. Presented by Cass K. Shelby.

Papers of the Lloyd Family of Lloyd's Neck, New York. Volumes 1 and 2, 1926 and 1927 collections. Presented by New York Historical Society.

The Henry Adams Genealogy, Somersetshire, England and Braintree, Massachusetts. Presented by Edward Dean Adams.

Beach Family Magazine, Volumes 1 and 2. Presented by Mrs. Mary Beach.

Lineage Book, Volumes 93-97 (1027). Presented by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Proof Sheets of the Stockley Line as published in the County Court Note Book. Presented by Mrs. Milnor Ljungstadt.

Fowke (Fooks) Family by Herbert C. Fooks. Presented by Mr. Herbert C. Fooks.

Welles, Lord and Allied Families. Published by the American Historical Society. Presented by Misses Francis and Catherine Welles.

Peck, Adams and Allied Families—Genealogical and Biographical. Presented by Mrs. Rebecca Peck Dusenbery.

Typed List of Marriage Licenses issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Worcester Co., Md., April 14th, 1795-July 1st, 1865. Presented by Millard F. Hudson.

The Hazzard Family of Rhode Island by Caroline E. Robinson. Genealogy of the family from 1635-1894. Presented by Miss Louisa H. Robinson.

De Carpentier Allied Ancestry by Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Presented by Edwin Jaquett Sellers.

Origins of Clements-Spalding and Allied Families of Maryland and Kentucky, by J. W. S. Clements. Presented by J. W. S. Clements.

Photostat of Calvert pedigree from Hearne's Diary. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

The Boone Bulletin. Volume 1, no. 3 (June, 1927). No. 2 (May, 1926). Several leaflets relating to the Boone family Convention and Reunion; and the organization of the Boone family Association. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Houston Family by Ida M. Shirk (Typewritten copy). Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Genealogies of Old Families of Concord, Massachusetts (Potter). Volume 1, 1887. Presented by Mrs. John W. Harrison.

Jewett Genealogy, compiled by Frederic Clarke Jewett, M. D. Presented by Alfred A. Burdick, M. D.

Manuscript book of family records. Presented by H. Oliver Thompson.

Holy Bible. Volumes 1 and 2, N. Y. 1818, containing family records of Samuel Stringer Coale, M. D., 1754-1798. Presented by Mrs. Francis Redwood.

Baskerville Bible, containing records of William Hammond Dorsey. Presented by Mrs. Francis Redwood.

Holy Bible, Philadelphia, 1818. Family records of John Greene Proud. Presented by Mrs. Francis Redwood.

Holy Bible, containing the name of Mary Hopkinson. Presented by Mrs. Francis Redwood.

The Boone Bulletin, June, 1928. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

The County Court Note Book, Index to Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Vol. 1, 1922, nos. 5, 6, 7. Vol. 2, 1923, nos. 1-6. Vol. 3, 1924, nos. 1-6. Vol. 4, nos. 1-6 and supplements for June, August, October, December 1925. Volume 5, nos. 1-6, 1926. Vol. 6, nos. 1-6, 1927. Vol. 7, nos 1-2, 1928. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Burton Genealogy. Presented by George C. Burton.

Typewritten index to names in part one of Liber D., Balto. Co. Court Records, November 1682-November 1684. Compiled by the donor. Presented by Louis Dow Scisco.

Nathan Edson and his Descendants, by George Thomas Edson. Presented by Frank J. Wilder.

Historical and Genealogical Chart of Robert Brooke of Maryland. Presented by Mr. Edwin LeR. Bowen.

Dashiell Family Records, Volume 1 compiled by B. J. Dashiell. Presented by Benjamin C. Dashiell.

List of First Settlers of Newberry, Mass., 1625-1650, which will appear on the monument on the Tower Green in Newbury. Presented by A. P. Badger.

Ancestry and Descendants of Jonathan Pulsifer and his wife Nancy Ryerson Pulsifer, compiled by William E. Pulsifer. Presented by William E. Pulsifer.

Lineage Books, Volumes 98-103, 1928 (6 volumes). Presented by National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Photostat copy of records of the White family. Presented by Edward Lucas White.

Babock and Allied families, by Louis Effingham De Forest, Maj. Res. U. S. Army. Presented by George L. Babcock.

GENEALOGICAL DATA PURCHASED DURING YEAR 1928

Marriage License Bonds of Westmoreland Co., Va., 1786-1850.
Welsh and Hyatt Families of Maryland & Their Kin.
The Douglas Register.
Marriage License Bonds of Mecklenburg Co., Va. 1765-1810.
The MacQueen's Genealogy.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. MARYE,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

On January 30th in company with Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, Treasurer of the Society, the undersigned checked the presence of the securities owned by the Society as listed on the memorandum attached hereto.

The Treasurer's Report will include appropriate reference to changes made in the list in the year just closed. All coupons to mature between this date and January 1, 1930, inclusive, were clipped for cashing at the time of their respective maturities. Certain bonds are to mature during the year 1929 to wit: $5,000 Dominion of Canada 5½s and $4,000 United States Treasury Certificates 4½'s. These were withdrawn from the safe deposit box for redemption at their maturity dates which respectively are in August and December of this year.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1928 (including Special Reserve of $4,000)		$ 4,609.18
RECEIPTS.		
Dues from Members	$5,987.50	
Permanent Endowment Fund:		
Rebecca Lanier King Legacy	$ 500.00	
Mrs. Caroline J. Lytle	5,000.00	
Raphael Semmes	100.00	
Samuel G. Duvall	10.00	
		$5,610.00

General Account:			
Rent War Record Commission	1,000.00		
Telephone	45.55		
Salaries Charged Archives	738.88		
Miscellaneous	48.85		
		1,833.28	
Income Peabody Fund		843.00	
Income other than Peabody Fund		2,262.76	
Ground Rent Athenaeum Building		6,000.00	
Investigation and Searches		39.50	
Confederate Relics		65.00	
Certificate of Membership		30.00	
Library Committee		10.35	
Publication Committee		170.00	
Magazine Account		187.25	
Interest on Bank Balance		144.23	
Sun Mortgage Note Paid (See Investment Account)		1,200.00	
			24,292.87
			$28,902.05

EXPENDITURES.

General Account:			
Salaries	8,463.63		
Trustees Account	2,460.43		
Office Account	424.41		
Treasurer's Account	120.41		
Committee on Addresses	21.50		
Photostat	3.90		
Petty Cash	50.00		
		11,544.28	
Magazine Account		1,837.90	
Publication Committee		348.95	
Library Committee		2,598.51	
Gallery and Paintings		230.14	
Paid for Securities Purchased, as per statement of Investment Account		10,987.38	
			27,547.16
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1928			$ 1,354.89

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT INVESTMENTS.

Balance for Investment from 1927		$ 211.98	
Sun Mortgage Co. bonds, due 1928		1,200.00	
Permanent Endowment Fund for Investment:			
Rebecca Lanier King	500.00		
Mrs. Caroline J. Lytle	5,000.00		
Raphael Semmes	100.00		
Samuel G. Duvall	10.00		
		5,610.00	
			$7,021.98

SECURITIES PURCHASED 1928.

$3,000 Federal Land Bank 4½s, 1935-55	$3,061.88	
2,000 Mortgage Sec. Corp. of Am. 6s, 1945	2,076.67	
600 Baltimore City Sewer 4s, 1961	618.47	
15 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R. Pfd	1,206.75	
		6,963.77
Balance for investment from 1928		$ 58.21

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT.

$4,000 U. S. Treasury Cert. 4½%, due June 15th, 1929	$4,023.61

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1928		$2,772.01	
RECEIPTS.			
From State of Maryland	$2,219.72		
Interest on bank balance	54.11		
Receipts in general	315.52		
		2,589.35	
			$5,361.36
EXPENDITURES.			
Archives repairs		868.88	
General Archives		676.45	
Transferred to General Account		738.88	
			2,284.21
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1928			$3,077.15
State of Maryland Appropriation			$6,500.00
Paid to Society		2,219.72	
Paid direct to Lord Baltimore Press on account		4,280.28	
			$6,500.00

SECURITIES OWNED BY THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AS OF DEC. 31, 1928.

Peabody Fund.	Due		Income for Year
$5,000 Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4s	1996	Apr. & Oct.	$200
5,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. (Louisville & Nashville Coll.) 4% bonds	1952	May & Nov.	200
5,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 4s	1952	Jan. & July	250
5,000 Southern Railway Co. 5% bonds	1994	Mar. & Sept.	200
1,000 United Railways & Electric Co. of Balto. 1st Cons. 4s	1949	Mar. & Sept.	40
15 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R. Pfd.	Mar., Sept.,	June & Dec.	60
			$950

PERMANENT OR GENERAL FUND, INCLUDING GIFTS, BEQUESTS AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUNDS.

Assignment from Robert F. McKim property on East Street, yielding $40 ground rent per annum			$ 40
$1,000 Balto. City 4% Engine House Loan	1957	June & Dec.	40
4,000 United Rwys. & Elec. Co. of Balto. 1st Consolidated 4s	1949	Mar. & Sept.	160
2,000 Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 4s	1948	Apr. & Oct.	80
1,000 Lexington Rwy. Co. First Mortgage 5s	1949	June & Dec.	50
200 shares McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd. Par value $5.00 per share	(At present $200.)		
2,000 Dominion of Canada 5½s	1929	Feb. & Aug.	110
2,000 Southern Rwy. Co. 1st Cons 5s	1994	Jan. & July	100
3,000 Southern Rwy. Co. 1st Cons. 5s	1994	Jan. & July	150
3,000 Dominion of Canada 5½s	1929	Feb. & Aug.	165
3,000 Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st 4s	1948	Apr. & Oct.	120
5,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co. 5½s	1943	May & Nov.	275
3,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s	1960	Jan. & July	150
3.500 New York Edison Co. 5s	1944	Apr. & Oct.	175
5,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 5½s	1975	Jan. & July	275
5,000 Virginian Rwy. Co. 1st 5s	1962	May & Nov.	250
1,000 Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. (S. W. Div.) 5s	1950	Jan. & July	50
2,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s	1960	Jan. & July	100
2,000 Calvert Mortgage Co. 6s	1937	Jan. & July	120
500 Baltimore City Annex 4s	1951	Feb. & Aug.	20
3 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. Common		M. J. S. D.	18
600 Baltimore City Sewer 4s	1961	Feb. & Aug.	24
2,000 Mortgage Sec. Corp. 6s	1945	Apr. & Oct.	120
3,000 Federal Land Bank 4½s	1955	Jan. & July	135
4,000 Treasury Certificates 4½	1929	June & Dec.	180
			2957

CONFEDERATE RELIC FUND.

10 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. Pfd. M. J. S. D. 40

In addition to the above, this fund is entitled to the income from $900 of the General Fund, originally represented by $900 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bonds.

Counted securities as listed herein Jan. 30, 1929.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM INGLE,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that during the past year, to wit: from February 1, 1928 to February 1, 1929, the programmes at the meetings of of the Society have been as follows:

February 13, 1928.—"Three Foundational Services of Maryland," by DeCourcy W. Thom, Esq.

March 12, 1928.—"Humorous Poetry." This consisted of an entertaining recitation of specimens of the best humorous poetry and a general lecture on the subject by Mr. Stanley G. Remington.

April 9, 1928.—"New York During the Revolution," by Dr. Marcus Benjamin of the Smithsonian Institution.

May 14, 1928.—"The Cavalier Tradition and Heritage," by Jesse Lee Bennett, Esq.

May 25, 1928.—A Special Meeting of the Society was held on which occasion the members of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City were its guests. Prizes for the sixth annual historical contest of that Society were awarded to the successful contestants among the students of the High Schools of the Eastern Shore.

October 8, 1928.—"Dr. John Crawford (1780-1820) and the Introduction of Vaccination in Maryland," by Dr. John H. Oliver.

November 12, 1928.—"The Washington Society of Alexandria," by Mr. William B. McGroarty.

December 10, 1928.—"The History of the Police Department of Baltimore City," by Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Police Commissioner.

The increased attendance of the membership at the meetings has been very gratifying and is a source of inspiration to the

officers of the Society as well as a deserved tribute to the various speakers and lecturers who have given of their time and best thought for the advancement of historical information.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SANFORD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM.

Allowance		$5,485.00
Wages	$1,785.00	
Special newspaper stacks	780.00	
Express charges and erection of stacks	36.72	
	816.72	
Water rent	56.50	
Insurance premiums	242.56	
Extra labor	26.25	
Repairs to furance, lights, and replacing fallen plaster in cellar	249.18	
Fuel	612.75	
Removing ashes from cellar	70.00	
Electricity	251.08	
Supplies and miscellaneous charges	154.28	
		4,264.30
Balance		$1,220.70

The unexpended balance reverts to the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY.

During the past year the Committee has covered with glass twenty (20) pictures in the Gallery. This work has been done under the personal direction of Mr. Thomas C. Corner, who very carefully cleaned each painting before it was glazed. During the following year the Committee will continue this work according to the funds available.

Attached is a list of the donations to the Gallery during the year of 1928.

Mr. Fickus reports that there have been numerous visitors to view the various collections, but that owing to the limited staff he has been unable to keep a record of the number.

DONATIONS TO THE GALLERY FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Colored Photograph by Hallwig of Horatio L. Whitridge; Photograph of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice; Photograph of the first car built by the North Baltimore Passenger Railway Co. as it appeared in the Sesqui-Centennial Procession, October 11, 1880; Photograph of Baltimore Court House built 1809–demolished 1894; Water colored drawing of the Patterson Bldg. n. e. cor. Baltimore & Gay Streets; Lithograph of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Lithograph of the United Railway System. Donated by W. Hall Harris.

Ornament from a bonbonnier gotten at the ball given to General Lafayette in Baltimore (Friday, October 8, 1824) by Miss Mary Caile Harrison, afterwards (Aug. 17, 1826) Mrs. Thomas Oliver (grandmother of the donor); Lithograph of the Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore (from a painting of Bishop Wood's); Lithograph of Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mosher & Division Streets; Lithograph of Church of St. John the Evangelist, cor. Valley & Eager Sts., Baltimore, cornerstone laid May 20, 1856, Pastor Rev. B. J. McManus. Donated by H. Oliver Thompson.

Photograph of Eutaw Street Baptist Church; Photograph of the Nicholas Popplein residence e. cor. of Wilson St. and Eutaw Place. Demolished when Eutaw Place was extended. Donated by Louis H. Dielman.

Photograph of Veterans at Soldiers Home, Pikesville, Maryland. Donated by Armstrong Webb.

Etching of the "Old City Watch House" 1802, cor. Belvedere, North St. and Orange Alley. Donated by General Charles D. Gaither.

Cap worn by Col. Richard Thomas (Zarvona) of St. Mary's Co., Md., a distinguished and gallant Confederate Officer. Donated by Armstrong Thomas.

Spy glass used by John O'Neill of Havre de Grace, during the war of 1812. Donated by John William O'Neill.

Taylor's Map of Baltimore City and County 1857. Donated by William H. Buckler.

Crayon portrait by Samuel Lawrence of Boston, of George Henry Calvert, Maryland author, eldest son of George Calvert of Riverdale and great grandson of the 5th Lord Baltimore. Donated by Mrs. William M. Ellicott.

Lithograph of First Presbyterian Church and a brief history and signatures of its officers, 1876. Donated by H. Fielding Reid.

Four colored prints: (1) Battle Monument, (2) Washington Monument,

(3) Baltimore Hospital, (4) Northwest view of Baltimore; Lithograph of the House of Refuge, Baltimore, opened Dec. 5, 1855; Lithograph of Baltimore in 1752; Gun used by George Williams, grandfather of the donor, in defense of Fort McHenry in War of 1812. Donated by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway.

Indian arrowheads and other relics found around Upper Fairmount and the Big Ammemessex river. Donated by R. B. Curtis.

Original flag which flew from the Union Club during the Civil War; Cedar Chest in which flag was kept, names of President of Club cut on top; House flag of firm of James I. Fisher & Sons; Picture of the Star Spangled Banner at Fort McHenry. Donated by Robert A. Fisher.

Three Maps: (1) Monk's New American Map, 1855, (2) Map of City & County of Baltimore by Taylor 1857, (3) Map of Baltimore City & Vicinity, 1882. Donated by Mrs. Henry C. Miller.

Photograph of Richard D. Fisher. Donated by Dr. Henry J. Berkley.

Gold and black memorial ring of William Anderson, 1770; One book-plate belonging to William Anderson; Gold memorial ring of Sarah Hollyday, 1755. Donated by Miss Caroline R. Hollyday.

The vest of a uniform worn by John Mifflin Hood, Co. C., 2nd Maryland Regiment, C. S. A.; Print of the Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor; Colored print Baltimore Harbor, 1875; Print of Lincoln, Farragut and the Generals of the Union Army; View of Baltimore Washington Monument 1880; Print of Moales Map of Baltimore 1752; Print of Maryland Line in Camp at Hanover Junction, Va. under Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. Donated by Miss Alice Hood.

Miniature "Scroll of Esther" on parchment in filigree silver case; Three antique pewter platters; Lava-imbedded coin; Relic of the burning of the banking house of J. I. Cohen & Sons, during the Baltimore Fire, 1904. Donated by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen.

Print of the Battle Monument. Donated by Miss M. L. Eaton.

Miniature of Gen. Adrian Proveaux and His Order of the Society of the Cincinnati. Bequeathed by Will of Anne H. Rolando.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurence H. Fowler,
Chairman.

Report of Membership Committee.

December 31st, 1927. Total membership		1,211
Life members	15	
Active members	1,069	
Associate members	127	
		1,211
Deaths in 1928	30	
Resignations	19	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	10	
		59
		1,152
New members in 1928:		
Associate	16	
Active	85	
		101
		1,253
December 31st, 1928. Total membership		1,253

Increase of 42 over previous year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. Iglehart,
Chairman.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HONORARY MEMBERS

CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES (1923).....Paris, France.
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910).... Care of Dr. J. R. Bridges, 630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....260 W. Biddle St.
DAVIS, GEORGE HARVEY (1927)....."Westwood," Towson, Md.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914).. Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916....901 St. Paul Street.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916).....23 E. 67th St., New York City.
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.
MORRIS, LAWRENCE J. (1927).....437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913)..... Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., New York City.
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919)...38 E. 25th Street.
LIBRARIAN .....Loyola College.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917).....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D. (1898).....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.
COOKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.

FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890) ..... 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
HALL, HUBERT (1904) ..... Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891) ..... 226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HERSH, GRIER (1897) ..... York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908) ..... New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885) ..... Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881) ..... University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890) ..... 215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL.D. (1886) ..... Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH.D., D.D., LL.D. (1894) ..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902) ..... Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911) ..... 42 Broadway, New York.
APPLEGATE, MRS. EMILY R. (1924) ..... Wellsburg, W. Va.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917) ..... Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BAKER, MRS. C. H. (1927) ..... 1080 Arden Road, Pasadena, Cal.
BAKER, MISS BETTY DUVAL (1927) ..... York, Pennsylvania.
BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924) ..... 926 Cathedral St., Baltimore.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914) ..... Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BEALL, MISS ELIZABETH HILLARY (1926) .. Morristown, N. J.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916) ..... 3400 Garfield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920) ..... 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
BLAKE, MRS. JOSEPH (1924) ..... Shadowbrook, Irvington, N. Y.
BLISS, LESLIE E. (1925) ..... H. E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, Cal.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919) ..... 580 Park Ave., New York City.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914) .. 1711 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920) ..... 6342 Southwood Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
CARTER, MRS. JESSE S. (1928) ..... 127 Saluda St., Chester, S. Carolina
CARTY, REV. ARTHUR (1924) ..... 256 Farragut Terrace, Philadelphia.
CATLIN, HENRY W. (1927) ..... 2 Rector St., New York City.
CLARK, ALLEN C. (1926) ..... Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
CLAYPOOL, MRS. W. M. (1922) ..... 320 17th St., San Bernardino, Cal.
COCHRAN, MRS. JOHN E. (1927) ..... North Braddock, Alexandria, Va.
CONGDON, CLEMENT H. (1927) ..... Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.
CRAYCROFT, ROBERT LEE (1925) ..... 42 Broadway, New York City.
DAVIS, MRS. A. A. (1928) ..... Winnepeg, Canada.
DAVIS, HARRY ALEXANDER (1927) ..... 316 Shepard St., N. W., Wash., D. C.

DONALDSON, JOHN W. (1927) ..... Irvington-on Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York.
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921) ..... 635 F. St., Washington, D. C.
DUPUY, MRS. F. R. (1928) ..... Marianna, Arkansas.
EATON, DR. PAUL (1917) ..... Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921) ..... 84 State St., Boston, Mass.
FOTHERGILL, MRS. AUGUSTA B. (1924) .... P. O. Box 883, Richmond, Va.
GAITHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921) ..... Elizabethtown, N. Y.
GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920) ..... 130 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906) ..... St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GILLISS, REV. WM. WEIR (1928) ..... Haymarket, Virginia
GOBRIGHT, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1917) ..... 2519 Belleveu Ave., Detroit, Mich.
GORDEN, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916) ..... 306 N. 3rd St., Steubenville, Ohio.
GOULD, LYTTLETON B. P. (1925) ..... 150 E. 73rd Street, New York City.
GROOME, H. C. (1926) ..... Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Va.
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915) ..... Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
HAGER, FRANK L. (1921) ..... 204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
HAMILTON, HON. GEORGE E. (1924) ..... Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
HARGETT, ARTHUR V., M. D. (1926) ..... 103 Park Ave., New York City.
HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920) ..... Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D. C.
HARRISON, MRS. EDMOND PITTS (1923) .... Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921) ..... Belvoir, Virginia.
HARVEY, MRS. WALLACE P. (1923) ..... 4 E. 88th St., New York.
HASTINGS, MRS. RUSSEL (1925) ..... 925 Park Ave., New York City.
HILLYER, MRS. GEO., JR. (1927) ..... 2311 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920) ..... 1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910) ..... 258 Broadway, New York.
HOLMAN, MISS WINIFRED LOVERING (1928) ..... 39 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.
HOLT, MRS. FRANK (1924) ..... 301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.
HOOK, JAMES W. (1924) ..... 224 Everit St., New Haven, Conn.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911) ..... 6th and Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, H. C. TILGHMAN (1925) ..... 345 Broadway, New York City.
HUDSON, MILLARD F. (1923) ..... 2000 D St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916) ..... 12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
JENKINS, MRS. E. CALVERT (1924) ..... Gridley, Butte County, California.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915) ..... McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
KEITH, A. L. (1924) ..... Lock Box W, Vermillion, S. Dakota.
KIMBLE, MISS PEARLE B. (1921) ..... Box 1925, Tulsa, Okla.
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921) ... Marmet, W. Va.
LANDIS, JOHN T. (1921) ..... 59 Farrand Park, Detroit, Michigan
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907) ..... 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LEHR, MRS. LOUIS (1926) ..... 1155 Sixteenth St., Wash., D. C.
LESH, MRS. C. P. (1923) ..... 3650 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
LIBBY, MRS. GEORGE F. (1919) ..... 219 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916) ..... Ingleside Inn, Phoenix, Arizona.

LYDEN, FREDERICK F. (1925).....42 Broadway, New York City.
LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MELVIN, FRANK WORTHINGTON (1926)....32 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
METCALF, MRS. CARRIE S. (1922).....Smithfield, Pa.
MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
MONNETTE, ORRA E. (1928).....350 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908)..... 526 Adelaide Ave., Santa Monica, California.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921)..516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920)...311 Cotton St., Greenwood, Miss.
NOBLE, HERBERT (1927).....115 Broadway, New York.
NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924)..... Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.
OURSLER, MISS MARY C. (1921)..... 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913)... Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
OWINGS, DORSEY, JR. (1928)..... 148 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Long Island
PAULL, MRS. HARRY W. (1925).....Wellsburg, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)....."Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
PLOWDEN, WM. DOUGLAS (1928)..... 105 S. Spring St., c/o Nadeau Hotel, Los Angeles, California
RAMSBURGH, MRS. EDITH ROBERTS (1928).Hampton Court, Washington, D. C.
RAYNER, MRS. ISIDORE (1927).....1320 18th Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
REAM, MRS. M. V. (1928)..... 439 W. Ray Ave., New Philadelphia, Ohio
REESE, RT. REV. FREDERICK F. (1927)....Bishop of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.
REID, MRS. C. R. (1928)..... P. O. Box 70, Shawinigan Falls, Prov. of Quebec, Canada
REID, LEGH WILBER (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
RENSHAW, MRS. ALFRED H. (1927).....Noroton, Connecticut.
ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920).....5421 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
ROTHROCK, MISS MARY W. (1926)..... Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
SAYVE, COMTESSE JEAN DE (1925).....13 Ave. Bosquet, Paris, France.
SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925).....2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SHEPPARD, MRS. HENRIETTA D. (1925)....17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
SHURTLEFF, DR. HENRY C. (1927).....31 S. 40th St., Phila., Pa.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921)..... 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923).....4540 Klingle Rd., Wash., D. C.
* SPRIGG, CAROLL (1926).....124 W. 84th St., New York City.
STEINER, DR. WALTER R. (1927).....646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
STEPHENSON, MISS JEAN (1929).....Concord Apts., Washington, D. C.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....4704 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
STONE, LETTA B. (1928).....3111 N St., N. W., Washington D. C.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1927).....1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.
TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920).....Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
TILGHMAN, J. DONNELL (1928).....20 Commerce St., New York City, N. Y.
WAKEFIELD, MISS ROBERTA P. (1928)....3123 Adams Mill Rd., Wash., D. C.
WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923)...Cherrydale, Virginia.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920) ..... } 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925).....Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. ROLAND T.....18 W. Franklin St.
ADAMS, HOWARD (1927).....114 Overhill Rd., R. P.
AIKEN, HERBERT C. (1927).....4201 Evergreen Ave.
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923).....Westminster, Md.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.
ALBERT, MRS. J. TAYLOR (1928).....1028 N. Calvert St.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....2742 St. Paul St.
ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)....Eccleston, Md.
ALEXANDER, MRS. EMMA K. (1927).....Elkton, Maryland.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.
AUDOUN, MISS CLAIRE (1929).....Oaklyn Apts., Baltimore
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907).....Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)....204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.
ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924).....Elkton, Md.
ASHBY, BERNARD (1927).....Latrobe Apts.
ATKINSON, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925).....37 South St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....2809 St. Paul St.

BADGER, MRS. A. P. (1927).....1111 Edmondson Ave.
BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....305 N. Charles St.

* Died, 1928.

BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.
BAETJER, DR. F. HENRY (1927).....4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....1430 Park Ave.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....9 E. Franklin St.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920).....845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920)..845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, RIGNAL W. (1926).....16 E. Lexington St.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....3951 Cloverdale Road.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD, JR. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
BANKS, MISS ELIZABETH (1926).....2119 Bolton St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARKER, MRS. ENOCH M. (1927).....2107 Chelsea Ave.
BARNES, WALTER D. (1928).....3603 Calloway Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn."
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....412 Equitable Building.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.
BARTON, MRS. CARLYLE (Isabel R. T.) (1929) .....} Ruxton, Maryland
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
BAYARD, MISS ELLEN HOWARD (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
BEACHLEY, DR. RALPH G. (1929).....Chestertown, Maryland
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
* BEATTY, JOHN E. (1921).....B. & O. Building.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910)...214 Essex Ave., Narberth, Pa.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....1219 Fidelity Building.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....c/o W. Herman Hopkins, Easton, Md.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....415 Bretton Place, Guilford.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....University Apartments.
BERGLAND, JOHN MCF., M. D. (1924).....4 W. Biddle St.
BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN MCF. (1924).....4 W. Biddle St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900)....
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).....} 106 Tuscany Rd.
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923)....1312 John St.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIAYS, TOLLEY A. (1926).....14 E. Lexington St.

Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. .....2600 Maryland Ave.
Biddle, Mrs. J. Wilmer (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
Billstein, Nathan (1898).....Greenway Apts.
Birckhead, Rev. Hugh (1925).....811 Cathedral St.
Bishop, William R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
Bixler, Dr. W. H. H. (1916).....19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa
Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
Black, Mrs. Van Lear (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
Black, Van Lear (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
Blackford, Eugene (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
Blakeslee, Mrs. Wilber (1923).....222 St. Dunstans Rd.
Bloom, Mrs. Sarah F. (1928).....Hughesville, Maryland
Boisseau, John E. (1924).....3 E. Fayette St.
Bolgiano, Ralph (1927).....Towson, Maryland.
Bolgiano, Mrs. Ralph (1927).....Towson, Md.
Bond, Dr. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.
Bond, Carroll T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
Bond, Miss Christiana (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
Bond, Duke (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.
Bond, Miss Isabella M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
Bond, James A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
Bonsal, Leigh (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
Boone, Mrs. R. Sanchez (1925).....1221 N. Calvert St.
Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
Bosley, Charles B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.
Bouchet, Charles J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916)....The Homewood Apts.
Bouse, John H., M. D. (1926).....317 S. Ann St.
Bowdoin, Mrs. Wm. Graham (1916).....15 Somerset Road.
Bowdoin, W. Graham, Jr. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Bowe, Dr. Dudley Pleasants (1927)....904 N. Charles St.
Bowen, Herbert H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
Bowen, Jesse N. (1916).....First National Bank Bldg.
Bowie, Clarence K. (1916).....1319 Fidelity Bldg.
Boyce, Fred. G., Jr. (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford.
Boyce, Heyward E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.
Bradford, Samuel Webster (1916).....Belair, Md.
Bramble, Forrest (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.
Brattan, Mrs. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.
Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
Brewer, Wm. Treanor (1928).....4205 Penhurst Ave.
Bristor, Joseph W. (1925).....2205 N. Calvert St.
Brogden, John Gittings (1928).....1 Merryman Court
Brown, Alexander (1902)....."Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Ave.

BROWN, DR. FRANK E. (1928)..... Spring Grove Hospital, Catonsville, Maryland
BROWN, MISS MARY E. (1928).....2339 Edmondson Ave.
BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Kingsville, Md.
BROWN, W. MCCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)....St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M.D. (1919).....1505 Park Ave.
BROWNE, THOS. HORACE ARRELL (1926)...1806 Park Ave.
BRUCE, HOWARD..... Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)....116 Chamber of Commerce.
BUCK, ALBERT H. (1921)..... Allston Apts.
BUCK, BURTON GRAY (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
BUCK, CHARLES H. (1926).....2900 Wyman Parkway.
BUCK, REV. GEORGE HICKMAN (1928).....Greenway Apts.
BUCK, KIRKLAND C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
BUCK, WALTER H. (1926).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
BUCKINGHAM, E. G. (1927).....1024 N. Calvert St.
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920)...1918 Eutaw Place.
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....1 Bardwell Road., Oxford, England
BURCH, WM. BALTZELL (1924).....Valley Lee, Md.
BURCH, MRS. WM. BALTZELL (1928).....2743 N. Calvert St.
BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway.
BUTTERFIELD, CLEMENT F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.

CAIN, MRS. JAMES M. (1922).....Church Hill, Md.
CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923)....5515 Roland Ave.
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)....."The Cedars," Walbrook.
CARR, MRS. CHEVER (1923).....2615 Maryland Ave.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.
CARROLL, MISS M. GRACE (1923).....111 Ridgewood Road., Roland Park.
CARTER, MISS MARY COLES (1923).....204 W. Monument St.
CARTER, MISS SALLY RANDOLPH (1923)...204 W. Monument St.
CARY, MISS MAUDE BIRNIE (1925).....16 W. Read St.
CATHCART, MAXWELL (1922).....1408 Park Ave.
CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914).....3333 N. Charles St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....803 St. Paul St.
CATOR, W. W. (1929).....721 St. Paul Street
CHACE, MRS. DANIEL C. (1925).....6 W. Virgilia St., Chevy Chase, Md.
CHAMBERLAINE, REV. ALWARD (1925).....Centerville, Md.

CHAPMAN, JAMES W., JR. (1916).....2016 Park Ave.
CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916).....Forest Ave., Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Md.
CHESNEY, CHARLES STEWART (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.
CHESNEY, MISS ROBERTA (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.
CHESNUT, MRS. W. CALVIN (1923).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
CHRISTIAN, CHARLES M. (1927).....Green Haven, Md.
CHRISTIAN, THOMAS L. (1927).....Green Haven, Md.
CISSEL, MRS. GEORGIA HOBBS (1928).....Marriottsville, Howard Co., Md.
CLAGGETT, MRS. T. WEST (1925).....Homewood Apartments.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments.
CLARK, MRS. GAYLORD LEE (1928).....Stevenson P. O., Md.
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921).....Calvert Bldg.
CLARKSON, MRS. THOS. B. (1925).....De Sota Apartments.
CLASSEN, CHARLES H. (1924).....218 Roland Ave.
CLEMSON, CHARLES O. (1928).....Westminister, Maryland
CLEVELAND, RICHARD F. (1925).....Care of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, Citizens National Bank Building.
CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919).....212 W. Monument St.
CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916).....Belair, Md.
COAD, J. ALLAN (1922).....Leonardtown, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce.
COCKEY, CAPT. VINTON D. (1927).....Laurel, Md.
COE, WARD B. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1908).....415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917).....The Latrobe.
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919).....Lexington Bldg.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....16 E. Eager St.
COLLENBERG, MRS. HENRY T. (1928).....3103 Clifton Ave.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....403 Keyser Building.
COMAN, DR. FRANCIS DANA (1926).....Johns Hopkins Club.
CONKLING, WILLIAM H., JR. (1920).....Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
COOK, MRS. GEORGE H. (1919).....103 Stratford Rd.
COOK, MISS JANE JAMES.....103 Stratford Rd.
COOKE, MRS. J. ADDISON (1922).....150 West Lanvale St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....276 N. Fulton Ave., Montclair, N. J.
CORIELL, DR. LEWIS (1927).....111 W. Monument St.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919).....Wyman Park Apts.
CORNELIUS, THOMAS REESE (1924).....Gittings Ave.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Station L, Baltimore.

COTTMAN, THOMAS E. (1917).....Chattolanee, Md.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896).....239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
COUDON, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Maryland.
CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road.
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.
CROMWELL, MRS. C. HAMMOND (1924)....Ellicott City, Md.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)....Lake Roland.
CROSS, W. IRVINE (1925).....B. & O. Building.
CULLEN, DR. THOS. S. (1926).....20 E. Eager St.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....1227 16th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
CULVER, JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
CULVER, MRS. JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925)....4407 N. Charles St.
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923.....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....405 Central Ave., Towson, Md.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....136 W. Lanvale St.
DAVIDSON, MRS. O. TILGHMAN (1928)....210 Roland Ave.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....4100 Greenway.
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINA V. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, MRS. THOMAS M. (1925).....1702 N. Charles St.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907)..... The Concord, Apartment 31, Washington, D. C.
DECOCK, FREDERICK TALBOT (1929).....308 N. Charles Street.
DECOCK, MRS. FREDERICK TALBOT (CATHERINE O'CONNOR) (1929).... 4012 Kathland Ave.
DEEMS, J. HARRY (1926).....154 Wilson St.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK (1916).....608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
DENISON, H. MARCUS (1923) .....10 E. Read St.
DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....1002 N. Calvert St.

DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
DEVECMON, WILLIAM C. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902).....Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DIFFENDERFFER, CLAUDE A. (1926).....Ruxton, Md.
DIGGES, LLEWELLYN A. (1925).....1312 Eutaw Place.
DISTLER, MRS. JOHN CYRUS (1926).....100 W. University Parkway.
DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919).....219 E. Biddle Street.
DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919).....219 E. Biddle Street.
DIXON, JAMES (1926).....Easton, Maryland.
DIXON, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1919).....207 Wendover Road, Guilford.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920).....Pennsylvania and Bosley Aves., Towson, Md.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....Greenway and St. Martin's Rd., Guilford, Baltimore.
DOLE, DR. ESTHER M. (1928).....Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923).....140 West Lanvale Street
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.
DORSEY, DR. CALEB, JR. (1927).....1659 W. North Ave.
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel.
DRYDEN, MISS ESTHER E. (1928).....Pocomoke City, Md.
DUER, HENRY LAY (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
DUER, HENRY T. (1923).....Baltimore Club.
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.
DUFFY, MRS. ELEANOR BERNARD (1927).....110 W. North Ave.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919).....225 W. Preston St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington
DUKEHART, MORTON MCL. (1920).....2744 N. Calvert St.
DUKER, MRS. HENRY P. (1925).....3800 N. Charles St.
DUKER, HENRY P. (1925).....3800 N. Charles St.
DUKER, HERMAN (1924).....530 Albemarle St.
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....3904 N. Charles Street.
DULAC, MRS. VICTOR (1925).....Temple Court Apartments.
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923).....1620 Bolton St.
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. MCKIM (1921).....R. F. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926).....1005 N. Calvert St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902).....Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
DUVAL, MRS. EDMUND BRYCE (1926).....2833 St. Paul St.

DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919).....The Sherwood.
DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.
DUVALL, DR. WIRT ADAMS (1929).....3523 Liberty Heights Ave.

EARECKSON, F. LEIF (1928).....12 East Lombard Street.
EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T. (1922).....1431 Linden Ave.
EARLE, SWEPSON (1916).....512 Munsey Building.
EARLY, MISS EVELINE (1928).....711 Park Ave.
EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918).....102 E. Madison St.
EDEL, ALFRED T. (1925).....14 Wendover Road, Guilford.
EDMONDSON, MRS. FRANK GORDON (1928)..2304 Mt. Royal Terrace
EDMONDSON, J. HOOPER (1928).....2306 Mt. Royal Terrace
EDWARDS, MRS. RHODA WALKER (1928)..Washington Apts.
EDMONDSON, W. W., JR.....Roland Park Apts.
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
ELLINGER, ESTHER PARKER (1922).....12 W. 25th St.
ELLIS, LT. COL. OLIN OGLESBY (1927).....Guarantee Title & Trust Co.
EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building.
ENGLAND, CHARLES (1924).....317 Chamber of Commerce.
ENGLAR, GEORGE MONROE (1928).....Title Guarantee Co.
EVANS, MRS. CORA R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.
EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924).....Calvert Court Apartments.
EVANS, FRANK G. (1923).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
EVANS, H. G. (1918).....818 University Parkway.
FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FALLON, WM. B. (1920).....6 Elmhurst Road.
FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916).....735 Grand View Ave., Sunland, Calif.
FEAST, CHAS. FREDERICK (1927).....728 Reservoir St.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
FENHAGEN, JAMES C. (1927).....Garrett Building.
FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920).....Guilford Manor Apartments.
FICKUS, HENRY J. (1927).....4506 Mainfield Ave.
FINDLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....1510 Bolton St.
FINLEY, JOHN NORVILLE GIBSON (1927)...903 Cathedral St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
* FISHER, MISS. GRACE W. (1907).....1610 Park Ave.
FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921).....Westminster, Md.
FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925)...Canterbury Hall Apartments.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building.
FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building.
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N Street., N. W., Wash., D. C.

FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd Street.
FOSTER, JAMES W. (1927).....203 Oakdale Rd., Roland Park.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, MISS AMELIE DE PAU (1927)....Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923).....St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.
FOWLER, DR. T. HOWARD (1927).....Chestertown, Maryland.
FRANCE, JACOB (1926).....Calvert Building.
FRANCE, MRS. JACOB (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
FRANCE, JOSEPH C. (1928).....Continental Bldg.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANK, ELI (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
FREEMAN, DR. E. B. (1926).....412 Cathedral St.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917).....2731 St. Paul St.
FRENCH, HOWARD A. (1924).....304 W. Baltimore St.
FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road.
FRICK, MISS ELIZABETH R. (1925).....1523 Bolton St.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....28 W. Biddle St.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place.
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.
FRIESE, PHILIP C. (1928).....Ruxton, Md.

FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Winona Apts.
GALATIAN, DR. HARRY B. (1927).....315 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Md.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)....2122 California Ave., Wash., D. C.
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
GAREY, MAJ. ENOCH B. (1928).....St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....Cockeysville, Md.
GARRETT, JAMES D. (1928).....Central Savings Bank
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, MRS. ROBERT (1928).....Charles Street Avenue
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS N. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
GIBSON, ARTHUR C. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
GIBSON, EDWARD GUEST (1927).....
GIBSON, MRS. EDWARD GUEST (1927)..
1432 Park Avenue

GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centerville, Md.
GILBERT, D. C. (1923).....3116 Gwynn Oak Ave.
GILL, ROBT. JOSHUA (1927).....Citizens National Bank Building.
GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....4708 Club Road
GILL, ROBERT LEE, JR. (1925).....4708 Club Road
GILLETT, J. MCCLURE (1928).....1420 Park Avenue
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....Deland, Florida
GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.
GILMAN, MISS ELIZABETH (1927).....513 Park Avenue.
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Court Square Building.
GIRDWOOD, MRS. JOHN (1921).....102 E. 25th St.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA E. (1920).....231 W. Preston St.
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....4615 Kenwood Rd.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Edgewood, R. F. D.
DE GOEY, MISS VIRGINIA (1927).....The Sherwood.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....St. Paul Apartments.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915).....National Union Bank.
GOODENOW, MRS. R. K. SR. (1925).....914 N. Charles St.
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....100 W. University Parkway.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1928).....1009 N. Charles Street
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923).....Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....2402 N. Charles St.
GOUGH, T. R., M. D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)..... { Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, ROBERT L. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Co.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GRAMKOW, MRS. EMMA (1919).....Elm St., Concord, Mass.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917)...2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919).....815 Park Ave.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABEL (1913)...Glyndon, Md.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.
GROSVENOR, GILBERT (1926)..... { National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

HABIGHURST, MRS. CHARLES F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
HALL, MISS ADELPHINE (1928).....410 Cathedral Street
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.

HALL, MRS. EDWARD, JR. (1926).....Joppa, Md.
HALL, MISS ROSABEL E. (1928).....2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923).....112 E. Preston St.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....10 Norwood Place, Guilford.
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANDLEY, DANIEL T. (1927).....1331 Mt. Royal Ave.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....230 Somerset Road, Roland Park.
HANNE, REV. EDWARD R. (1926).....Westminster, Md.
HANSON, AQUILLA BROWN (1928).....206 Woodlawn Road., Roland Park
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
HARLAN, MRS. HENRY D. (1928).....9 W. Biddle St.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....3405 Greenway
HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916)...Cambridge, Md.
HARRIS, MISS HELEN NICHOLSON (1928)..St. Paul Apts.
HARRIS, LESLIE A. S. (1929).....716 E. North Ave.
HARRIS, NORRIS (1927).....
HARRIS, MRS. NORRIS (1926).....2906 Alameda Blvd.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....11 East Chase St.
HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918).....Greenway Apts.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914).....
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919).....Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.
HARRISON, EVELYN, ESQ. (1928).....c/o Gillet & Co.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....Cecil Apts.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1714 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....142 W. Lanvale St.
HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....Greenway Apts.
HARTMAN, HERBERT T. (1925).....Chestertown, Md.
HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919).....932 N. Charles St.
HARWOOD, JAMES KEMP (1923).....30 W. Biddle St.
HAYDEN, MRS. LEWIS M. (1927).....2010 Park Ave.
HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....312 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)....1505 Park Ave.
* HELFRICH, MRS. SAMUEL (1920).....Catonsville, Md.

HEMPHILL, MRS. JAMES M. (1926).....Elkridge, Md.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.
HENDRICKSON, FINLEY C. (1925).....Cumberland, Md.
HENKLE, MISS CAMILLA JONES (1927)....1810 Park Ave.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1923).....Easton, Maryland.
HENRY, MRS. J. HUGH (1928).....Greenway Apts.
HENRY, MRS. M. LYNN (1928).....Linthicum Heights, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914).....1517 Bolton St.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....10 South St.
HEVELL, CHARLES H. (1922).....514 Willow Ave.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924).....Cedarcroft, Baltimore.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
* HICKS, THOMAS (1919).....106 W. Madison St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....937 Calvert Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
* HINKLEY, MISS HARRIETTE (1923).....808 Cathedral St.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, JOHN GUIDO (1925).....Catonsville, Md.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915).....Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGE, REV. HUGH LENOX (1927).....210 W. Madison St.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924).....307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
HOLLAND, J. MONROE (1928).....3704 N. Charles St.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895).....1802 Eutaw Place
HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1925)..... 39 Colbert Road, East, West Newton, Mass.
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
HOLLYDAY, MISS CAROLINE R. (1926)....Winona Apts.
HOLLYDAY, GUY T. O. (1923).....18 E. Lexington St.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....Riderwood, Md.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPER, JAMES E. (1921).....Ruxton, Md.
HOOPES, DR. FANNIE E. (1927).....Homewood Apts.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....328 Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924).....4205 Somerset Place, Guilford, Balto.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOUGH, MISS ANNE EDMONDSON (1928)
HOUGH, MISS EMMA (1927)..... 1015 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.

HOWARD, MRS. CHAS. MORRIS (1921)....1205 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....12 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, MISS JULIA MCHENRY (1927) }
HOWARD, MISS MAY (1927)..... } ..901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HUBBARD, THOMAS F. (1928).....2916 Poplar Terrace
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
HUGHES, MRS. MARY P. (1924).....2823 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....Hopkins Apts.
HULL, MISS ELIZABETH CARTER (1928) ..Charles Apts.
HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925).....809 N. Charles St.
HUNTER, MRS. H. (1926).....Albion Hotel.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....413 St. Paul Place
HUTCHINS, MISS KATHERINE K. (1928)...142 W. Lanvale St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....Washington Apartments.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....N. W. corner Lake and Bellona Aves.
HYDE, HENRY M. (1923).....1519 Bolton St.
HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925).....U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.

IGLEHART, MRS. C. IREDELL (1927).....914 N. Charles St.
IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....17 South St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....1707 St. Paul St.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.
IVES, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1925).....1807 Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.
JACKSON, LLOYD L. JR. (1926).....Severn Apts.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....300 Goodwood Gardens, R. P.
JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....6th Floor, Title Building.
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building
JENKINS, M. ERNEST (1924.....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
JOHNSON, CHARLES W. L. (1923).....909 St. Paul St.
JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.
JOHNSON, JAY C. (1927).....Baltimore Athletic Club.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910).....Greenway Apts.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)..... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.

JOYCE, TEMPLE N. (1927) ..... Equitable Building.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918) ..... Kenoak Road, Mt. Washington, Md.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913) ..... 1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924) .... 203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909) ..... 900-901 Maryland Trust Building.
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919) ..... 52 Broadway, New York.
KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH (1917) ..... } 8 W. Hamilton St.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912) ..... 300 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919) ..... 1418 Eutaw Place.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915) ..... Charles and Wells Sts.
KENNEDY, THOMAS W. (1928) ..... 1934 Mt. Royal Terrace
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905) ..... 208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894) ..... 104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE, 2ND (1928) ..... 4103 St. Paul Street
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917) ..... 206-7 Keyser Building.
* KEYSER, W. MCHENRY (1927) ..... Keyser Building.
KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925) ..... Keyser Building.
KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917) .... 1027 St. Paul St.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922) ..... Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1908) ..... Roland Park Apts.
KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917) ..... Roland Park Apts.
KIRKMAN, WALTER N. (1927) ..... 16 W. Saratoga St.
KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX (1915) ..... } Chestertown, Md.
KLINEFELTER, HENRY H. (1922) ..... Chestertown, Md.
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916) ..... 1418 Fidelity Building.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909) .... 211 Wendover Road, Guilford.
KOPPELMAN, WALTER (1927) ..... 105 W. 29th St.
KROH, KENNETH KOONTZ (1926) ..... Westminster, Md.

LANKFORD, H. F. (1893) ..... Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) ..... } Johns Hopkins University.
LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924) ..... 4014 Edmondson Ave.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920) ..... Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923) ..... 103 W. Monument St.
LEE, CASSANDRA (1923) ..... Washington Apts.
LEE, H. H. M. (1923) ..... 1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
LEE, MRS. J. HENRY (1927) ..... 9 East Read St.
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916) ..... 511 Calvert Building.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896) ..... 2843 N. Calvert St.
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916) ..... 110 E. Redwood St.
LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924) ..... 2508 N. Calvert St.
LEHMAYER, MARTIN (1927) ..... Fidelity Building.
LEMOINE, OSCAR M. (1927) ..... Garden Apartments

LEONARD, MRS. NORRIS C. (1928).....Tuscany Apartments
LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.
*LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.
LEVIS, MISS ANNA G. (1925).....Guilford Manor Apts.
LEVY, OSCAR G. (1928).....428 N. Fulton Ave.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LILBURN, MRS. A. E. T. (1926).....1118 N. Calvert St.
LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924).....960 N. Howard St.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....20 E. Lexington St.
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....4003 Keswick Rd.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....Cambridge Apartments.
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. O. A. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
LLOYD, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD (1928)....11 Stock Exchange Bldg.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919).....2925 N. Charles St.
* LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)...8 E. Eager St.
LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923).....44 Roland Court.
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1011 N. Charles St.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
LURMAN, THEODORE S., JR. (1923).....1316 Eutaw Place.
LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1801 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....223 Wendover Rd.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.
MCCLEAVE, R. HUGH (1928).....Cumberland, Maryland
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....3711 Liberty Heights Ave.
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....3000 St. Paul St.
MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....1901 Edgewood St.
MCCORMICK, CHARLES E. (1927).....3204 Cedardale Rd.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914).....McCormick Block.
MCCORMICK-GOODHART, LEANDER (1928)..."Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
MCELDERRY, HORACE C. (1928).....212 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park
MCELDOWNEY, MRS. JOHN S. (1926).....1607 Bolton Street
MCEVOY, P. J. (1919).....3 West Mt. Vernon Place
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891).....Atholton, Maryland
MCGREEVY, LEONARD (1928).....400 American Building
MCGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (1920).....Falls Church, Va.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
MCILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT (1917).908 St. Paul St.
MACKALL, R. MCGILL (1928).....3556 Roland Ave.
MCKENRICK, MRS. CARL ROSS (1923).....Lake & Roland Avenues
MCKINNELL, WM. WENDELL BOLLMAN (1928) .....Delray Ave., Catonsville, Md.
MACKLIN, MRS. CHARLES F. (1925).....1209 N. Calvert St.
MCKIM, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore
MCLANE, ALLAN (1894).....Garrison, Maryland
MCLANE, MISS ELIZABETH C. (1919).....Hotel Stafford
MCNEAL, J. P. W. (1928).....1319 Linden Ave.

MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D. D. (1919).....Hockley Hall, Annapolis, Md.
MAGRUDER, MISS LOUISE E. (1929).....132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1820 Eutaw Place
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....609 Fidelity Building
MANLY, MISS SARAH SIMPSON (1927)....Sherwood Hotel
MANLY, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Eccleston, Maryland
MANNING, JAMES R. (1928).....Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road, Roland Park, Baltimore
MARBURG, MISS AMELIA (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
MARBURG, WILLIAM A. (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915).....717 Reservoir St.
MARKELL, MRS. FRANCIS H. (1923).....Frederick City, Md.
MARRIOTT, TELFAIR WILSON (1923).....1115 St. Paul St.
MARRIOTT, MRS. TELFAIR W. (1919).....Severn Apts.
MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917).....The Preston.
MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
MARSHALL, THOMAS B. (1928).....850 University Pkwy.
MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
MASSEY, JAMES ALLEN (1923).....1514 33rd St. Boulevard.
MASSEY, MRS. JAMES ALLEN (1923).....1514 33rd St. Boulevard.
MASSEY, MISS M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
MATHER, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905)....Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, MRS. HENRY T. (1927).....1302 St. Paul Street.
MATTHEWS, J. MARSH (1926).....Fidelity Building.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM B. (1928).....900 St. Paul St.
MAXSON, CHARLES W., M. D. (1923).....827 N. Charles St.
MAXSON, MRS. CHARLES W. (1923).....827 N. Charles St.
MAY, GEORGE (1924).....P. O. Box 530.
MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919).....Walbert Apts.
MAYO, DR. R. W. B. (1927).....3209 N. Charles St.
MENCKEN, AUGUST (1928).....1524 Hollins Street
MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
MICKLE, MRS. MARBURY (1923).....122 University Pkwy.
* MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....107 W. Lanvale St.
MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....Princess Anne, Md.
MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS X. (1925).....B. & O. Building.
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building.
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building.
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....101 Stratford Rd., Guilford.
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924).....160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park.
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Building.

MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MOORE, MISS EMILY ELIZABETH (1927)...North East, Md.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2102 N. Charles St.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921).....4204 Penhurst Ave.
MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....807 W. Fayette St.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.
MUNROE, MRS. KENNETH O. (1927).....3024 Raynor Ave.
MURDOCK, MISS MILDRED LAWS (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
MURPHY, MRS. J. HUGHES (1923).....822 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MURRAY, MRS. A. S. (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, MISS CHARLOTTE (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D. (1921)..106 E. Madison St.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908).....409 N. Charles St.
MURRAY, MISS MERCEDES M. (1926).....2833 Hampden Ave.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....Morris Building.

NATHAN, MELFORD (1926) .....Cambridge, Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER, C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....105 W. Monument St.
NICHOLAS, DR. FRANCIS C. (1927)..... 2724 N. Charles St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)....Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....3623 Springdale Ave.
NICOLAI, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....122 University Pkwy.
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORMAN, WM. W. (1925).....1125 N. Charles St.
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....3021 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Building.

OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Building, Annex.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M.D. (1890).....5 E. Read St.

O'Ferrall, Alfred J. (1925).....8 Light St.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908).....Towson, Md.
Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.
Oliver, W. B. (1913).....Wyman Park Apartments.
Olivier, Stuart (1913).....Standard Oil Building.
Olson, Mrs. Albert F. (1925).....3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park.
O'Neill, J. W. (1919).....Harve de Grace, Md.
Onion, Mrs. Frank (1923).....1218 N. Calvert St.
Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924).....626 Equitable Building.
Orem, John, H., Jr. (1925).....5 Englewood Rd., Roland Park.
Osborne, Miss Inez H. (1917).....Harve de Grace, Md.
Owen, Franklin B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Owens, Albert S. J. (1914).....14 Court House.
Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road.
Owings, Dr. Edward R. (1926).....1733 Linden Ave.

Paca, John, P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
Page, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1919).....4117½ Hershel Ave., Dallas, Texas
Page, Wm. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
Pagon, Robinson C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.
Pagon, W. Watters (1916).....Lexington Building.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910).....Westminster, Md.
Parker, Mrs. Geo. E., Jr. (1927).....1522 W. Lafayette Ave.
Parker, Sumner A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.
Parkhurst, Harry E. (1924).....Gunther Building.
Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922).....1823 Bolton St.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
Parran, Dalrymple (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.
Parrish, Mrs. Oscar J. (1925).....2017 Edgewood St.
Passano, Edward B. (1916).....York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
Passapae, Wm. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.
Patton, Mrs. James H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.
Paul, John Gilman D'Arcy (1927)....Blythewood Road, Roland Park.
Pearre, Aubrey, Jr. (1906).....Calvert Building.
Pearre, Sifford (1928).....Equitable Trust Co.
Pennington, Dr. Clapham (1917).....Plaza Apts.
Pennington, Josias (1894).....Professional Building.
Pennington, Mrs. Josias (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.
Pentz, Mrs. Bettie F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.
Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.
Perine, Washington (1917).....607 Cathedral St.

Perkins, Elisha H. (1887).....Winona Apartments.
Peter, Robert B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
Pitts, Miss Mary B. (1927).....822 West 40th Street.
Pitts, Tilghman G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.

PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
PORTER, MISS BESSIE (1926).....Latrobe Apts.
PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926)....3609 Grantley Rd.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Merchantile Trust and Deposit Co.
POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.
POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.
POWER, J. LEONARD (1928).....St. Paul Apts.
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Building.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Building.
PRESTON, JAMES OSCAR (1926).....Homewood Apts.
PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1705 Park Ave.
PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)....16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, MRS. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.

RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building.
RADCLIFFE, J. SEWELL (1926).....P. O. Box 936, City Hall Sta., N. Y.
RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
* RAYNER, ALBERT W. (1905).....610 Fidelity Bldg.
REEDER, CHARLES M. (1927).....Professional Bldg.
REEDER, MRS. J. DAWSON (1927).....30 East Preston St.
REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.
REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.
REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.
REQUARDT, JOHN M. (1926).....Carlton Apts.
REQUARDT, MRS. JOHN M. (1926).....Carlton Apts.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G. (1923).....
REYNOLDS, MRS. JOSEPH G. (1923).... Long Green, Maryland
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
RICHARDSON, CLINTON O. (1924).....P. O. Box 85.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901).....2127 N. Charles St.
RICKER, MRS. ROGER R. (1927).....3011 Wayne Ave.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909)...10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.

RIGGER, WILLIAM L. (1925).....920 University Pkwy.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....Route No. 1, Hyattsville, Md.
RIGGS, LAURIE H. (1924).....Fidelity Building.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....417 Park Bank Bldg.
ROBERTSON, MRS. WM. HANSON (1924)...." Chenar Farm," Easton, Md.
ROBINSON, J. BEN, D. D. S. (1928).....Medical Arts Bldg.
ROBINSON, MRS. HARRY LYON, JR. (1928)..Medora Rd., Linthicum Hghts., Md.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPLIN (1917)...32 South Street.
* RODGERS, EDWIN SUMMERS (1923).....12 W. Hamilton St.
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROGERS, MRS. WM. F. (1927).....5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....22 Ailsa Ave.
ROLPH, MRS. MARY EMMA (1922).....Centerville, Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919)..{ Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
ROUSE, JOHN G. (1928).....{ Maryland Casualty Company, Cedar Ave. and 40th St.
ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920).....Calvert Bldg.
ROWE, MISS GEORGIA M. (1925).....2321 N. Calvert St.
ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
RUHRAH, JOHN, M. D. (1923).....11 E. Chase St.
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.
RUSSELL, MRS. JAMES (1923).....2735 St. Paul St.
RUTH, THOS. DE COURCEY (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City.
RYAN, WILLIAM P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.

SADTLER, MISS FLORENCE P. (1925).....2605 N. Charles St.
SANDERS, WM. BURTON (1924).....Westminster, Md.
SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....2729 N. Charles St.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.
SATTLER, MRS. EDMUND (1920).....100 W. University Pkwy.
SAUERWEIN, E. ALLAN, JR. (1924).....1303 Lexington Building.
SAUNDERS, MISS MARY WALTON (1928)...Charles Apts.
SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919).....205 W. Fayette St.
* SCOTT, TOWNSEND (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.
SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922).....23 E. Eager St.
SCOTT, TOWNSEND, JR. (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.
SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920).....Baden, Maryland
SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.
SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.

SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919).....1402 Linden Ave.
SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....201 W. Monument St.
SENEY, ROBERT N. (1921).....207 Lambeth Road.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....11 Broadway, N. Y. City.
SHACKELFORD, WM. T. (1926).....1307 Park Ave.
SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.
SHAW, JOHN K., JR. (1927).....Eccleston Station, Md.
SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....The Cecil.
SHIPLEY, ISSAC N. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
SHIPLEY, LARKIN A. (1927).....3113 Clifton Ave.
SHIPLEY, MRS. MARVIN R. (1927).....Harman's, Md.
SHIRLEY, HENRY C. (1926).....Reistertown Road, Arlington P. O.
SHIRLEY, MRS. HENRY C. (1926).....Reistertown Road, Arlington P. O.
SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club.
SHRIVER, JAMES MCSHERRY (1926).....Westminster, Md.
SHRIVER, ROBERT SARGENT (1927).....641 University Parkway.
SHRIVER, MRS. ROBERT SARGENT (1927)....641 University Parkway.
SHRIVER, SAMUEL H. (1923).....1415 Eutaw Place.
SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
SILL, MRS. HOWARD (1928).....12 E. Pleasant St.
* SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNIE LEAKIN (1891)....1000 N. Charles St.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)....University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
SKEEN, JOHN H. (1927).....Citizens National Bank Bldg.
SKILLING, WM. QUAIL, M. D. (1928).....Lonaconing, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....2738 Reisterstown Rd.
* SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....Tudor Hall Apartments.
SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.
* SLOAN, DR. MARTIN F. (1926).....105 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
SLOCUM, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON (1925)..1208 N. Calvert St.
SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.
SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923).....1500 Park Ave.
SMITH, MRS. JAMES S. (1928).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
* SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919).....1329 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919).....16 Somerset Rd., Roland Park.
SMITH, MRS. TUNSTALL (1926).....The Preston Apts.
SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....605 Cathedral St.
SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925).....Court House, City.
SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....102 W. 39th St.
SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923).....Rockville, Md.

SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS (1922) ..... College Park, Md.
SPENCER, JERVIS, JR. (1922) ..... Maryland Trust Bldg.
* SPRING, MRS. PRESTON B. (1926) ..... Trappe, Md.
STARR, EDWARD JAMES (1928) ..... 2403 Chelsea Terrace.
STAUB, JOHN T. (1924) ..... Care United R. W. & Elec. Co., Continental Building.
STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919) ..... 604 Somerset Rd., Roland Park
STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922) ..... Garrison, Md.
STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917) ..... Winona Apts.
STEELE, MISS ROSA (1925) ..... 11 East Chase St.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905) ..... S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
STEINMULLER, THEODORE A. (1924) ..... 221 E. Baltimore St.
STEUART, JAMES E. (1919) ..... Title Building.
STEUART, LAMAR HOLLYDAY (1928) ..... 1311 John Street
STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919) ..... 839 Park Ave.
STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919) ..... Preston Apartments.
STEWART, DAVID (1886) ..... 1005 N. Charles St.
STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916) ..... 207 N. Calvert St.
STEWART, MRS. WM. A., JR. (1925) ..... 205 W. Lanvale St.
STICKNEY, GEORGE H. (1923) ..... Keyser Building.
STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. (1922) ..... Sacred Heart Church, Mt. Washington
STILES, MRS. WM. LEE (1928) ..... 137 W. Lafayette Ave.
STINE, I. FREDERICK (1928) ..... 405 Hayward Ave.
STIRLING, REAR ADMIRAL YATES (1889) ..... 11 E. Chase St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917) ..... Ten Hills, Md.
STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921) ..... 11 N. Calhoun St.
STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919) ..... 1430 Linden Ave.
STOCKETT, MARIA LETITIA (1927) ..... 1430 Linden Ave.
STOLL, MRS. CONRAD F. (1926) ..... Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
STORK, WM. B., LT. U. S. NAVY, RET. (1928) ..... Winona Apts.
STORM, WILLIAM M. (1926) ..... Frederick, Md.
STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921) ..... The Alhambra Apts.
STRAYER, MISS MINNIE (1926) ..... 518 N. Carey Street
STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915) ..... Chestertown, Md.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915) ..... Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
SULLIVAN, FELIX R., JR. (1922) ..... 1605 Park Ave.
SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916) ..... Bedford Square, Guilford.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909) ..... 426 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.
SWANN, SHERLOCK (1928) ..... 908 N. Charles St.
SWANN, THOMAS, 4TH (1929) ..... c/o Gillet & Co., Baltimore
SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919) ..... 2813 St. Paul St.
SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924) ..... 1407 Philpot St.

TABLER, DR. H. E. (1926) ..... Box No. 2, Hancock, Md.

TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913)...Rockville, Md.
* TAPSCOTT, JOHN S. (1923).....16 E. Lafayette Ave.
TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921).....328 University Parkway.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....1208 Eutaw Place.
THIRLKELD, REV. L. A. (1918).....3709 W. Hayward Ave.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919).....105 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. CATHERINE BOWIE CLAGETT (1925)..... } 2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS (1925).....2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914).....2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, EDWARD M. (1928).....Century Trust Company.
THOMAS, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919)....1102 McCulloh St.
THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915).....2426 N. Charles St.
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915).....211 N. Calvert St.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921).....109 Market Place.
THOMPSON, GOUGH W. (1922).....300 N. Charles St.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....Title Building.
THOMPSON, R. LEA (1927).....Earl Court Apartments.
THOMSEN, JOHN J. (1923).....Severn Apartments.
TIFFANY, HERBERT T. (1919).....132 W. Lafayette Ave.
TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS MCLANE (1920)....831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, LT.-COL. HARRISON (1917).....15 Broad St., New York City.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924).....1706 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
TINSLEY, T. GARLAND (1924).....First National Bank Building
TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916).....82-83 Gunther Building.
TOME, PETER, E. (1919).....Lutherville, Md.
TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920).....Title Building.
TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922).....4201 St. Paul St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW NOEL (1924).....Walbert Apartments.
TRIPPE, BARCLAY H. (1924).....Easton, Md.
TRIPPE, JAMES MCC. (1918).....1602 Bolton St.
TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917).....Citizens National Bank Building.
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914)....2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915).....Cambridge, Md.
TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921).....Hopkins Apartments.
TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922).....Sudbrook Park.
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919)..1623 Park Ave.
TURNER, HOWARD (1916).....Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915).....45 Main St., Newark, Delaware
TURNER, MRS. J. FRANKLIN (1926).....Cecil Apartments.
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.

TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924)....251 W. Preston St.

UHLER, JOHN EARLE (1924).....1402 Eutaw Place.
URIE, JOHN D. (1924).....Chestertown, Md.

VALENTINE, MISS KATHERINE (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.
VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)....129 W. North Ave.
VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925).....Cedarcroft & Hollen Rd., Cedarcroft.
VAN RENSSELAER, MISS FLORENCE (1926)..3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
VEST, DR. CECIL W. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.
VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923).....1317 Eutaw Place.
VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925).....1223 N. Calvert St.
VEITCH, DR. FLETCHER P. (1926)..... } College Park, Md.
VEITCH, MRS. LAURA B. (1926)..... }
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.
VON DER HORST, MISS LOUISE (1928).....747 W. North Ave.

WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
WALKER, OWEN (1926).....Arlington Ave., Relay, Md.
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
WANTZ, JAMES PEARRE (1926).....Westminster, Md.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
WARFIELD, MRS. GUSTAVUS (1925).....Albion Hotel.
WARFIELD, HARRY RIDGLEY (1927).....3 Somerset Road, Roland Park.
*WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923).....613 St. Paul St.
WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1919).....Hotel Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.
WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....P. O. Box 53, Druid Station
WATERS, MISS MYRA (1924).....Laurel, Md.
WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921).....Ellicott City, Md.
WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922).....Odenton, Md.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2504 Maryland Ave.
WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
WEBB, MISS ELLA (1922).....2030 Park Ave.
WEBB, MRS. OSCAR E. (1923).....Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Md.
WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND (1922)..... } 3927 Canterbury Rd.
WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building.
WEEDON, MISS L. A. (1927).....1306 W. Lexington St.
WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.
WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....800 Eastern Ave.
WHEDBEE, JAMES S. (1927).....Jenkins, Whedbee & Poe.

WHEELER, JOSEPH L. (1927).....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. (1920)..917 St. Paul St.
WHITE, KENNETH SCOTT (1928).....16 Clay Street
WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
WHITE, THEOPHILUS (1925).....Cambridge Apartments.
WHITHAM, LLOYD B., M. D. (1923).....Medical Arts Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....4112 Greenway, Guilford.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923)..... c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building.
WICKES, MRS. WALTER (1928..... Brooklandville Post Office,
WICKES, WALTER (1928)..... Green Spring Valley, Md.
WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923).....222 Roland Ave.
WIGHT, OLIVER B. (1923).....Munsey Building.
WIGHT, WM. HOWARD (1922).....Cockeysville, Md.
WILCOX, HENRY BUCKLEY (1922).....Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.
WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, C. T. (1921).....Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, E. A. (1920).....P. O. Box 1023, Baltimore.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW (1916).108 W. 39th St.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELSIE M. (1925).....Waterbury, Md.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....Blythewood Road, Roland Park.
WILLIAMS, MRS. RICHARD W. (HELEN MURPHY) (1927)..... 3401 N. Calvert St.
WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Stevenson, Md.
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND S. (1917).....7 E. Biddle St.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....Poplar Hill Road, Roland Park.
WILLIAMS, ROGER B. (1928).....3209 N. Charles Street
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....103 W. 29th St.
WILLIAMSON, R. E. LEE (1918).....Maple Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
WILLIS, WILLIAM NICHOLAS (1923).....Delmar, Delaware.
WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917).....Rock Hall, Md.
WILSON, MRS. EDWARD C. (1920).....Bellona Ave., Govans.
WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919).....1013 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917)...1601 Park Ave.
WILSON, MRS. LOUIS N. (1923).....2843 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. VELLETTA M. (1924).....1419 E. Lanvale St.
WILSON, MISS VIRGINIA A. (1926).....1013 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
WINCHESTER, MISS ANNE IRWIN (1923)...Belair, Md.

WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette and St. Paul, S. W.
WINDER, EDWARD LLOYD (1927).....110 E. Lombard St.
WINEBRENNER, DAVID C., 3RD (1926).....Frederick, Md.
WINEBRENNER, PHILIP RITCHIE (1926)....Frederick, Md.
WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921).....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
WOOD, FREDERICK WM. (1926)..... } 2429 Keyworth Ave.
WOOD, MRS. FREDERICK WM. (1926).... }
WOODRUFF, MRS. CHARLES S. (1927).....Walbert Apartments.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920).....842 Park Ave.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....Citizens National Bank Building.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905) .....3502 Denison Road.
WORTHINGTON, EDWARD L. (1924).....3504 Clifton Ave.
WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917).....1531 Bolton St.
WORTHINGTON, RICHARD W. (1925).....3607 Fairview Ave.
WORTHINGTON, THOMAS CHEW, M. D. (1920)..... } 3830 Bonner Road, Forest Park.
WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921).....800 Cathedral St.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909)..... { John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921).....Hagerstown, Md.

YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922).....3768 Forest Park Ave.
YOUNG, ANDREW J., JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building.
YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917)...214 Chancery Rd., Guilford.
ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924).....1800 N. Charles St.
ZELL, RANDOLPH CLEMENT (1925).....Walbert Apartments.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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BELLEVUE: THE HOME OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES.

By Mrs. JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR.

Among the often reiterated objects of our National Society is the restoration and preservation of old, colonial houses, and in nothing have we done better or more important work. Throughout our colonial territory, in each of the thirteen colonial States, there is some interesting house, dating from colonial times, which our Society preserves and cares for, opening it to the public and allowing it to tell its story to the American people.

There is, however, one striking exception to this custom, and strange to say, it is in the place where, of all others, we would most expect to see such an historical link with the past—the one spot where such a house would attract the widest attention and make the most profound appeal to our people; I mean in Washington, the Capital of the United States. It is not so in the capitals of other countries. It is impossible to visit London without being reminded, at every turn, of the history of England. But Washington is an unwritten page in this respect. Except for Georgetown, it is all new. There is nothing in it that goes back of the year 1800, when our Government was moved from the banks of the Schuylkill to the banks of the Potomac; and our Society,—so sensible of its duty to Virginia and Massachusetts,

—has done nothing for the preservation of the colonial history of our Capital.

The Executive Committee of the National Society met and approved the recommendation of the Headquarters Committee, that we should purchase, if possible, the house known as Bellevue, in Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

The question naturally arises: have we any proof that Bellevue is colonial, and that it fulfils our requirements? My answer, after more than a year's investigation, is emphatically: Yes. I have satisfied myself, and I expect to convince you, that it was built by George Beall, who died in 1780, during the Revolutionary war, and that he built it, probably, before the town of Georgetown was laid out, in 1751.

The neighborhood of Georgetown was settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century; and as early as 1703—according to Taggert,—there was a landing called Sawpit Landing which was an important trading post on the Georgetown side of Rock Creek, where it empties into the Potomac. In Maryland and Virginia, in colonial times, tobacco was the sole crop which was cultivated for revenue. There were, practically no roads at that time in that neighborhood, but the shores of the Potomac, as of other rivers in Virginia and Maryland, were threaded with streams which were often navigable for a mile or more inland, and the tobacco planters used them as highways. The tobacco was cut and cured on the plantation and packed into hogsheads; a kind of axle was fastened to either end and the casks were trundled, by horses, along the country trails to the nearest landing. Here there was usually an Inspection house where the tobacco was weighed, inspected, and loaded on ships bound for England.

There was probably an Inspection house at Sawpit Landing on Rock Creek in 1703; and in that year, Ninian Beall, who owned many plantations, patented a tract of about 795 acres, which he called "The Rock of Dumbarton"—a name which clings to the land to the present day. It ran along the western bank of Rock Creek and included a large part of Georgetown—now Washington City—as well as the lovely Rock Creek Park.

Ninian Beall was born in Scotland in 1625 and emigrated to America where he distinguished himself as a Burgess, as Commander-in-Chief of the Maryland forces and as a successful defender of the colony from the attacks of the Indians; so that in 1699, the Maryland Assembly passed an "Act of Gratitude" to him, for his services to the colony. These facts have been cut on a stone boulder in old Saint John's Church yard, by the Sons of Colonial Wars.

Ninian was 78 years old when he patented this land, and he died in 1717, at the age of 92. His descendants are scattered all over the United States. He had children and grand-children living near him at the time of his death, to whom he left numerous plantations, bearing the quaint names which were customary at that time:—"Sam's Beginning," "Good Luck," and "The Recovery." "The Recovery" was incorporated as a part of Georgetown in 1784. Ninian did not mention any houses in his will, he bequeathed the plantations by name, and the houses went with the land. He left the "tract of land called the Rock of Dumbarton, lying and being at Rock Creek and containing 480 acres," to his youngest son, George Beall. This son, whom we will call George Beall, 1st, was born in 1695 and was 22 years old when his father died. He is said to have been the first settler in Georgetown; but, as we shall see, he did not live in what was then Georgetown,—which was on the Potomac, in Frederick County,—but he lived nearby, on Rock Creek, in what was later Montgomery County,[1] as is stated in a Maryland ordinance relating to his property. He owned a large part of the land on which Georgetown was built, however, and in 1751, (48 years after Ninian patented the land) the Maryland Assembly ordered that a town should be laid out in Frederick County,[2] on the Potomac, above the mouth of Rock Creek, adjacent to the Inspection house of the County; and that for this purpose, sixty

[1] The boundaries of the Counties have been changed since that date. At first it was all Prince George County, then Frederick was formed and later Montgomery.

[2] *Ibid.*

acres of land should be bought from George Beall and George Gordon. Gordon and Beall refused to sell, and the Commissioners condemned sixty acres of their joint land, which they appraised at £280. The land was divided into 80 lots and sixty-nine of them sold within a year. Beall and Gordon were each offered his choice of two lots and though Beall at first indignantly refused them, he ultimately chose two lots known as Henderson's and Edmonston's. Had he lived within the limits of the town he would have chosen his own lot.

Rock Creek was a larger stream at that time than it is today —as appears from a map of Georgetown made in 1751—and was navigable for some distance inland.[3] Sawpit Landing was probably near what is now M Street. K Street, where it crosses the Creek, was then under water.[4] The Frederick County Inspection house, round which Georgetown grew, was on Gordon's land,[5] on the Potomac, west of where Wisconsin Avenue touched the river.

George Beall lived a long and honorable life, serving his country, as his father had before him, and died in 1780. He left a part of the Rock of Dumbarton to his youngest son, Thomas Beall. It was divided by the first large branch of Rock Creek and included all that was left of the tract south of this branch and west of Rock Creek, touching Georgetown on the north and east of the town. For purposes of identification, I call the streets of Georgetown by their present useful but uninteresting names. They were known in those days, and until comparatively recent times, as Bridge, Gay, Beall, West, Back —or Stoddert—Montgomery, Green, Washington, Congress and High Streets. In 1751, when Georgetown was laid out, it extended nearly to N Street, on the north, and to Thirtieth Street on the east. But when Thomas Beall inherited the Rock of Dumbarton, in 1780, the town had grown wonderfully. One

[3] See *History of the National Capital*, by W. B. Bryan, page 191 and footnote.

[4] *Ibid.*,

[5] *Ibid.*, pages 58-9.

of the Commissioners appointed by Washington to locate the Capital, reported in 1781 that it had been, for some years past, the best market for tobacco in the State, if not in the United States. The town began at the Potomac on the south and had grown as far as the same river on the west, and in 1780 its only outlet was to the north and east, on Thomas Beall's land. But in 1780 the Revolutionary War was still in progress, and all business and building activities were at a standstill. Three years later, however, in 1783—the year the Treaty of Peace was signed—Thomas Beall incorporated sixty-one acres of the Rock of Dumbarton as an addition to Georgetown, which is still known as Beall's First Addition. It did not include the land on which Bellevue stood, which was in Beall's Second Addition, incorporated in 1789, but it included practically, all his land up to the limits of the Bellevue lot. Old Georgetown was laid out like a checker board; the streets ran due north and south and east and west, and the squares were of uniform size, and when Thomas Beall laid out his new subdivision—as we would call it now—he necessarily followed the same plan. He continued the Georgetown streets farther east and north and he opened new streets parallel to them and the same distance apart. When the town was laid out in 1751 it stopped just three squares west and about three short squares south of the spot where Bellevue stood, and it did not require a surveyor to see what would happen when the street, now called Q, was opened. Any one with two physical feet could have stepped it off and seen that the new street would run directly through that spot, and if there was a house there, and it was not moved, the street would stop about two hundred feet west of the nearest cross street. In like manner 27th Street, if it were continued north, would cross Q Street at exactly the same point. And that was just what the two streets did. An old map of Georgetown, made in 1796, shows Q Street crossing 28th Street and stopping when it had gone about 200 feet, with no outlet, north, east or south. And 27th Street ran as far north as P Street—which was the southern limit of the Bellevue lot,—and turned to the east and ran round the property, while on the other side of the lot, Q Street began

again and ran to the bank of Rock Creek. This is a matter of determining importance to our investigations, for my mind is so constructed, and I think your minds are also, that I cannot believe that the man who owned the land and made the Addition and planned and laid out the streets where they would inevitably run, would deliberately have built a large brick house right in the middle of Q Street where it would cross 27th Street, if the street were continued north. This fact is conclusive evidence, to my mind, that Bellevue was built before George Beall died; that it was standing on the same spot when Thomas Beall inherited the land and that it had been standing there for a great many years. It is not uncommon for a street to stop when it meets another street without crossing it, but I do not recall any other instance where one street crosses another and proceeds about one third of the square and then stops, with no outlet in any direction. But Q Street not only did this, in 1796 and earlier, but it "waited patiently about" without proceeding on its way, for more than one hundred and twenty years, until 1915, when the house was moved and Q Street was cut through the bluff where the house had stood, to connect with the Q Street bridge over Rock Creek. The map to which I referred was made in 1796, but N, O, P and Q streets must have been opened earlier, possibly soon after 1783, for there is a Maryland Ordinance, passed in 1795, appointing Commissioners to extend these same streets farther West until they would intersect Wisconsin Avenue—then called High Street—showing that they had already been opened to the east. Another ordinance adopted the same year, provides that "any building which interferes with or stands on any street, lane or alley shall not be deemed a nuisance but may stand and be occupied by the present owner." By 1789 Thomas Beall had incorporated Bellevue and the adjacent land as Beall's Second Addition to Georgetown.

After 1790, when the District of Columbia was selected as the seat of the Government, there was the wildest speculation in land in Georgetown. Prices rose and fell with feverish activity, and the story of Bellevue between 1796 and 1804 is an apt illustration. For in June, 1796, Thomas Beall sold the house

and lot to Peter Casenave for £250. A pound sterling had a far greater value in those days than it has now, and £250 was a fair price for a four and one eighth acre lot and what was probably, at that time, an old house. The deed describes the lot in feet,—an irregular, five-sided lot containing four and one eighth acres, " together with the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging." Two months later, in August, 1796, Casenave sold the property to Uriah Forrest at an advance of twenty per cent in the price. In 1797, a year later, Forrest sold it to Isaac Pollack for five times what he had paid for it. Isaac Pollack kept it for a year, and in 1798, sold it to Samuel Jackson for less than half what it had cost him. A year later, in 1799, Samuel Jackson mortgaged it to William Shannon for nearly twice what he had paid for the entire property. He deeded it later to Philip Fitzhugh, who again mortgaged it to Joshua Bond and Frederick Shaeffer; and about the year 1804 the mortgages were foreclosed, and the property was bought by Gabriel Duval, who was then Comptroller of the Currency for the United States, and later, for thirty-five years, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Duval sold it, the same year, 1805, to Joseph Nourse—Register of the United States Treasury, who paid a total of $8,581.87, including interest, to satisfy the mortgages. Nourse was born in London, fought in the Revolution, was Secretary to General Charles Lee and Auditor of the Board of War. In 1813 he sold Bellevue to Charles Carroll—(who gave it its name)—for $20,000, and built " The Highlands " on a large tract of land which he purchased, on a part of which the Washington Cathedral now stands.

If the house was standing in 1780, when Thomas Beall inherited the land then the house must have been built by his father George Beall, 1st, or by his grandfather, Ninian Beall, for these two men had owned the land for 77 years, from the time when it was patented, in 1703 to 1780. I do not think that Ninian built it, for he was seventy-eight years old when he patented the land, and men of that age are not apt to build large houses. He cultivated the estate, however, for in his will

he leaves it to his son George " with all the stock thereon, both cattle and hogs, them and their increase, unto my said son George."

But if Ninian Beall did not build the house, it must have been built by his son George, for he was the sole owner of the land for sixty-three years, from 1717 to 1780. But *when* did he build it? Surely not during the Revolution when he was eighty-one years old; and probably not after his wife's death which occurred in 1748. He did not marry again and why should he build such a house when he was a widower of fifty-three and his elder children were grown? He was 22 years old in 1717, when his father died; he had been married for more than a year to Elizabeth Brooke, of the well known Brooke family, and he was a man of wealth and importance. His wife bore thirteen children and she died in 1748 and was buried, we are told, in the family burying ground near her husband's house. The authorities differ as to the location of this burying ground; it was either on N Street, near 30th Street, or on Q Street between 33rd and 34th Streets. Either location was as " near " Bellevue as family burying grounds were apt to be located in those days. We are, therefore, forced to conclude that George Beall 1st built Bellevue before his wife's death in 1748, when similar houses were being built in Maryland and Virginia.

Until the year 1915 no one questioned the fact that Bellevue was of very great antiquity, and many were the stories told of Lafayette, Dolly Madison and other great folk who were entertained there. The house then stood, somewhat haughtily aloof, on a high bluff, blocking the path of Q Street, as who should say: " Thus far and no farther," to the old thoroughfare. From its proud eminence, it overlooked Rock Creek, Washington City, Georgetown, Analostan Island and the broad reaches of the Potomac. And here many of us wished that it might remain, becoming a Bellevue Circle, like Dupont, Thomas and the other beautiful Circles which ornament the Capital. But in 1915 it was moved back, some hundred feet, or more, on its own lot, and Q Street was cut through the bluff on which it had

stood, to connect with Q Street, on the Washington side, by means of the beautiful Q Street bridge.

After it was moved, and after the two wings had been taken down and rebuilt—for they had no cellars and therefore could not be moved with the main body of the house; and especially after certain histories and papers, had circulated two errors—to which I shall refer, later on—a doubt was raised as to the age of the house, and it was forthwith assigned to the period when other interesting old houses were built in Georgetown and Washington of which Evermay, Tudor Place, The White House, and the Octagon, are examples. We know all about these houses; we know when they were built, we know the architect who designed them, and in some cases we have his drawings of the plans. We know, for example, that when Joseph Nourse sold Bellevue to Charles Carroll, in 1813, he built The Highlands, on the Tennallytown Road. And yet we are told that The Highlands is one hundred and fifty years old—older, it is claimed, than Bellevue. But if Bellevue was built at this time, why is it that we know nothing whatever about its date save that in 1796, Thomas Beall sold it to Peter Casenave, for £250? Evermay, to the north of Bellevue, was built in 1794, we know who built it; we know the price that was paid for the land, which also belonged to Thomas Beall and was part of The Rock of Dumbarton. Bellevue was larger than Evermay, and more beautiful; why do we know nothing about it, unless it is because it had stood there for so long that it had almost become a part of the landscape.

Two Popular Errors.

I do not think that any one would have doubted that George Beall built Bellevue long before the Revolution, but for the two errors mentioned above. One of them occurs in the following statement in a paper read before the Columbia Historical Society:

"It (Bellevue) went to Nourse through a chancery suit instituted by the United States against the several parties who

held under Casenave. The fact that the dwelling had been erected shortly before 1802 appears in the proceedings. . . ."

You will recall that Bellevue was sold to Gabriel Duval in 1804, in foreclosing the mortgages held by William Shannon, and others, which were executed by Samuel Jackson and others, in 1799; and if this is true, then "those who held under Casenave" had "nothing to do with the case." I have had a careful investigation made of these "proceedings," and they recite that in 1805, Joseph Nourse

". . . paid to William Shannon and others, for amount of a house and lot in Georgetown sold at public auction on the 4th of May, 1804, in pursuance of a decree of the court for the District of Columbia in the case of the United States versus Samuel Jackson and others, which property was purchased by Gabriel Duval in behalf of the public, and by him resold to the said Joseph Nourse. . . ." [6]

There is no mention here of "the several parties who held under Casenave," nor any reference to the date when Bellevue was built. But in making these investigations, a chancery suit was discovered (No. 39, docket 1) which *was* instituted by Thomas Beall against the heirs of Peter Casenave—"those who held under Casenave,"—and the proceedings show that about the year 1794—"shortly before 1802"—Thomas Beall built a large brick house on 30th and Dumbarton Streets.[7] We can but suppose that the author of the paper confused this Chancery suit with the suit under which Bellevue was first sold, and that he mistook the house on N Street for Bellevue. It was a natural error, for Thomas Beall had sold Bellevue to Casenave the same year that the suit was brought, shortly before Casenave's death.

[6] Extract from copy of old deed, Liber U, p. 279, Recorder of Deeds Office, Washington, D. C.

[7] These proceedings contain a receipt signed by Thomas Beall for $400. "in part payment of three lots in my first addition to Georgetown near my new building on Gay Washington and Dumbarton"—N, 30th and Dumbarton Streets—dated December 6, 1794.

It happens that this latter Chancery suit also contradicts the other error, which is a statement in "The Brooke Family of Whitechurch," by Thomas Willing Balch, that George Beall lived in a large brick house which he built on N Street, near 31st. Balch adds in a footnote: "It may be that this house was built by his son Thomas Beall." Balch would not have added this footnote if he had not had reason to believe it was true, but each subsequent historian has copied the first statement and built important theories upon it and has paid no attention to the footnote. Chancery 39 proves that Thomas Beall *did* build the house on N Street after George Beall's death, and that George Beall could not have lived there.

These two errors—that the records of a chancery suit show that Bellevue was built "shortly before 1802"; and that George Beall built and lived in the house on N Street, near 31st,—have been the prolific parents of numerous errors with regard to the property.

In giving this abbreviated history I have omitted many details which add to the strength of the position I have taken. But they would add too much to the length of this paper, and I regard the facts cited as sufficiently conclusive.

The few traditions that have come down to us concerning Bellevue tell the same story. When Samuel Whitall of Philadelphia, leased the house in 1820, it was very old; so old that the roof was decayed and in danger of falling in. This fact is stated in a letter in my possession written by a Miss Rittenhouse, who was a granddaugther of Samuel Whitall. She was born at Bellevue, and her mother—Sarah Whitall Rittenhouse—was born there in 1822 and lived there for the seventy odd years of her life. But the roofs of houses that are built as well as Bellevue is built do not decay in fifty or in sixty years. Mount Vernon, when it was bought by the Mount Vernon Association had not been re-shingled for one hundred and two years. It was sadly out of repair, but it had not fallen in.

Still another way of determining the age of a house is its architecture; and experts can sometimes settle the age of a house

as geologists can decide the age of a fossil. Bellevue is decidedly colonial and not post-Revolutionary in its architecture. We are apt to describe the many columned houses which were so popular in the South, as colonial houses; we even call the tall pillars "colonial columns." But Professor Fiske Kimball, in a series of lectures delivered at the Metropolitan Museum, has described the marked change that took place in American architecture and other arts, after the Revolution. The American people, he explains, were full of the glory of their independence, and wedded to the idea of a great Republic, and they turned to classic models to express their ideas. For they felt themselves more akin to the Republics of Greece and of Rome, than to the Monarchies of Western Europe. They no longer named their cities Georgetown, Richmond, Charleston, and Boston; but Athens, Rome, Ithaca, Corinth and Sparta, and in their houses they adapted the columns and the pediments of Grecian temples to domestic uses. But Bellevue, I repeat, is distinctly pre-Revolutionary, or colonial, in its architecture. It has all the characteristics of the colonial period, including the square, hipped roof, with a flat deck and a balustrade round it and round the eaves—and Bellevue had a balustrade round the eaves before it was moved. It has the central pavilion, projecting more or less, with its gable cutting into the roof; the arched window above the entrance, and the semi-circular window projecting into the tympanum of the gable. It has the many-paned windows, with heavy strips between the panes; the Palladian window on the stairway, the "quoins" on the corners and other architectural features characteristic of that period, as well as the long, low wings, projecting at either end of the central mass, which we see in Westover, Chatham, Mount Clare, Hampton and the important houses in Annapolis. It was evidently the country home of a wealthy planter, built near a river landing like other plantation homes in Virginia and Maryland.

The site of Washington was not the scene of any great event in colonial times; nor was Bellevue the home of the most immortal characters in our history. But Washington is the Capital

of the Nation, and Bellevue dates from its earliest settlement. It was a typical, American country home of the better class, and was built, owned and lived in, from time to time, by men who were prominent and useful, in colonial times and down to the present day, in military, legislative, judicial, naval and political life. It represents a cross-section of American life and history from colonial times down to the present. And when we remember that the small lot on which it now stands was part of the great tract called the Rock of Dumbarton, which included a large part of Georgetown and all of Montrose Park, Oak Hill Cemetery and beautiful Rock Creek Park; that the house was built by the owner of this tract, and that it antedated the other Georgetown houses, as well as these parks, does it not acquire a new interest in our eyes? I think, too, that we may safely conclude that to it we owe the fact that such beautiful estates as Evermay, Greyholme, Tudor Place, The Bowie House and Monterey are still to be found in Georgetown and that it has preserved to this day its quaint, old time atmosphere, its roomy houses and its beautiful trees. For, as we have said, Bellevue blocked the entrance to Georgetown, for more than one hundred and twenty years. There were three bridges across Rock Creek, connecting Georgetown with Washington; one on Pennsylvania Avenue, one on M Street and one on P Street; but none of them were attractive to residents. Q Street was the natural link between the best residential parts of the two cities, and Q Street was effectively closed by the Bellevue house. Possibly, had the Heights of Georgetown been more easily available for residences it might have been shorn of its historic beauty and interest, and built up in solid blocks of uninteresting houses characteristic of a certain period in Washington's architectural history.

The National Society has a very important list of accomplishments to its credit. It has restored the old Church at Jamestown; built the monument at Arlington to the victims of the Spanish-American War; equipped the operating rooms on our Hospital Ships; built the canopy over Plymouth Rock;

and raised an endowment of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars for Sulgrave Manor in England. It has also contributed liberally to nearly a dozen other enterprises: to Wakefield; Monticello; the John Marshall House; the Carlisle House; the Navy Memorial; Valley Forge; Pohick Church; the home of Mary Washington; Kenmore and other similar objects. But none of these things will rival in interest to the public, the preservation of this old house which connects modern Washington with the colonial history of the nation.

"THE FIRST MAN UP SAN JUAN HILL."

By De Courcy W. Thom.

This is a tale of daring-do. It recounts the heroic record of a Maryland man at the Battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, on July 1st, 1898, in the Spanish-American War and on several other occasions. Our hero is Henry Anson Barber, son of the Reverend Theodore P. Barber and his wife Anna C. Hooper, of Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, where "Hal," as we called him at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, was born and generally had his residence until about 1882 when he adventured to St. Louis, Missouri, in search of fame and fortune. There and thereabouts his funds were soon exhausted. He would not ask financial support from his home folks. He could not secure steady employment and was reduced to doing any odd job, such as his first job that of holding a man's riding horse, and such as carrying a hod and then, as the jade fortune denied his wooing, there and afterwards in Mexico, "Hal" sought fame at the cannon's mouth—he joined the Army as a private on March 5th, 1885, in Baltimore, Maryland, intensely determined to win an officer's commission. That was a difficult thing to accomplish in those days but sometimes done by men of good family without political pull.

The Adjutant's General's Office in the War Department, Washington, D. C., has kindly furnished me with the following statement of military service of Henry A. Barber:—

War Department
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

AG-Offcrs-RB-MMR-434 December 7, 1928.

STATEMENT OF MILITARY SERVICE OF
HENRY A. BARBER

Born at Cambridge, Maryland, August 20, 1862.
Appointed from the Army.

Private, Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Sergeant	
Troop E, 7th Cavalry	Mch. 5, 1885
to	Mch. 3, 1889
2nd Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry	Feb. 11, 1889
1st Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry	Aug. 27, 1896
Captain	Feb. 2, 1901
Transferred to 28th Infantry	Dec. 26, 1901
(to rank from February 2, 1901)	
Major, Assistant Chief, Record and Pension Office	Apr. 23, 1904
Retired	July 31, 1904

Graduate: Infantry and Cavalry School 1893.

SERVICE

He was on duty with the 1st Cavalry at Fort Custer, Montana Territory, from April 21, 1889 (with troop B in the field and at Fort Keogh, M. T., November 24, 1890 to February 8, 1891, in connection with Sioux Campaign in South Dakota) to March 10, 1891; Student, Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to June 22, 1893; under orders to join regiment and on leave to October 15, 1893; with regiment at Fort Bayard, New Mexico (in the field on scout November and December 1893) to September 1895; at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to January, 1896; Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to February 15, 1897; at Fort DuChesne, Utah, to April 1898; en route to Cuba and in Santiago Campaign; participated in Battles of Las Guasimas, June 24, San Juan July 1-3, and Siege of Santiago, July 4-17, 1898; on sick leave August 20 to October 30, 1898; rejoined regiment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, November 5, 1898; with regiment at this post to July 1, 1900; en route to Philippine Islands and on leave to August 7, 1900; with regiment at Albay, Guinobatan (sick in hospital Manila, P. I., February 6 to April 1, 1901) to April 19, 1901; on General Court Martial duty at Manila to June, 1901; with regiment at Guinobatan, P. I., to July 1, 1901; en route to United States and on sick leave to September 9, 1902, when he rejoined regiment at San Francisco de Malabon, P. I.; changed station with regiment to Iligan, P. I., January 1, 1903; at Iligan

to December 15, 1903; arrived with regiment in United States January 14, 1904; at Presidio of San Francisco, California, to March 3, 1904; on leave to June 17, 1904; sick in United States General Hospital, D. C. and on sick leave to July 31st, 1904, date of retirement.

He died December 31st, 1915.

C. H. Bridges,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

A fine record that! Hal had not only risen in nineteen years from the ranks to a Majority but had incidentally educated himself in military learning, rendered splendid service and become such a soldier as to draw from his fellow soldier, President Theodore Roosevelt, the following appreciation expressed to Hal Barber's brother, Mr. W. W. Barber, a teacher in St. Mark's School, South Borough, Massachusetts, when Roosevelt went there to make an address:—"I want to tell you that he is my ideal of what a soldier should be." And Ex-President Roosevelt wrote Hal's widow from

Oyster Bay,
Long Island, N. Y.

February 7, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Barber:—

I hope you will not think it intrusive of me to write you this line of profound sympathy. I regarded your husband as typical of what was best in the American Army. I am glad, indeed, that your son is now at West Point and is to carry on the tradition.

With very deep sympathy and high regard, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Inez Barber,
Cambridge, Maryland.

However, I knew nothing of the military details of Hal's life until in the Summer, I think it was, of 1902, or was it of 1904, when he dashed into my office in Baltimore, Maryland. We

had not met since our chummy school days at the "Episcopal High School," near Alexandria, Virginia, where his joyous and gallant disposition and fleetness of foot had marked him out. Well, in he came to my office just as lithe and erect as when at the old School and with his brave blue eyes dancing and greeted me as of old. Soon we had brought one another up to date personally. Then he said, "'Dick' I am just back from lunching with 'Teddy' (he meant the great Theodore Roosevelt) at the 'White House' and I must tell you all about it." Then our Maryland soldier told me the following tale:—"After the Spanish War I served in our Cavalry in the Philippines and fell sick, was invalided to the United States and there was advised by my doctors (among whom was the late Nathan S. Gorter of Baltimore, Maryland) that I ought to seek transfer of service. Teddy Roosevelt (then serving his first term as President) would help me in that I was confident for we had fought in company in Cuba; so today I attended one of his office receptions to the public. There I stood among senators and other prominent men and wondered when the busy President would be able to listen to my humble self. But he saw me and brushing through the big folk strode up to me and grasped my hand and said 'I am delighted to see you again, Barber' and heard my desire for the needed transfer and then said 'stay to lunch with me today.' I, too, was delighted. It gave me a chance to emphasize my need and soon at luncheon the President; who, when Colonel of the "Rough Riders," had launched the general attack at the Battle of San Juan Hill, said with much good humor:—'Barber, tell Mrs. Roosevelt who was the first man up San Juan Hill' and I answered, 'you might have been, Mr. President, but I was.'" Then Hal stated to me the following details of that achievement:

"On the day of the San Juan Hill fight the heat was almost prostrating to me despite the fact that I was protected by a white helmet which I had bought a few days previous. Hour after hour our Army lay in the grass at the foot of San Juan

Hill. I was temporarily serving in Captain J. F. McBlain's company of the ninth regiment (a colored one) in consequence of my having volunteered at Port Tampa, Florida, for active service in Cuba. The 71st New York regiment held the left of the line, then came the sixth cavalry regiment, then the ninth cavalry regiment, then the regiment of Rough Riders and then the tenth cavalry, while a regiment of regular infantry was stationed back of the 71st New York regiment and some artillery was stationed just back of our regiment—the 9th Cavalry (colored). After we had broiled a long time in the high grass an officer outranking me called for a volunteer to go down the line to Colonel Roosevelt and ask him if he had received any orders to charge. I volunteered and was about to start when someone substituted for the white helmet I was wearing an inconspicuous head covering because I had to run in full sight and easy range of the Spanish snipers until I reached Colonel Roosevelt. As I ran the Spaniards shot at me from the top of San Juan Hill but I was not wounded. I delivered my message to Colonel Roosevelt and was told by him that he had received no orders to charge but was willing to join the other Colonels of regiments in ordering the charge. I then ran back to my starting point but could not deliver my message as the officer who had sent me [Was it Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton of the 9th Cavalry? DeC. W. Thom.] was not there and I never did deliver it because he was incapacitated for service in the field before I saw him again. [Hal told me that such officer was shot through the eye. DeC. W. Thom.] Having resumed my white helmet as some little help against the terrible heat of the sun I laid down once more with my command. Suddenly there came an order to advance. We officers jumped up and ran in front of our men and drawing our sabres led them on. We got to a road fringed with trees and low bushes and laid down again. The nearest Spanish position was about 400 yards away on top of a hill. A stone house formed part of its defences. I got permission to take a few men and try to stop some of the firing from this hill. We crept out in the open field between us and the hill. I took a

rifle and aiming carefully fired several shots. My men fired carefully. Such a storm of bullets came in reply that I was bidden to stop as I was only drawing fire. For an hour or more, so it seemed, we laid in this road. Shells burst over us and the whisper of bullets was unceasing. Bits of leaves cut by them would fall on us. I was very tired and after saying a prayer slept awhile. I felt very badly. I did not expect to live, for I had a clear view of the Spanish trenches and thought it impossible that many should live out an assault on them, especially a company officer who would be in advance of his men. All this time shells were exploding but none exploded near us. The tension on the men was great. Suddenly a line of men appeared coming from our right. They were advancing through the long grass deployed as skirmishers and were under fire. At their head, or rather in front of them and leading them, rode Colonel Roosevelt. He was very conspicuous mounted as he was. The men were the Rough Riders so called being a combination of college boys and frontier men. I heard someone calling to them not to fire into us, and seeing Colonel Carroll—the Colonel of the 9th Cavalry—reported to him and was told to go out and meet them and caution them as to our position, we being between them and the enemy. I did so speaking to Colonel Roosevelt. I also told him we were under orders not to advance and asked him if he had received any orders. He replied that he was going to charge the Spanish trenches. I told this to Colonel Carroll and to Captain Dimmick our squadron commander.

A few moments after the word passed down that our left, Captain Taylor, was about to charge, Captain McBlain called out, "we must go on with those troops, we must support Taylor." I called this to Captain Dimmick and he gave the order to assault. I tried to cut down the wire fence in front of us, having an excellent blade. It had been an old Japanese sword and I had had a regulation grip and hilt put on it. McBlain and myself called to our colored troop. I cut through the fence in several places, and my men rushed through. I called out 'as skir-

mishers ' ' guide left ' ' march ' and our men deployed at double time. We were in a perfectly open field, the grass nearly up to our waists. A storm of bullets came but most went high. It sounded like a flock of birds passing overhead. Then came a strange thing, for a glorious, a beautiful feeling came over me such as I had never felt before. As the order had come to assault I had shut my eyes and said ' God have mercy on my soul and my Wife ' and then as I rushed in front of my men this great wild feeling of delight came. Never before had come into me this feeling of heavenly exhilaration. I did not feel at all excited. My men were advancing, halting to fire. When we got within 200, perhaps more, yards of the hill, I ordered them to stop firing and they did so. Then I saw just behind our lines some 15 of the Rough Riders. They were firing right through us. I waved my sabre and called to them to stop. But they did not obey. I was about 30 yards in front of our line so I put my white helmet on the point of my sabre and held it high to attract attention and called to them and my colored troopers to come with me, that I would lead them to where they could fight hand to hand and could not miss. ' I am about to charge,' I cried out. ' Will you follow me, lads.' Some one of them shouted out ' we will go with you.' I gave the command to charge and we all cheered and advanced at a run not firing a shot. And so part of my colored troop and these Rough Riders started up the hill. [Please note that reference is here made to some of the above mentioned 15 of the Rough Riders. DeC. W. Thom.] Colonel Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, started the whole movement on the left which was the first of the advance of the assault. We had to cross a little stream about waist deep and as I got into it I buried my face and neck in its sweet coolness. Just before reaching this stream a shell, low down, burst just after passing me and a sergeant of the troop, who was a few yards back of me, fell as if dead; but he was only stunned. Also, out of the long grass rose a guinea chick (we found them wild around Santiago) and a sergeant

raised his carbine laughing as he did so as though to shoot at it flying. After scrambling up the steep bank of the little stream I found myself within 60 yards of the summit and the house held by the Spaniards and my men some 30 yards back of me except three or four Rough Riders and the same number of my troop, that is, of Captain McBlain's company of colored troopers of the 9th regular cavalry, who were right up with me a few yards behind.

As I had run up the hill I passed the dead body of a Spaniard from whose knapsack had rolled out a little money, and further on I came across a second body from whose knapsack had rolled out a piece of hard-tack. There I made my first pause in this charge and stooped and picked up the hard-tack for it had been a very long time since I had had anything to eat. When I reached this point within 60 yards of the summit of San Juan Hill and the house upon it, some shots were fired at me by a few Spaniards who fled at once. I fired four shots from my six shooter but did not hit my man and in a moment we were where the Spaniards had been. This place in a manner flanked the rest of the Spanish line and a hot fire was opened on us from trenches some 500 yards away. Finding the men had their sights too high I sat down on top of the ridge and taking a rifle fired carefully target fashion with two men marking the shots. After awhile we got our sights properly adjusted and were successful in hitting. Just then Lieutenant A. L. Mills (1st Cavalry Aide) came up and we chatted with congratulations, etc. Someone called me Captain McBlain and told me to try and get some ammunition. As I walked along the line some 40 yards I came upon Colonel Hamilton's dead body. Just then Captain Taylor fell and was carried by me. I collected some belts of ammunition from dead and wounded men and then returned to the troop. In reaching the top of San Juan Hill I was first, then a few yards back of me came a few of my colored troopers of McBlain's company and a few of the Rough Riders."

That is the basis of Hal Barber's belief that he was the first man up San Juan Hill. The great President Roosevelt, then serving as Colonel of the Rough Riders, was satisfied that his command—mark you "his command"—was the first up. 1st Lieutenant Henry A. Barber's belief that he was first man up was maintained by his company Captain J. F. McBlain who wrote to Hal Barber from Fort Grant, Arizona, April 11th, 1899, as follows:—

"I suppose you have been reading Roosevelt's account of the Cuban Campaign, published in *Scribner's* in the April number, his description of the San Juan fight, he wrote to me to criticize it and to send in my comments so that he might correct errors before putting it out in book form. I told him I had no comments to make of any circumstances of any importance. I did tell him that I am absolutely certain that the first officer up San Juan Hill, called by some Kettle Hill, was Lieutenant Barber of the 9th Cavalry. I know this to be so, Barber, because as I jumped down into the San Juan you were throwing water over your head and face, and preceded me up the hill about 10 yards, and if you remember I called to some of the men to get up into the house to see if there were any Spaniards lurking there. *I went with the men over to where Hamilton was afterward killed and Taylor wounded and there was not a soul on the hill on the left of the house.* [Italics mine DeC. W. Thom.] I made this plain to Teddy but cannot satisfy him that his command was not the first up. . . . I made 'The 9th Cavalry in Cuba' the subject of a Lyceum paper, and I pride myself I made a fairly readable paper."

On page 109 in the 'Roosevelt Book' occurs this entry about the battle of San Juan Hill:—"The first guidons planted there were those of the three New Mexican troops G E and F of my regiment and their Captains Llewellen, Luna and Miller; *but on the extreme right of the hill at the opposite end from where we struck it Captains Taylor and McBlain and their men of the 9th Cavalry were first up.* [Italics mine DeC. W. Thom.] Each of the five Captains was firm in the belief that

his troop was first up. As for the individual men each of whom honestly thought he was first on the summit, their name was legion." Surely, Hal Barber's claim that he was the first man upon the summit of San Juan Hill is not negatived by the Roosevelt assertion that the guidons of certain companies were the first guidons on the summit. Moreover, in addition to the above we have the definite statement which I have quoted from Captain McBlain in whose company 1st Lieutenant Barber was serving as a volunteer, that Barber was the first officer up. *Be it noted that when Captain McBlain reached the summit of San Juan Hill just after Hal Barber, he, McBlain, clearly viewed the summit of that Hill to the left of him and saw no one there; but that when Roosevelt with his three Companies did reach the summit, he, Roosevelt, saw thence to his "extreme right" the Taylor and McBlain Companies the latter of which Hal Barber had led as I have told you.* It happens, too, that I have this supporting statement made through a letter of the late Dr. Nathan R. Gorter of Baltimore to our comrade Hal Barber. It is as follows:—

"1 West Biddle Street,
Baltimore, Maryland,
March 13th, 1902.

"Captain Henry A. Barber,
My dear Hal:—

"On the 29th of September, 1898, I was called to see Mr. Robert Baker, who was a soldier in the Sixth Cavalry, and who, just before his death, gave me an account of the San Juan fight which should interest you, as you were the officer who wore the white helmet. Baker said:—

"'I want to tell you of the most heroic thing in the Spanish War. We were all lying in the grass, at the foot of San Juan Hill. I was in the Sixth Cavalry; on our left was the Seventy-First, New York, behind them a regiment of regular infantry, which charged over the Seventy-First, the men of which lay upon their faces. Two companies of this regiment, however, went up with us. To the right was the Ninth Cavalry, a negro regiment

led by white officers; to their right were the Rough Riders and the Tenth Cavalry.

" ' The bullets were ringing around us and no one dared to lift his head, when suddenly, a young man sprang from the ranks of the Ninth Cavalry; he ran fifty yards ahead of his men—took off his helmet put it upon his sabre and stood, a target, with Spanish bullets hailing around him. With the voice of a trumpet, which thrilled me and set the negroes wild, he called out,

" ' Boys will you follow me? '

" ' The negroes shouted back,

" ' We will.'

" ' He then gave a yell and led up the hill, we, with the Rough Riders and the Tenth, closing in behind them. That young man was a lieutenant, . . . and he led with his helmet on his sabre. He was the only man who wore a white helmet, and he was on San Juan Hill fully fifty yards ahead of any one else.'

" I send this thinking it may some day be of use to you. With kind regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Nathan R. Gorter."

The McBlain, the Roosevelt and the Baker statements concur in demonstrating that Hal Barber was the first man up San Juan Hill.

It seems to me clear, therefore, that on account of his gallantry and firstness in this historic charge up San Juan Hill, we may proudly add the name of Hal Barber to the glorious list of heroic Maryland soldiers on which shine especially for active, heroic and personal leadership in battle the names of Howard, of Williams, of Ringgold and of May.

In order to be an effective soldier natural capacity needs to be aptly trained. And the following additional incidents in Hal Barber's preparatory military education will interest us, I am sure. " He served nearly four years as Private, Corporal,

Sergeant and 1st Sergeant in Troop E, 7th Cavalry, studying indomitably in order to prepare for examination as an officer. He even read on horseback some of the history involved. He passed a good examination for a 2nd lieutenancy and on February 11, 1889, became a 2nd lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry. Within three months after he had received that appointment as an officer he was sent with a body of cavalry in pursuit of some Indians. He was the only officer in the detachment. After passing through a small town in the wilds of Wyoming, an encampment for the night was made a few miles beyond it. During the night the sergeant woke up Lieutenant Barber saying that the men had gotten hold of some whiskey and he could not do anything with them. While Lieutenant Barber was hastily dressing, the Sergeant mentioned the leader in the mutiny. This was at 3 o'clock in the morning. Lieutenant Barber went out and ordered his men to fall in line and nobody moved. He went up to the man whom the Sergeeant had told him was the leader in the trouble and ordered him to go to his tent. The fellow just grinned. Lieutenant Barber knocked him senseless with a pistol and ordered the men to fall in line saying that he would kill the first man who refused to obey. He formed them as they were and drilled them for two hours, as if they were on parade, in the cold night in their night shirts until the nasty spirit was out of them. He then made them dress and break camp and march all day. He never had any more trouble with them." He was made 1st Lieutenant on August 27th, 1896, and transferred to the 9th Cavalry, a colored regiment. While a member of that regiment he took a long ride—over a hundred miles—carrying important papers that had to go through. He spared neither his horse nor himself. Through stress of that duty he injured one of his legs so severely as to finally necessitate his transfer to the Infantry.

I might give you many more instances of the efficiency and gameness of Hal Barber. I shall state only one more. It developed when Hal was in charge of a detachment protecting

a military camp in the Philippines in the Moro country. 'On two previous occasions the Moros had cut down a sentinel, sneaked up on the nearest tent, cut the tent guides and stabbed with spears the struggling men beneath. To break up that unpleasant "custom" Hal pitched a tent a little apart from the main tent, left it unguarded by a sentinel and ostentatiously occupied it with a squad of men. But at night he allowed no man to sleep in the tent. On the contrary, they slept on each side of the tent in the long grass about twenty-five yards away, and the Moros came and cut down and jabbed the empty tent. Then the men of the detachment rose on each side of them and killed or captured the whole band of Moros.'

I think I should mention one or two other thing before pressing this article to an end. While serving as Military Attaché in Cuba, Hal Barber organized a battery of mountain artillery for the Cuban Government and also translated the American drill regulations into Spanish. Thus we may say that he saw service in the cavalry, in the infantry and in the artillery.

In preparing this paper I have had the advantage of letters from the devoted widow of Major Henry A. Barber and of copies of letters from her husband to herself and to his mother. Mrs. Henry A. Barber was born Inez Smith, the daughter of Colonel Gilbert C. Smith, United States Army. It was from soldier stock, then, on the mother's side as well as from the heroic subject of this paper that there came to their only child the present Captain Henry A. Barber, Jr., a West Pointer, the character which brought to him in the great World War the Distinguished Service Cross, the Chevalier's Cross of the French Legion of Honor and, also, the French Croix de Guerre with Palm. This is the record that brought those honors:—

"1st Lieutenant Henry A. Barber, 9th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Moulins, France, July 14-15, 1918. Seeing his right flank badly exposed to the enemy advance across the Marne, Lieutenant Barber changed the position of two of his guns to meet this emergency performing this test during terrific enemy fire. He then ran a

distance of 150 yards in the open to stop the fire of our own Infantry on our own troops. Going forward to the aid of a wounded soldier, Lieutenant Barber administered first aid and was carrying the wounded man to safety when the latter died. Picking up the one remaining undamaged gun he opened fire on the enemy who were crossing the river sinking one boat, killing many and causing the others to abandon their boats."

In the name of all Maryland I proudly salute such a record. And I thank him for the loan of his father's diary dealing with the battle of San Juan Hill and for another paper written by his father regarding some other phases of his career. I have had the advantage, also, of a pertinent letter from Mr. W. W. Barber, my friend's brother and a teacher in St. Mark's School, South Borough, Massachusetts, kindly affording me additional data about Hal Barber's military performances, and of one from that noble Christian gentleman, the late Dr. Brice W. Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Maryland, a schoolmate and life-long friend of Hal's and mine, imparting some Barber family information.

Do not these sample performances which I have set forth this evening concerning our fellow Marylander, my dear old comrade, Major Henry Anson Barber, stamp him as a soldier of the noblest mettle?

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Thom for the above paper, Mr. W. L. Marbury made the following remarks:—

"Hal Barber was a very dear friend of mine. We occupied the same room at Mrs. Turnbull's boarding house on Charles Street in the block in which Walter's Art Gallery is now located, before he enlisted in the United States Army. He mentioned to me a rather amusing incident in connection with the meeting with President Roosevelt after the Spanish American War, referred to in Mr. Thom's paper.

"Upon accepting the President's invitation to luncheon after the reception, to which Mr. Thom refers, Captain Barber found

that the only persons other than himself at the luncheon were Roosevelt himself, Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Elihu Root.

"Mr. Roosevelt began the conversation by saying to Barber that he wanted him to tell Mrs. Roosevelt about the incident of the assault on San Juan Hill and added 'Mrs. Roosevelt doesn't believe that I have ever been in Cuba and I want you to tell her all about it.' Thereupon Barber began to describe the scene, but he had not gone very far when Roosevelt himself broke in and was giving a very vivid picture of the situation in which he found himself when he reached the summit of the hill, and looking back, found that his men had not kept up with him and he was separated from them by quite a distance. At this point Mr. Root quoting from the then celebrated 'Mr. Dooley' was heard to murmur in sepulchral tones 'Alone in Cubia,"—whereupon Mrs. Roosevelt indulged in most unseemly merriment."

CHARLES CALVERT (1663–1733) AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By John Baily Calvert Nicklin.

Charles Calvert, eldest son of the Hon. William Calvert (1642-1682) (by his wife, Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Governor William Stone and his wife, Verlinda Cotton) and grandson of Governor Leonard Calvert (1606-1647), was born in 1663 and died in 1733. (Aug. 14, 1722, he gave his age as "59 years or thereabouts." Chancery Book No. 3, page 750, Annapolis. March 28, 1721, he gave his age as "57 years or thereabouts." Chancery Book No. 2, page 661. On page 706 of the same book, under date of Dec. 2, 1710, Robert Bowlin's testimony stated that "About 12 years ago was the full time of this deponent's being acquainted with Mr. Richard Calvert, he being then in Virginia along with his mother." Madam Elizabeth Calvert, widow of the Hon. William Calvert, evidently

remained unmarried after the death of her husband. On Feb. 11, 1707, she brought suit against Philip Lynes. On Aug. 19, 1720, it was stated that "Richard Calvert died intestate at the house of William Young. Charles Calvert, his brother, was his heir-at-law." Chancery Book No. 3, page 868. March 8, 1721, Joshua Doyne, aged 32, and Jesse Doyne deposed, stating that "Richard Calvert died in the fall of 1718." Chancery Book No. 3, page 874). On Dec. 14, 1669, "William Calvert, Esq., his Lordship's nephew, took the oath of a Justice of this Court in pursuance of his Lordship's instructions bearing date the eighth and twentieth day of July last past." (Liber JJ., page 33, Land Office, Annapolis. On page 40 he is mentioned as "Colonel William Calvert, Justice.")

Charles Calvert, Esq., moved from Charles County, Md., to Stafford County, Va. (across the Potomac River) about 1690. "Liber Y No. 1, page 346, La Plata, Md., Jan. 13, 170½. Charles Calvert late of Charles County, otherwise called Charles Calvert of Stafford County, Va., Gentleman." Liber No. 2, page 37, Westmoreland County, Va. June 26, 1695, Charles Calvert witnessed a deed from Charles Ashton to Joshua Hudson. Sept., 16, 1688. "Charles Calvert, Esq., son and Heire of William Calvert, Esq., Deceased, and of Elizabeth ye widow and Relict of ye said William" and daughter of William Stone, deceased. Liber No. 14, page 35. Jan. 14, 1689. Charles Calvert, Esq., of St. Mary's County to Charles Egerton of said County, Merchant. April 5, 1690. Charles Calvert appeared before John Courts and John Addison, Justices of Charles County. In Stafford County, Va., 169¾ Charles Calvert married, as his first wife, Mary Howson (who died before 1699), daughter and co-heiress of Robert and Sarah Howson (the former being referred to as a "Merchant," which term was rather broadly used in the seventeenth century). Robert Howson came to Virginia about 1660. (Virginia Colonial Decisions, Thurston vs. Pratt. "Robert Howson was seized in fee of 450 acres of land—and died leaving issues 3 daughters: Anne, who married Rice Hooe; Mary who married Charles Calvert and Frances, who died unmarried." Northern

Neck Land Book No. 3, page 91, Richmond, Va. "Robert Howson of the County of Stafford. Whereas Charles Calvert alledges that he hath been for many years in possession of 418½ acres as marrying Mary ye daughter and co-heir of the aforesaid Robert Howson, by whom he hath issue two daughters, viz: Sarah Howson and Ann Calvert." April 3, 1705. Sarah Howson Calvert and Ann Calvert, their Escheat Deed for 218½ acres of land in Stafford. Ibid.). Late in life Charles Calvert, then a widower, returned to Maryland and died in St. Mary's County at the close of the year 1733. (His will was probated there on Dec. 31, 1733, and he cut his two daughters off with the proverbial shilling! They were, of course, provided for before their marriages.) (Liber W-Z., page 33, Stafford County, Va. "This note shall oblige me to deliver the two mulatto Children to Mrs. Hewitt to keep for my two Children, the mulatto Girl for Sarah Howson Calvert and the Mulatto Boy for Ann Calvert. As Witness my hand 14th October, 1699." Signed: Charles Calvert. Witnesses: Robert Alexander and John Allan. "October ye 16, 1699. Then Reced of Charles Calvert for the use of my two Granddaughters the within mentioned Mulattos. I say Reced by me." Signed: "Sarah Hewitt. Recorded 8th May, 1700." Mrs. Sarah Howson, widow of Robert Howson, married, secondly, Robert Hewitt who died in 1692.) Liber W-Z., page 277. Charles Calvert from the Proprietors of the Northern Neck 200 acres, April 4, 1703. For 980 pounds of tobacco Charles Calvert sells this land to William Fitzhugh, April 9, 1705. "At a Court held for Stafford County, June 14, 1705, Charles Calvert in person acknowledged this sale or assignment of land to Coll. William Fitzhugh—and is recorded by Nath. Pope, Cl. Cur." Charles Calvert married, secondly, in Maryland, Barbara Kirk, who survived him, by whom he had no issue. By his first marriage to Mary Howson he had two daughters:

I. Sarah Howson Calvert, born about 1694.
II. Anne Calvert, born about 1696.

Of these daughters, Sarah Howson Calvert married (after

1717 and before 1726) Nathaniel Jones (1696-1754) (probably a descendant of Nathaniel Jones who died in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1662; wife Judith Jones. John Jones died in Westmoreland County in 1713, leaving two sons, Nathaniel and Charles, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Anne Jones. The son Nathaniel was probably the husband of Sarah Howson Calvert.) This Nathaniel Jones died in Westmoreland County in 1754 and in his will mentioned his wife, Sarah Howson Jones; sons: John, David, Nathaniel, Charles and Calvert; daughters: Mary Peck, Sarah Franklin, and Frances Jones). The issue of Nathaniel Jones and his wife, Sarah Calvert, may therefore be set down as follows:

I. John Jones (died 1762), who married, Aug. 16, 1744, Eleanor Moss, daughter of John Moss (died 1746) and his wife, Margaret ———.
II. David Jones, who married, Feb. 18, 1763, Mary Boswell.
III. Nathaniel Jones, Jr.
IV. Charles Jones.
V. Calvert Jones (who was appointed "Overseer of the Highways" in Westmoreland County in 1757).
VI. Mary Jones, who married ———— Peck.
VII. Sarah Jones, who married ———— Franklin.
VIII. Frances Jones.

Of these, John Jones married, Aug. 16, 1744, Eleanor Moss and they had issue:

I. Charles Calvert Jones, born June 4, 1746.
II. Behethland Jones, born July 14, 1748; married, Feb. 14, 1770, John Peed and they had a daughter, Mildred Peed, who was born Sept. 22, 1772.
III. Nathaniel Jones, III., born Feb. 25, 1751.
IV. Sabra Jones, born Oct. 7, 1753; married, Feb. 8, 1778, William Crank.
V. Jane Jones, born March 16, 1762; married, June 3, 1782, Samuel Marshall.
VI. Eleanor Jones, who married, Dec. 27, 1774, Daniel Hamet.

Anne Calvert, the other daughter of Charles and Mary (Howson) Calvert, married, before 1714, Thomas Porter (who died Feb. 26, 1740) (Liber 5, page 253, Westmoreland County, Va. March 30, 1714. "Sarah Howson Calvert, Thomas Porter and Anne, his wife, which Sarah, Thomas and Anne are of the

County of Stafford, to John Pratt, 200 acres of land in Westmoreland County, part of a patent granted to Robert Howson, April 15, 1667, whose heirs the said Sarah Howson Calvert and Anne Porter are"). In his will (recorded in Book M., Stafford County, page 285) Thomas Porter mentioned his sons: Calvert, Thomas, Benjamin, Nicholas, Joseph, Charles and John; daughters: Howson, and Anne; wife Anne; brother Samuel. (Sons, except Calvert, were under 18). The issue of Thomas and Anne (Calvert) Porter may therefor be set down as follows:

I. Anne Porter, born Oct. 13, 1717; died Sept. 22, 1727.
II. Henry Porter, "baptized ye 1 of May, 172¾." (Register of St. Paul's Parish).
III. Joseph Porter, born Aug. 7, 1726/7; married, Feb. 24, 1756, Jemima Smith of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County.
IV. Howson Porter, who married, Jan. 1, 1746, John Starke[1] and died April 11, 1755. (John Starke married, secondly, May 29, 1756, Hannah Eaves and they had a son, James Starke, born Feb. 7, 1757.) By his first wife, Howson Porter, he had issue:
    1. Elizabeth Starke, born Aug. 16, 1749.
    2. Sarah Starke, born Jan. 29, 1752.
    3. William Starke, born Dec. 14, 1754.
V. Calvert Porter, who married, Sept. 21, 1749, Elizabeth Cash (He was a Revolutionary Soldier from Virginia.) They had issue:
    1. Joseph Porter, Jr., born Oct. 21, 1750.
    2. Calvert Porter, Jr., born March 1, 1752.
    3. Thomas Porter, III, born Jan. 11, 1754.
    4. Frances Porter, born Jan. 12, 1756.
    5. Charity Porter, born Sept. 9, 1757.
VI. Anne Porter, born March 15, 1732.
VII. John Porter, born Aug. 4, 1734; died July 14, 1754; s. p.
VIII. Thomas Porter, Jr.
IX. Benjamin Porter.
X. Nicholas Porter.
XI. Charles Porter.

(Among the Revolutionary Soldiers from Virginia were: Calvert, Benjamin, Nicholas and Thomas Porter.)

In Stafford County, Va., at the close of the seventeenth century the names of Charles Calvert and his brother, George Calvert, and the latter's son, John Calvert, appear. In the

[1] Son of James and Elizabeth (Thornton) Starke.

Stafford County Order Book appears the following entry: "Oct. 8, 1690. George Calvert vs. John Tarkington" and on Nov. 10, 1692, another suit was filed by this George Calvert, "formerly of Charles County, Md." Charles Calvert's signature appeared under date of Oct. 14, 1699. On Dec. 9, 1703, the Stafford County Court ordered Mr. John Calvert paid one thousand pounds of tobacco for killing two wolves. When Prince William County was taken out of Stafford County, in 1730, John Calvert and his son, George Calvert, Jr., were thrown in the new county, where the former probably died; the latter later moved to and died in Culpeper County, Va., as George Calvert, Sr. His inventory was filed there May 12, 1782. Charles Calvert had previously returned to Maryland where he died three years after the formation of the new county. On Jan. 20, 1724, Thomas, Lord Fairfax, granted to George Calvert of Stafford County land on both sides of Powell's Creek (Then in Stafford, but later in Prince William County). On July 18, 1724, Thomas, Lord Fairfax, granted to Jacob Gibson and John Calvert (who was the son of George Calvert, Sr., and father of George Calvert, Jr.) of Stafford County "306 acres situate and being located between the branches of Powell's Creek in the County of Stafford and the north Run of Quanticot Creek, paying yearly 1 shilling sterling for every 50 acres."

The name Behethland given to the daughter of John and Eleanor (Moss) Jones and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Howson (Calvert) Jones, indicates descent from Walter Jones who married Behethland Newton, daughter of Captain Thomas Newton (1678-1727) and his wife, Elizabeth Storke (1687-1759), daughter of Nehemiah Storke (died 1693) who married Behethland Gilson (1666-1693), daughter of Major Andrew Gilson of Stafford County, who married Behethland Dade, widow of Frances Dade (died 1663) and daughter of Captain Thomas Bernard of Warwick County, Va., whose wife Mary Bernard, was a daughter of Captain Robert Behethland who came to Virginia with Captain John Smith in 1607. (See the writer's article on Robert Behethland in the January

issue of *The William & Mary Quarterly*). Nathaniel Jones, husband of Sarah Howson Calvert, was probably a descendant of the Nathaniel Jones who died in Westmoreland County in 1662; his widow, Judith Jones, married, secondly, John Whiston. He (Nathaniel Jones) was living in Westmoreland County as early as 1654 when Governor Richard Bennett granted to John Smith of Stanley Hundred 3,000 acres of Land in Westmoreland County adjoining the lands of Nicholas Lambson, Nathaniel Jones, Capt. Thomas Davis, John Williams, Stephen Norman, John Ewalton and Gervase Dodson, for the transportation of himself and nineteen other persons to the Colony of Virginia. ("John Smith" was an alias of Francis Dade, supra, first husband of Behethland Bernard) (1635-1720) (q. v.).

Authorities: Court records of Westmoreland, Stafford, and Prince William Counties, Virginia; Charles, St. Mary's and Prince George's Counties, Maryland; and the records of the Land Offices at Richmond and Annapolis. Also the Registers of St. Paul's and Overwharton Parishes, Virginia (Stafford and King George Counties). (Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman, of Washington, D. C., has very kindly assisted in the preparation of this little sketch). Compare, also, the writer's sketch of the Calvert Family in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for the year 1921, especially pages 191 and 192.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 1, March, 1929.]

Duvalls delight

1000 A: Sur: 9th Octob 1694 for John Duvall lying on the North East Side of Patt. Rivr Possr John Duvall Rent —.. 2.. —

Cheyney's Neck

80 A: Sur: 11th May 1696 for Wm Burroughs on the South Side So: River Rent —.. 3.. 2½
Possr Wm Burroughs

Ridgly's Chance

305 A: Sur: 2d Octob 1694 for Willm Ridgly at Rogue's Harbour Rent —.. 12.. 2½
Possr Wm Ridgly

Turkey Neck

200 A: Sur: 23 Ap: 1697 for Richard Snowdon in the Fork of Pattuxent Rivr Rent —.. 8.. —
Possr Richd Snowdon

What-You-Will

373 A: Sur: 2d Xber 1699 for John Duvall lying above the head of South River Rent —.. 14.. 11
Possr John Duvall

Pinkston's Folly

180 A: Sur: 1st July 1700 for Peter Pinkston in Rogue's Harbour Rent —.. 7.. 2½
Possr Peter Pinkston

Elk Thicket Nil

Ovenwood Thicket

200 A: Sur: 26: June 1688 for Leonard Wayman in the Fork of Puttuxent River Rent —.. 8.. —
Possr Same Wayman

Elizabeth's Fancy

225 A: Sur: 1st June 1700 for Richd Clark on the South Side of South River Rent —.. 9.. —
Possr George Parker in Right of his Children which he had by the daughter & hier of Gabriel Parrot

Lugg Ox

780 A: Sur: 10: Octob 1701 for John Duvall near the head of South River Rent 1.. 11.. 2
Possr Benja Wharfield

Souldiers Fortune

100 A: Sur: 8th Xber 1701 for Richd Snowdon Junr upon the North Bra: of Pat. Rivr near Ivy hill Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Tim: Ragan

Littletown

280 A: Sur: 22d June 1703 for John Sumers in the fork of Puttuxent River Rent —.. 11.. 2½
Possr John Sumers

Kings Venture

50 A: Sur: 26 May 1704 for Jos: King in the Fork of Puttuxent River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Jos: King

Walters's Lott

711 A: Sur: 18tb Xber 1705 for Richd Snowdon Junr in the Fork of Puttuxent on the North Side of Robinhoods Forrest Rent 1.. 8.. 5
Possr Wido Walters for the Orpn of Walters

Effords Delight

176 A: Sur: 1st July 1703 for Wm Efford on the No: Side of Robinhoods Forrest at the Head of Coblers Bra: Rent —.. 7.. 0
Possr Wm Efford

Honest Man's Lot

110½ A: Sur: 12th Xber 1704 for John Duvall on the No: Bra: at the head of So: River Rent —.. 4.. 5
Possr John Duvall

Mitchell's Addition

18½ A: Sur: 9: Mar: 1704 for W^m Mitchell on the So: Side So. River at Mitchells Chance Poss^r David Mackintosh Rent —.. —.. 9

Clark of the Councill

190 A: Sur: 10^th 9ber 1701 for Rich^d Clark on the North side the No: Bra: of Puttuxent joyning to Champs Adventure Rent —.. 7.. 7
Poss^r Henry Hall

Midle Neck Hundred 1707.

Smith's Neck

600 A: Sur: 21: June 1650 for Zephemiah Smith near South River—This was Res^d the 8^th May 1684 for Ann Owen & was found to contain but 315A: Rent —.. 6.. 3¾
Poss^r Nicholas Sporne of Prin: Geo. Co. tenant to Owens Orp^ns

Howard

650 A: Sur: 3^d July 1650 for Matthew Howard on the South side of Severn River R. —.. 13.. —

C. I do not find This land was ever patented, but y^e Survey Supposed to be alter'd by Howard into others.

Crouchfield

150 A: Sur: 11^th Xber 1650 for W^m Crouch on the North side of Seavern River Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^rs Rich^d & Alex^r Warfeild for the Orp^ns of John Howard

Todd

100 A: Sur: 8^th July 1651 for Thomas Todd on the South Side of Seavern River Rent —.. —.. —
This is pt of Annapolis Town & part the libertys begins at the N. E. point of the Town &

extends along the River to the first Creek to the west & then with back lines to the beginning

Locust Neck

100 A: Sur: 22. Nov: 1651 for James Horner on the South side of Seavern Rent —.. 2.. —

C. This passed by Tho Brown by y^e^ name of Inheritance as supposed.

Smith

100 A: Sur: 27: Nov: 1651 for Zephaniah Smith joyning to a pcell of Land called Smith's Neck This Land Res^d^ for Ann Owen the 8 of May 1684 & then found to be but 70 A. Rent —.. 1.. 5
Poss^r^ Nich^o^ Sporne of Prin: Geo: Co: for Owens Orp:

Wyat

90 A: Sur: 22^th^ Nov^r^ 1651 for Nich: Wyat on the North side of Severn River (that's a Mistake for the Land is on the South Side S^d^ River) —.. 1.. 9¼
Poss^r^ Sam: Dorsey

Acton

100 A: Sur: 15 Nov. 1651 for Rich^d^ Acton near Seavern River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r^ Sam: Norwood

Porters Hills

200 A: Sur: 20: Nov. 1651 for Peter Porter on the South side of Seavern River Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^r^ Tho. Tolly by his Marriage with Kath: Howard widow of Sam: Howard

Baldwins Neck

260 A: Sur: 7^th^ Jan^ry^ 1661 for John Baldwin on the North side of South River Rent —.. 5.. 3
Poss^r^ John Baldwin the son

Lydias Rest

400 A: Sur: 24th Octobr 1652 for Wm Har-Oattly on the No: side of South River. This Land was Resd by John Baldwin the 27th May 1681 & then found to be but 210 A Rent —.. 4.. 2½
Possr Antho: Ruly

Beard's Dock

250 A: Sur: 15: Aug. 1650 for Richd Beard on the no: side South River Rent —.. 5.. —
Possr John Cross

Glevins

200 A: Sur: 25th Nov. 1651 for Tho: Howell on the South Side of Seavern River
Possr Joseph Hill Rent —.. 4.. —

Harnes

400 A: Sur: 24th Octobr 1651 for Wm Harness on the No. side of South River Rent —.. 8.. —
Possrs 300 A. Jos. Hill for Barkers Orpns
100 A. Jacob Lusby

Warners Neck

320 A: Sur: 20: 9ber 1651 for James Warner near Seavern River Rent —.. 6.. 5
Possrs 200 A. . . . Lolly by Marra with Kath: widow of Sam: Howard
120 A: Hen: Pinkney for the Opn of —— Phill. Howard son of the sd Sam.
320

Gatenby

100 A: Sur. 4 Xber 1658 for Tho: Gates on the South Side of Seavern River Rent —.. 2.. —
This Land was Escheated to His Lordp for want of heirs of & sold by his
Lop to Mr Wm Bladen who is the present Possr

Norwood

230 A: Sur: 3: Nov. 1658 for John Norwood on the So: side of Seavern River Rent —.. 4.. 8½
Possr Andrew Welplay for Norwood.

Intack

100 A: Sur: 26 Aug. 1659 for John Norwood on the So: side Seavern on the West side of Dorsey's Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Andw Welplay for Norwood

Norwoods Fancy

420 A: Sur: 27th Augt 1659 for John Norwood on the So: side Seavern R: on the West side the Round bay Rent —.. 8.. 5
Possr 210 Wm Yeildhall
210 Edwd Hall

420

Clink

100 A: Sur: 27: Aug: 1659 for Wm Galloway on the So: Side Seavern River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Tho: Brown

Comb

150 A: Sur: 28: Aug: 1659 for Tobias Butler This Land lyes at the head of South River & is pretended to be in Elder Surveys but I beleeve the same is Escheatable to his Lop for want of Heirs of Butler, it lyes near Freemans Neck which belongs to Gather & possessd by Fran: Hardesty, this Land at psent is claimed by noe person.

Nelson

100 A: Sur: 28th Augt 1659 for Neal Clark on the East Side South River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Tho: Reynolds

Saughier

250 A: Sur: 23d: Sept: 1650 for George Saughier near Durands Creek. I doe not find that ever Saughier Aliena this Land nor does any one claim it & it lying in the same place with Georgeston Entd in 58 I question if it be not the same Land tho not the quantity.

Broome

220 A: Sur: 30th Aug: 1659 for Richd Beard on the North Side of So: River on the West side of brod Creek. this was again Sur: 31 Octob 1670 & Assd Coll. Hen. Ridgly —.. 4.. 5
Possr Coll Hen: Ridgly of Prin: Geo: Co: for Hen: Ridglys Orpns

Brampton

100 A: Sur: 30: Aug: 1659 for Rd: Beard on the North side South River on the East side brod Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr John Maccubbin

Brownly

150 A: Sur: 4th Sept: 1659 for Tho: Brown near the head of Seavern River on the West side Rent —.. 3.. —
Possr Tho: Browne

Cosill alias Brushy Neck

200 A: Sur: 2d Nov. 1659 for John Collier on the South side of Todds Creek on the South side Seavern River. This Land was Resd by Tho: Francis the 7th Octob. 1683 for 390 A: by the name of Brushy Neck & after for Sam: Young the 28th Octob. 1699 for 200 A: & soe confirmed Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Sam: Young.

Georgeston

190 A: Sur: 3d Sept. 1659 for George Saughier near Durands Creek Rent —.. 3.. 10½
Possr Rob: Lusby.

Withers Durand

250 A: Sur: 16: Xber 1661 for Sam: Withers on the South Side Seavern River near Howells Creek —.. 3.. —
Possr 200 A: Wm Bladen
50 A: Edwd Moore

250

Richardson's Folly

200 A: Sur: 19: Janry 1661 for Laurence Richardson on the So: Side of Seavern River near Round bay. Rent —.. 4.. —
Possrs 100 A: Tho: Bland
100 A: John Rockhold

200

Covells Cove

430 A: Sur: 16: Feb: 1661 for Ann Covell on the North side South River joyning to Nelson Rent —.. 8.. 7¼
Possrs 300 A: Ann Lamberts Exrs
80 A: Sam Whitter
50 A: John Ingram for Robinson's

430 Orphans.

Hogg Neck

250 A: Sur: 18th Feb. 1661 for Edwd Hope on the North side South River Rent —.. 5.. —
Possr Charles Ridgly

Wardrap

200 A: Sur: for James Warn^{r} 20th Feb: 1661 on the No: side South River on the east side of Broad Creek Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{r} Moses Maccubins

Wardridge

600 A: Sur: 20th Feb. 1661 for James Warner & Henry Ridgly on the No: side So: Riv^{r} Rent —.. 12.. —
Poss^{r} 200 A: Coll. Hen: Ridgly
200 A: d^{o} for his son Hen^{s}: Orp^{ns}
200 A: Charles Ridgly

600

West Quarter

100 A: Sur: 17: Mar: 1661 for Jacob Bremington on the So: side of Seavern Riv^{r} on the North side Howell Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Joseph Hill

Adventure

50 A: Sur: 15th Sp: 1663 for W^{m} Frizell on the North side So: River at the bounds of Nich^{o} Wyat Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Coll Hen: Ridglys Orphans

Landing Place

50 A: Sur: 15 Aprill 1663 for Neal Clark on the North side of So: River joyning to Nelson —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Tho: Reynolds

Turkey Quarter

150 A: Sur: 15: Aprill 1663 for Neal Clark on the No: side of the head of So: River between the Land of James Warner & Nich^{o} Wyat Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^{r} Neal Clark

Hambleton

350 A: Sur: 27: Octob. 1662 for Edward Skidmore on the North side South River at a marked Pine in the mouth of Maccubins Cove Possr Samuell Young

Rent —.. 7.. —

Wyats Ridge

450 A: Sur: 16: Decemb. 1662 for Nicholas Wyat between the Bra: of South River & the main Bra: of Broad Creek Rent —.. 9.. —

Possr 225 A: Samuell Dorsey
225 Coll. Hen: Ridgely for his
—— son Henry's Orphan's
450

Todds Range

120 A: Sur: 18: Xber 1662 for Tho: Todd on the South Side Severn River Rent —.. 2.. 5

Possrs 100 A: Samuel Norwood
20 A: Town of Annapolis Comon
——
120

Howards Heirship

420 A: Sur: 26: Janry 1662 for Cornelius Howard on the South Side Seavern Rivr at the head of Hockly Creek Rent —.. 8.. 5

Possrs 300 A: Caleb Dorsey
64 A: Joseph Howard
60 A: Cornelius Howard
——
124

4 A: over the Survey —.. —.. 1

Howards Hope

100 A: Sur: 26: Janry 1662 for Samuell Howard on the South Side of Severne Rivr —.. 2.. —

Possr Joseph Howard

Howard's Interest

180 A: Sur: 28th Jan^{ry} 1662 for John Howard on the South Side of Severne River Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^{r} John Dorsey son of Joshua Dor:

Charles's Hills

200 A: Sur: 27th Jan^{ry} 1662 for Charles Stephens on the South side Severn Riv^{r} on the North side Mountain Neck Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{r} Cornelius Howard

Withers Outlett

100 A. Sur: 4: Mar: 1662 for Samuell Withers on the South Side Severne River on the West side ferry Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Joseph Hill

Smith's Rest

150 A: Sur: 5: Mar: 1662 for Walter Smith on the North Side South River. 50 A: p^{t} of this is in possession of Jacob Lusby and the remaining 100 A: in possess^{n} of John Davidge who the Res^{d}
the same & found to contain 121 A: by the name of Dabidges Meadows the whole now is 171 A. at Rent —.. 3.. 5¼

Edwards Neck

100 A: Sur: 5th Mar: 1662 for John Edwards on the north side South River at a point at the mouth of Fishing Creek —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Anthony Ruly

Wardrop Ridge

100 A: Sur: 12 Octob 1663 for Patrick Dunkin on the north side South River respecting the Land called Wardrop to the West. This Land was Res^{d} for s^{d} Dunkin 1st June 1676 at the rent of —.. 4.. —

Escheated to his Lop for want of Heirs of . . . & granted the . . . to Mr Cha: Carroll who is the psent possr

Woodyard

150 A: 15th Octob 1663 Sur: for John Howard & Char: Stephens near the round bay on the So: side Severne River 400 A: of this Land is in possessn of Sam: Norwood the rema 50 A. is resd into a tract of Land called Good Mothers endeavour entred in page 79 & the sd 100 A: now only undr this name —.. 2.. —

Salmons Hill

100 A: Sur: 26: Octob 1663 for Ralph Salmon at the head of Plumb Creek on the south side of South River Rent —.. 2.. —

Possrs 50 A: Ruth Howard
50 A: Guy Meek

100

James's Hill

100 A: Sur: 21: June 1663 for John James on the south side Severne River joyning to the Land of Samuell Withers Rent —.. 2.. —

Possr William Bladen

Chance

100 A: Sur: 12th Octob. 1663 for Wm Frezill on the North side South River on the East side green ginger Creek Rent —.. 2.. —

Possr Thomas Rutland

Hope

100 A: Sur: 15th Octob 1663 for Henry Sewell on the South Side Severne River about a mile from the head of Plumb Creek R. —.. 2.. —

Possr Richd Warfeild

Wyat's Hill

60 A: Sur: 16: Octob 1663 for Nich° Wyatt on the South side Severne River Rent —.. 1.. 2½
Possr Edwd Dorsey

The Landing

100 A: Sur: 20th Octo: 1663 for Tho: Underwood on the North side Severne at the head of Ferry Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Thomas Cockey from James Anford & he from Thomas Underwood but I doubt the sale from Anford, he left noe heir

Wayfeild

100 A: Sur: 21 Octob 1663 for Nich° Wyat on the South side Severn River in the woods —.. 2.. —
Possr Richd Warfeild

Bear Ridge

175 A: Sur: 12: Octob 1663 for Nich° Wyat on the South side Severne River Rent —.. 3.. 6
Possr Josua Dorsey

JOHN HENRY ALEXANDER, LL. D.

(1812-1867)

First Geologist of the State of Maryland.

Henry J. Berkley

Bishop Pinkney, in his funeral eulogy on John Henry Alexander likens him to the Admirable James Crichton, and from several view points this statement can hardly be considered an exaggeration. Both had in many ways the same distinguishing talents; the use of many languages, of great originality in reasoning powers, of being poets, and in versatility; but of the

two Alexander was the more stable, of deeper reading, and more skilled in theology and mathematics, than his compeer. As a son of this State he stands in the front rank of those who have been born within its confines, and in versatility no one has nearly approached him. Yet, this man who died only sixty years ago, is quite forgotten, and his grave untended.

Dr. Alexander was born in the town of Annapolis, in the year 1812; the son of William Alexander (1765-1822), and Mary Harwood Stockett (1771-1827). The father came to Annapolis from Belfast, Ireland (probably belonging to the general clan of Scotch Alexanders), when a youth, and soon became a substantial citizen, marrying, shortly, Miss Stockett of the Ann Arundel family of that name.

Dr. Alexander was the youngest of the four children of these parents, his next brother being Thomas Stockett, the talented chancery lawyer. Dr. Alexander entered St. John's College at the age of 12 years, and graduated from it two years later. He then came to Baltimore to study Civil Engineering and Law. The record of his early life in this town is rather vague. He seems to have spent his days in poring over books on leveling and surveying, then geology, which he varied for a month by becoming "a maker of bricks in a brickyard." In 1834 he emerged from this obscurity by issuing, as editor, a volume of Sims Treatise on Mathematical Instruments used in Surveying, Leveling and Astronomy, which went through three editions. Next, we find him as principal engineer in the survey of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (1837), a piece of work that still stands to his memory in the present Northern Central Railway. He was soon thereafter in the employ of the United States Government, in the Coast Survey and in the Philadelphia Mint, then as topographical surveyor and Geologist of this State, again a professor in the Universities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and at times he taught the students of St. James College, Hagerstown.

As State Geologist, he rode and tramped the hill country of

the Western part of the State, and that his rides were lonely, and protection needed, is shown by the heavy pistols now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

Dr. Alexander spoke, wrote and read seven different languages, using Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, French and English coequally. It is impossible from present data, to date his entrance into his many avocations. At an early period of his career he became State Surveyor; then State Geologist. To him, more than to any other single individual is due the honor of laying the foundation of the great coal industry of Western Maryland. He mapped out the veins of the richest and most productive of the coal measures, especially those of the George's Creek Region, and was instrumental in their opening, after the penetration by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into this locality, made transportation of the product possible.

In addition to these many business duties, he became a profound theologian, versed in the law as well as the parliamentary aspects, and stood high as a layman in the Councils of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, both in its local and general conventions. From the German of Martin Luther he translated the most acceptable hymns, and himself wrote hymns, sonnets and introits. Several of the manuscripts of his religious books have the titles illuminated in colors as were those of the 14th century. As a poet he may rank among the very highest this State has produced.

In 1857, he was appointed by the President Commissioner to England to arrange for an uniform system of weights and measures between these countries, and to the same realm he was Commissioner on international coinage. A set of his weights and measures, the first and last standard for Maryland, has been recently presented to the Maryland Historical Society, and stands in one of the entry halls. A short time before his death he was appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867. He is said to have prepared his passports in seven different languages.

In personal appearance, Dr. Alexander is described as being "Tall, finely formed, erect, and easy in his motions, a man to be observed." He died of typhoid fever on March 2nd, 1867. At his request, midnight services were held at St. Luke's P. E. Church by his college chum, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pinkney, and the body was carried by footmen to St. Paul's Burying Ground, and there interred, in the midst of a pelting hail storm, according to the solemn ritual of the church. His grave and tombstone are now entirely neglected.

The bishop characterizes his friend as a "profound mathematician, a poet of unusual ability, a ripe and varied scholar, a laborious and successful writer, and a punctual man of business." Mr. J. G. Proud, a vestryman of St. Luke's Church, and a close associate of his throughout life, in a long forgotten biography (1868), writes;—"he was, probably, the most remarkable of the sons of our alma mater. As a man of science, as a linguist, as a scholar of varied and profound attainments, he was unquestionably without a peer among them. Indeed, in these respects it is no exaggeration to rank him among the foremost men of his day."

The following is an incomplete list of Dr Alexander's works: 1, Editor, with copious additions, of Sims Treatise on Mathematical Instruments, used in Surveying, Leveling and Astronomy. This work ran through three editions. Balto., 1835, 1839, 1848. 2, As Editor: A treatise on Leveling; Balto. 1838. 3, A Contribution to an History of the Metallurgy of Iron; a complicated work, giving the history of iron working through the ages. There is added to it a list and history of all the early iron furnaces of Maryland. Pp. 264. Balto. 1840. 4, Part two, of the same, Balto. 1842. 5, A report of the Standard of Weights and Measures for the State of Maryland. Pp. 213; also Greek, Roman and Saracen measures. Balto. 1854. 6, An Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures. A painstaking and complicated book. Balto. 1857. 7, A treatise on the English system of weights and measures; Pp. 158, Oxford,

1857. A new map of Maryland (Topographical), Annapolis, 1838-1840. 9, Catena Dominica, Phila. 1857. 2nd N. Y. 1867. 10, A treatise on Burbage's Method of Distinguishing Lighthouses. Washington, 1861. 11, A treatise on the International Coinage of Great Britain and the United States. Oxford, 1857. 12, An Opinion on a location of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Wheeling, West Virginia, Balto. 1850. 13, A Dictionary of English Surnames, 1850 (this work was interrupted by death; the earlier volumes were published at Oxford, but the later ones remained in manuscript and were lost), Vols. XII. 14, Ancient Roman Surnames; 1 vol. Oxford, 1852. 15, Greek Onomatology, 1 vol. Oxford, 1853. 16, A Dictionary of the Language of the Lenni-Lenape Indians (also interrupted by death). 17, A Concordance and Analytical Index of the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church. 1 vol. Phila. 1857. 18, A Handy Book of Parliamentary Practice. 1 vol. Phila. 1858. 19, Hymns of Martin Luther, Translated into English with notes, 1 vol. 1860. 20, Suspiria Sanctorum, or Sonnets for Holy Days. 1 vol. Phila. 1862. 21, Introitus, sive Psalmi Davidei. 1 vol. Phila. 1844.

The scientific treatises in the journals of England, Germany and America are too numerous to mention, and mainly bear on his surveying and geological work.

A partial list of the scientific societies of which Dr. Alexander was a member is as follows:—Fellow American Philosophical Society; Member of the National Institute; Collaborator of the Smithsonian Institute; Member of the Geographical and Statist Society; Member of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Historical Societies; Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Pennsylvania; Professor of Physics in the University of Maryland; Topographical Engineer and Geologist of the State of Maryland; Consulting Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Engineer of the United States Coast Survey; Commissioner to England on a Standard of Weights and Measures; and Commissioner to the same Country on International Coinage.

A few examples of Dr. Alexander's poetry are given below, taken from his Catena Dominica, the best known of his poetical works. The first two verses are from the prologue.

One evening, as the mellow sunlight slept
Upon the sward and dyed it green and gold,
While overhead the leaves a murmur kept
And whispered what the oriole had told
His mate, or what the thrush or blue bird bold
Had carrolled to them, in the early day,
Of the far distant ether, clear and cold,—
Beside an ancient, haunted elm I lay,
With roving thoughts unsteady as yon quivering spray.

Bathed in this lustre, then awhile grew dim
The actual scene that close around me lay;
Unheard the mocking bird's wild varied hymn
That fitful swelled and sank, now grave, now gay;
Unmarked, the graces of the tremblous spray,
Of melting colors, blending earth and sky;
—I only heeded the sweet, linked display
Of that so luminous chain which seemed to lie
Overarching, in its span, the azure canopy.

From "The Valete":—

The strain has ceased; and many an eve,
Since it was sung, has stolen nigh
The elm, where fancies came to weave
Their rude, unlabored tapestry;

Like one's old footprints on the beach,
The wasting tide has failed to reach.

O stealing eve, O haunted tree,
Would you have borne or less or more to me

From "The heart knoweth its own bitterness":—

The dimpling smile on Beauty's cheek,
The brow so calm and fair,
Pledge not within the peace we seek,
Hide not its secret there.

And so, amid some pageant high,
Some hour of glorious sheen,
The form elate, the flashing eye
Mask woeful hearts, I ween.

No age, no rank, no toil, no love
Evades this destiny;
But each created heart must prove
Its lonely malady.

EARLIEST RECORDS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

The first two record books of Baltimore County are probably non-existent. One may not be too certain of it, for there is a storage room in the court house that is piled high with masses of old records and no man knows what may or may not lie within its close-set heaps. However, it is a long way from 1659 to 1929, and there is very little likelihood that these oldest books will ever again be seen.

The County of Baltimore was created probably by a proclamation in December, 1659, from Governor Fendall, following his own precedent in creating Charles County by proclamation in 1658. There is nothing in the council register in the way of record of the act creating the county. It is recorded that on December 12, 1659, the governor and council ordered election writs sent to the several counties for representatives in the coming general assembly, and that when these writs were issued on January 12, 1660, one of them went to Baltimore County, then mentioned for the first time. Organization of the new county took place, presumably, in January or February, 1660, for an election was held and the county burgesses appeared in the general assembly on February 28, 1660.

From February, 1660, to June, 1661, there are occasional entries in the provincial records showing that the county court and officials were duly functioning. Necessarily there was a record book of court proceedings for the period, but of this first county book no known trace now exists, either in substance or in excerpt. Governor Fendall, creator of the county,

allied himself with the colonial party that sought to throw off proprietary rule and was swept out of office when the proprietor's authority was restored late in 1660. On June 16, 1661, Governor Philip Calvert issued a new commission to the Baltimore County court, which reorganized thereunder on July 20, 1661, with John Collett as clerk.

With the session of the new court was begun a new record book which, although it has disappeared, is known today by a series of excerpts from it which were copied in 1729 from the original book and now occupy pages 1 to 13 of an existing book bearing the curious title R. M. No. H. S. The copyists of 1729 were thoughtful enough to append to each excerpt the title of the original book and the folio from which the excerpt was taken. From these notations it appears that the book was called Liber OLL. Very possibly "OLL" was all that remained in 1729 from a former label that bore the name "COLLETT." That, however, is a mere guess. More certain it is that the original book was of slight thickness, for the copyists made no excerpts after its folio 61. In the original record book were the court minutes from July, 1661, to September, 1665. The copyists were concerned only with entries that related to land ownership. Of court trials and orders they preserved nothing. Three of the introductory headings of session minutes were copied and aid in fixing the chronology of the excerpts, but the actual dates of some of the entries are very uncertain.

The following summary of the excerpts contains all the names and dates therein. Figures in parentheses at the close of each item indicate the pages of the original Liber OLL. Words in brackets are supplied by the present compiler, and those which state the time of recording must be considered as more or less tentative.

[*The following were entered apparently at session of July, 1661.*]

Clerk's minute that court session is held on July 20, 1661, at the house of Capt. Thomas Howell, commissioners present being Capt. Thomas Howell, Capt. Thomas Stockett, Mr. Henry Stockett, Mr. Thomas Powell, and Mr. John Taylor. (3)

Acknowledgement of assignment, June 22, 1661, by which Mr. Godfrey Bayley has conveyed to Mr. Nathaniel Stiles, merchant, the tract "Bayley" of 300 acres, location not stated. Witnesses, John Hatton, Godfrey Harman. (3)

Acknowledgment of assignment, November 10, 1660, by which Marcus Severson conveyed to Abraham Coston * the tract "Markefield" of 100 acres, at Sassafras River. Witnesses, Thomas Ho[well], Godfrey Bayley. (3)

Acknowledgement of assignment, November 10, 1660, by which Peter Jacobson has conveyed to Marcus Severson 50 acres of the 200-acre tract "[Peter]field," which 50 acres [Severson] has conveyed to Abraham [Coston]. Witnesses, Capt. Thomas Howell, [Godfrey Bayley]. Notation says original entry was defective in 1729 when copied. (3)

Acknowledgement of assignment, [November 10, 1660], by which Peter Jacobson has conveyed to [Marcus] Severson 75 acres of the 200-acre tract "————." Witnesses, Thomas Howell, Godfrey Bayley. Original entry was defective in 1729 when copied. (3)

[*The following were entered probably at session in October, 1662.*]

Minute of acknowledgement at court that Thomas Goldsmith, by assignment on the back of a patent, has conveyed to Col. Edward Carter of Nancemum, Va., the remainder of the tract "Planter's Delight," location not stated, before witnesses George Goldsmith, Francis Stockett, James Frisby. (13)

Minute of acknowledgement at court, October 20, 1662, that Capt. Thomas Howell and wife Elizabeth have conveyed to Mr. Nathaniel Stiles, merchant, all except 50 acres of the tract "Sutton Underhill," location not stated. (13)

Warranty deed, October 9, 1662, by which John Collett conveys to Edward Carter of Nancemum, Va., for 1,000 pounds of tobacco, a tract laid out for 200 acres, on the south side of Steelpone Bay, Eastern Shore, being bounded west by a marked sycamore and east by Charne Creek. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, George Goldsmith, Henry Moore. Clerk John Collett certifies. (14)

[*The following were entered probably at session in March, 1662-63.*]

Minute of acknowledgement at court that Mr. Godfrey Bayley, with his wife's consent, has assigned to Mr. William Fisher the tract "Cornchaston," of 100 acres on Sassafras River, before witnesses Robert Neane, John Milette. (16)

Warranty deed, October 20, 16—, by which Walter Dickenson conveys to Abraham Clarke, shipwright, 450 acres on Spring Neck on the north side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Thomas Powell. Clerk John Collett certifies. (20)

Warranty deed, March 2, 1662-63, by which John Collett conveys to

* Some five years later it is recorded that Abraham Coffen and wife conveyed Markefield and Peterfield to John Gilbert.

Abraham Clarke the tract "Nashes Rest," laid out for 200 acres, at Beare Creek, on the north side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, Samuel Collett, Thomas Muntross. Clerk John Collett certifies. (21)

[*The following were entered probably at session in November, 1663.*]

Assignment, March 18, 1661-62, by which Mr. Oliver Sprye conveys to Mr. John Collier the tract "Uppe Ollies," location not stated. Witnesses, William Hollis, Mary Harman. (29)

Assignment, August 17, 1663, by which Walter Dickeson conveys to Richard Bale the tract "Gunworth," location not stated. Witnesses, Howell Powell, William Bale. (30)

Assignment, June 20, 1663, by which Mr. Oliver Sprye, in presence of the whole court, conveys to his daughter Mary, wife of Godfrey Harmer, and heirs of her body, the tract "Sampson," location not stated. Clerk John Collett certifies. (30)

Warranty deed, June 28, 1659, by which Walter Dickeson conveys to Thomas Powell of Corotomon, Lancaster County, Va., the tract "Roade River" in Patapsco, of 287½ acres, it being half of 575 acres bought from William Batten, merchant. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Richard Gorsuch. Clerk John Collett certifies. (31)

Deed, March 14, 1661-62, by which Richard Gorsuch conveys to Thomas Powell a tract on the north side of Patapsco River, beginning at an easternmost marked tree and extending westerly along the river to the western side of the next valley, this tract being part of 300 acres surveyed in 1659 for Gorsuch by Robert Clarke. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Richard Cardings. Clerk John Collett certifies. (32)

Assignment, June 11, 1663, by which Mr. John Collier and wife Ann convey to Mr. John Bruer the tract "Collier," location not stated. Witnesses, Nathaniel Stiles, William Hollis. Clerk John Collett certifies. (33)

[*The following was entered probably at session in March, 1663-64.*]

Acknowledgement of assignment, March 10, 1663-64, by which William Orchard has conveyed to Mr. James Browne the tract "Orchard's Neck," of 150 acres, location not stated. Witness, Thomas Stockett. (39)

[*The following were entered probably at session in September, 1664.*]

Warranty deed, June 28, 1659, by which Walter Dickeson conveys to Thomas Powell 287½ acres is recorded a second time. (44) By appendant assignment, December 10, 1663, Thomas Powell conveys his interest to Lawrence Porter and Philip Jones. Witnesses, John Collett, John Dickeson. Clerk John Collett certifies. (44)

Assignment, October 30, 1663, by which Walter Dickenson of Patapsco conveys to Daniel Jones the tract "Dickenston," of 420 acres, location not stated. Witnesses, Richard Thurrell, John Preston. (45)

Assignment, November 6, 1663, by which Howell Powell conveys to Philip Stevenson the tract "Powell's Neck," of 100 acres, location not stated. Witnesses, Thomas Powell, Daniel Jones. Clerk John Collett certifies. (45)

Deed of gift, March 1, 1661-62, by which Mary M. Humphreys, widow, conveys to her daughter Mary Humphreys a 300-acre plantation and a man servant, to be delivered to donee when she is 16 years old or when married, with reversion to donor if the girl dies without heirs. Witnesses, Walter Dickenson, Paul Kensey. Notation says the property is now occupied by Mr. Richard Bale, husband of Mary Humphreys. (46)

Warranty deed, March 2, 1662-63, by which John Collett conveys to Abraham Clarke 200 acres is recorded a second time. (47) By appendant assignment, March 7, 1662-63, Abraham Clarke, shipwright, conveys interest to Thomas Muntross. Witnesses, Edward Forster, Joseph Forster. (48) By appendant assignment, April 13, 1664, Thomas Muntross conveys interest to John Robinson of Mockjack Bay, Va., Witnesses, Abraham Clarke, Joseph Chissell. (48) By appendant assignment, April 23, 1664, John Robinson conveys interest to Nicholas Rackston of Mockjack Bay, Va. Witnesses, Philip Stevens[on], James Kensey, Robert Baddle. (48)

Bond, August 10, 1662, by which Gerrit Wayts of Gloucester County, Va., mortgages to Thomas Powell his land on North Point of Patapsco River to secure payment of 12,400 pounds of tobacco and one anker of sack or drames. Witnesses, Howell Powell, William Lewis. Clerk John Collett certifies. (49)

Bill of debt, November 8, 1662, by which Gerrit Wayts agrees to pay Thomas Powell at North Point of Patapsco River, 5,000 pounds of tobacco. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Lawrence Porter, Philip Jones. (50)

Bill of debt, November 8, 1662, by which Gerrit Wayts agrees to pay Thomas Powell, at North Point of Patapsco River, three cows with calves, one heifer, and 1,000 single ten nails. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Lawrence Porter, Philip Jones. (50)

Bill of debt, August 10, 1662, by which Gerrit Wayts of Gloucester County, Va., agrees to deliver to Thomas Powell at Patapsco River one servant aged 14 to 20 years. Witnesses, Howell Powell, William Lewis. (50)

Assignment, August 10, 1662, by which Howell Powell conveys to William Lewis an undescribed patent tract, except 40 or 50 acres on its lower side which perhaps are covered by a prior patent. Witnesses, Gerrit Weyts, Richard Gorsuch. (51) By appendant assignment, November 24, 1663, William Lewis conveys interest to Richard Carter. Witnesses, George Seatoune, Anthony Webb. (51)

Letter of attorney, March 24, 1663-64, by which William Lewis and wife Constant authorize John Guyn to obtain from Howell Powell acknowledgement of conveyance of 300 acres at Patapsco River which Lewis has sold to Mr. Richard Carter. Witnesses, George Seatoune, Samuel Luke. (51)

[*The following were entered probably at session in July, 1664.*]

Assignment, July 20, 1664, by which Philip Stevenson conveys to Richard Hensworth his interest in a patent tract not described. Witnesses, Thomas Powell, Charles Gorsuch. (52)

Assignment, February 5, 1663-64, by which Paul Kinsey conveys to William Guyn his interest in a patent tract not described. Katherine Kinsey is co-assignor by signature. Witnesses, William Towers, Richard Thurell. (52)

[*The following was entered probably at session in November, 1664.*]

Contract, November 7, 1664, by which John Collett agrees with Hendrick Enlos and John Alkemore for sale of tract "Elk Neck," of 300 acres, at Gunpowder River, for 3,500 pounds of tobacco, said tract being covered by patent of ———— 19, 1664. Witnesses, Nathaniel Stiles, John Taylor. Clerk John Collett certifies. (56-57)

[*The following were entered apparently at session of August, 1665.*]

Clerk's minute that court session is held on August 8, 1665, commissioners present being Capt. Thomas Stockett, Mr. Henry Stockett, Mr. George Goldsmith, Mr. George Utie, Mr. Nathaniel Stiles, Mr. John Taylor, and Mr. John Dickson. (60)

Minute of acknowledgement that Daniel Jones has sold to Mr. John Dickson a tract, location not stated. (60)

Minute of acknowledgement that John Collett has sold to Thomas Skellton a tract, location not stated. (60)

Minute of acknowledgement that Richard Collett has sold to his brother John Collett his interest in their jointly owned land, location not stated. (60)

Minute of acknowledgement that John Collett has sold to Mr. John Hawkins a tract owned by Richard and John Collett. (60)

[*The following were entered apparently at session of September, 1665.*]

Clerk's minute that court session is held on September 13, 1665, commissioners present being Capt. Thomas Stockett, Mr. George Utie, Mr. George Goldsmith, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Godfrey Bayley, Mr. Augustine Harman, Capt. John Collier, and Mr. Richard Bale. (61)

Minute of acknowledgement that Mathias DeCost has sold to Thomas Ireton 700 acres, location not stated. (61)

ABORIGINAL MARYLAND, 1608-1689.

In Two Parts

PART ONE: THE EASTERN SHORE

By Raphael Semmes, LL. B., Ph. D.

Not long ago descendants of the Nanticoke Indians held a conference in the State of Delaware. The meeting awakened memories of a now almost vanished race which once made their home on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. What a different scene three hundred years ago. Our woods, our rivers, and our great bay belonged to the Indians. No whites disturbed the Indian as he hunted and fished, or molested him at home in his village along one of our river banks. The supremacy of the red man was as yet unchallenged.

Where were the settlements of the "Maryland Indians" on the eastern shore and also on the western shore before the arrival of the Maryland colonists? For this let Captain John Smith, Henry Fleet and John Pory answer. After the Maryland colonists arrived, did they find the Indians similarly located? For this the Calvert Papers, the Archives, the early Jesuit priests and settlers can answer. Lastly, what were the number of Indians living in Maryland in the early part of the seventeenth century? For this we can consult both explorer's accounts and colonial sources.

It is interesting to see how far the colonial records substantiate Captain John Smith.[1] In this description of Aboriginal

[1] Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce consulted Smith's Works in his study of the location of Indian tribes in Virginia. (See Dr. Bruce's *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, 1896, Vol. I, pp. 140-144.) *The Handbook of American Indians*, edited by Frederick W. Hodge, 1907, 1910, and published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, also contains numerous references to Smith. For the details of the pro- and anti-Smith controversy see bibliographical note in Edward Channing's *History of the United States*, Vol. I, p. 174, 1926 edition.

Maryland, our estimate of the Indian population will be based on Smith's Works.[2] To obtain this estimate the number of Indian inhabitants of each tribe or village mentioned by Smith in his text is added together. Captain Smith generally spoke of an Indian village as containing so many men or warriors. From one account, we know that Smith considered the proportion of fighting men to the rest of the Indian inhabitants as one warrior to approximately three people.[3] Accordingly, one hundred men or warriors would signify a total Indian population of about three hundred. In one instance, and in one instance only, Smith leads us to believe that his ratio was as much as one to ten. It is when he is describing the number of Indians along the banks of the Cuskarawaok (Nanticoke), river, that Smith refers to "two or three thousand men, women and children."[4] Later when mentioning the same Indian settlements, Smith states that there were "200 men."[5] This would go to show that Smith's ratio was one to ten. In this article, however, the ratio of one to three has been applied where Smith gives the number of men or warriors.[6] In determining the Indian population of early seventeenth century Maryland, it will be seen that the latter ratio of one to three will give a more reasonable result than would the one to ten ratio.

In order to locate the Indian settlements on the eastern shore in the early part of the seventeenth century, the territory just north of the Pocomoke river will first be considered. The shore line of the Chesapeake, including its tributary rivers, will then be followed north to the Susquehanna river and Indian villages and tribes in the intervening territory noted. In a sub-

[2] *Works of Captain John Smith*, edited by E. Arber, 1884. Bozman's comments on passages from Smith are especially valuable. (John Leeds Bozman, *History of Maryland*, 2 volumes, 1837.)

[3] *Smith's Works*, p. 360.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 415; Bozman, Vol. I, pp. 110, 111. Bozman well states the reasons for identifying the Cuskarawaok river of Smith with the present Nanticoke river.

[5] *Smith's Works*, p. 351; Bozman, Vol. I, p. 144.

[6] Dr. Bruce uses a similar ratio. (Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia*, Vol. I, pp. 140-144.)

sequent article, the country on the western shore between the Susquehanna river and the Patuxent river will be explored. Our journey will include a trip up the Patuxtent and from the Patuxent then to the Potomac of which we will follow the northern shore as far as the present site of Washington where our journey will end.

Beginning then on the eastern shore at the Pocomoke river, we find that there were at the time of Captain Smith's voyage in 1608 Indian settlements containing one hundred warriors or "men," or applying our ratio, about three hundred Indian men, women and children.[7] These Indians lived on both banks of the Pocomoke in the present Somerset and Worcester counties, and some of them probably in what is now Accomac county of Virginia.[8] Colonial records refer not only to the Pocomoke Indians but also to the Yingoteague and Assateague Indians. The former perhaps lived near the bay of the similar name of Chincoteague on the Atlantic seaboard. It was very likely some of the Assateague Indians that were encountered by Verrazzano on his visit to Atlantic shore line of Maryland in 1524. The principal village of the Assateague tribe was called Askiminkanson. The name of the tribe was applied to a creek and bay in Worcester county near which the Assateagues lived.[9]

[7] *Smith's Works*, pp. 351, 414, 415, (map) p. 384. As Bozman very clearly points out, the river Pocomoge was dubbed by Smith the Wigho, or Wighcocomoco. (Bozman, Vol. I, pp. 107, 108, 144.) For evidence confirming Bozman's belief, see Herman's Map of 1670 in Senate Document, Jan. 17, 1872; *Report of Va.-Md. Boundary Commissioners* and see also *Archives of Maryland*, published by Md. Hist. Soc., containing proceedings of Council, Assembly, Provincial Court, Vol. III, p. 496.

[8] *Smith's Works*, map, p. 384; *Archives of Md.*, Vol. V, pp. 479; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 213, 236.

[9] *Herman's Map of 1670; Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 145, 213; *ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 379, 380; *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 383; *Handbook of American Indian*, Part I, p. 101; Harry F. Covington, "The Discovery of Maryland; or, Verrazzano's Visit to the Eastern Shore," *Md. Hist. Soc. Mag.*, Vol. X, p. 199. Assateague Creek is now called Trappe Creek and Askiminkanson is known as Indiantown (*ibid.*, pp. 214, 215). Askiminkanson was for a while the name of the present Nassawango Creek in Worcester County (*Archives*, Vol. V, p. 481).

The Assateague Indians were first hostile and then friendly to the Maryland colonists.[10]

The early settlers also mentioned the Marumsco Indians who lived perhaps near the present creek of that name which flows southerly through Somerset county and empties into the Pocomoke river about five miles from its mouth. The Annamesse Indians of early colonial record have a survival of their name in the Annemesse river just north of the Pocomoke. The neck of land between the Pocomoke river and the Annemesse was the site of Indian settlements as was the Manokin river which is just north of the Annemesse.[11]

Proceeding northward we come to the Wicomico river which, though not visited by Smith, we know from colonial sources was inhabited by Indians. The Indians dwelling on this river are referred to by the colonists as the Wiccocomicos, the Wichocomocos, the Wicomeses or as the Wicomicks.[12] The chief village of these Wicocomico Indians is supposed to have been on the south bank of the river in what is now Somerset county. These Indians were at one time allied with the Nanticokes, who lived just north of them, in a joint attack on the colonists.[13]

We come next to the Nanticoke river whose waters now divide Wicomico and Dorchester counties. There were about six hundred Indians, according to Smith, who lived along the banks of the Cuskawaraok as he called the Nanticoke river. Smith also noted that along this river there "doth inhabit the people of Sarapinagh, Nause, Arseek and Nantaquak, the best Marchants of all other Salvages." On his map and near the

[10] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 379, 380; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 143, 213.

[11] *Ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 213, 246; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 479. Colonial records also mention the Aquintica and Nusswatax Indians as living in the vicinity of the Pocomoke river (*ibid.*).

[12] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 74, 116, 117, 191, 379; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 146. According to Lord Baltimore's Map of 1635 the Wicomese are erroneously located on the mainland just north of Kent Island (Edward B. Mathews, "The Maps and Map-Makers of Maryland," *Md. Geol Survey*, Vol. II, p. 361).

[13] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 116, 191; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 950.

head of the same river, Smith placed a settlement which he called Kuskarawaok.[14] It seems very probable that all these five names, Sarapinagh, Nause, Arseek, Nantaquak and Kuskarawaok were the designations of settlements or divisions of the Cuskarawaok or Nanticoke river Indians. Nause was located on the north bank of the Nanticoke not far from the mouth. Nantaquak and Kuskarawaok were on the same bank but farther up stream, the latter possibly on Broad creek a branch of the Nanticoke river which is in Delaware.[15] The Maryland colonists applied the word "Nanticoke" with variations in the spelling, to all the Indians living on the river of the same name. Early colonial records contain no reference to Smith's settlements of Sarapinagh, Nause and Arseek. Smith's "Nantaquak" alone survived in a more inclusive sense.[16] To an Indian settlement on the north bank of the Nanticoke river the Marylanders gave the name of Chicacone.[17] Other Indians were reported as living on Barren creek, which then as now empties into the Nanticoke river.[18] The Nanticoke Indians

[14] *Smith's Works*, pp. 111, 351, 414, 415, and map, p. 384; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 110, 112, 144, 154, 170, 171.

[15] Bozman, Vol. I, pp. 110, 111; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 94, 373; *ibid.*, Part II, pp. 40, 466.

[16] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 379. Maryland records speak of the Maquantequats, the Mancantequuts and the Maquamticough Indians of the Eastern Shore (*Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 87, 363; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 164). Possibly the Indians so called constituted a distinct Eastern Shore tribe (*Handbook American Indians*, Part I, p. 804; *ibid.*, Part II, p. 1086), but more probably the Nanticokes were thus sometimes designated (*ibid., Part II*, p. 26).

[17] *Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 236; *Herman's Map of 1670*. Other Indian settlements of the Nanticoke Indians but whose location is uncertain were Pekoinoke (*Handbook, Amer. Indians*, Part II, p. 223) and Natahquois (*ibid.*, p. 34), which latter was probably a variation for Nanticoke. Locust Necktown, on a branch of the Choptank river in Dorchester county, was another Nanticoke Indian village, but it does not appear to have been established until the eighteenth century (*Handbook, American Indians*, Part I, p. 772; F. G. Speck, *Indians of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, published by the Eastern Shore Society, March, 1922).

[18] *Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 236.

were connected "linguistically and ethnically with the Delawares and Conoys." [19]

That the Indians living on the Nanticoke river were as numerous as indicated by Captain John Smith is borne out by Father White's suggestion that on this river should be located one of the three outposts for the Indian fur trade, this spot being considered the best place for trade with the eastern shore.[20] Although expeditions were undertaken against the Nanticokes by the colonists, these Indians were generally friendly to the English settlers.[21] At one time when the western plantations of the province and the lands of their allies the Piscattoway Indians were being devastated by the Senecas and other Iroquois tribes, the Nanticokes offered to help the colonists and their allies. The Nanticoke Indians were one of the few eastern shore tribes to boast a fort.[22]

After our visit to the Nanticoke river as we return to the Chesapeake, we pass Fishing Bay on our right. At the head of this bay and on what is today called Transquaking creek, lived during early colonial times the Trasquakin Indians.[23]

Although Smith apparently did not visit the Choptank river, just as we have seen he failed to explore the Wicomico river, we know, again from colonial records, that two or three hundred Indians lived along the banks of the Choptank. The colonists were generally on good terms with the Choptanks.[24] On several occasions tracts of land were set apart by the colonial authorities

[19] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 403; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 24, 25; *ibid.*, Part I, p. 339; Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes of the United States*, Vol. VI, Chap. II, p. 131; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 112.

[20] *Calvert Papers*, Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs., Vol. XXVIII, pp. 210, 211.

[21] *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 197; *ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 106, 116, 117, 129, 191, 379; *ibid.*, Vol. VII, pp. 16, 339; *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 384, 526; *ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 551, 553, 559; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 143, 145, 173.

[22] *Archives*, Vol. XVII, p. 33; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 143, 361.

[23] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 363; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 7; *Herman's Map of 1670.*

[24] *Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 142, 393, 394; *ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 195, 196, 200; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 190; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 115; *Herman's Map of 1670; Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 291.

for the use of the Choptank and Nanticoke Indians.[25] The chief villages of the Choptank Indians, named after their three most important tribal chieftains, were called Ababco, Hatsawapp, and Tequassimo.

Leaving the Choptank we must return again to the Chesapeake Bay, sailing round the large promontory or peninsula which now forms a part of Talbot county. It was on this peninsula that the Monoponson Indians made their home.[26]

We now turn north again and pass through what is now known as Prospect Bay with Kent Island on our left and the mainland on our right. On Kent Island lived the Matapeake Indians who at one time lived at Indian Spring, but who later removed to Matapax Neck in the southern part of the island.[27] These Indians must have suffered from the white invasion, for although Claiborne in 1631 found about one hundred of them,[28] by 1641 they seem to have all disappeared.[29]

The Ozinies lived on the southern bank of the Chester river about fifteen miles from its mouth in what is now Queen Anne's county. Smith in 1608 estimated that there were about one hundred and eighty of them.[30]

Before we reach the head of the Chesapeake, we enter the Sassafras river where according to Captain Smith lived the Tockwoghes in a " pallizadoed towne, mantelled with the barke of trees." This " towne " of about three hundred inhabitants, situated on the southern bank of the Sassafras river, in the present Kent county, was about seven miles from the mouth of

[25] Kilty, *The Landholder's Assistant and Land Office Guide*, pp. 351, 355.

[26] Lord Baltimore's Map of 1635, *Md. Geol. Survey*, Vol. II, p. 361. This map should be compared with a modern map of Maryland as in all similar cases. See also *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 363.

[27] George L. Davis, *The Day Star of American Freedom* (1855), pp. 45, 110; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 819.

[28] Bernard C. Steiner, " Beginnings of Maryland, 1631-39," in *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, Vol. XXI, p. 363.

[29] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 98, 99.

[30] *Smith's Works*, p. 351, map, 384; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 131, 132, 143; *Davis*, p. 111. The Ozinies appear to have been friendly with the Susquehannocks in 1633 (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 181).

the river.[31] It is probable that both the Tockwoghes and the Ozinies disappeared at an early period in colonial history, the former possibly being absorbed by their northern neighbors the Susquehannocks with whom they were on friendly terms. Both the Tockwoghes and the Ozinies may have been sub-tribes or divisions of the Nanticokes.[32]

At the time of Smith's visit in 1608 both the Elk and the Northeast rivers appeared devoid of Indian inhabitants.[33] A closer investigation would however have revealed the Delaware Indians who were frequently referred to by the colonists under the name of the Nattwas Indians. Their home and activities were confined to the head of the bay in the present Cecil and Harford counties.[34] On one occasion these Mattwas Indians allied themselves with the Wicocomico Indians in an attack on the Choptank Indians. Both the Piscattoway Indians of the Potomac and the Maryland colonists solicited the aid of the Mattwas against the dreaded Senecas and other Iroquois tribes.[35]

[31] *Smith's Works*, pp. 351, 422; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 126, 143; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 770. The colonists speak of the Tetuckwogh Indians, which may have been a variation of Tockwogh (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 363).

[32] *Works of Smith*, p. 422; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 24-26, 181, 770; *Davis*, p. 111.

[33] *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 125.

[34] *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 157, 175; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 153; *ibid.*, Vol. VII, pp. 381, 387, 431; *ibid.*, vol. XVII, pp. 7, 221, 223, 225, 230; *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 414.

[35] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 53, 54, 196; *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 486; *ibid.*, Vol. XIII, p. 263; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 157, 277, 278, 279. In one instance the colonists refer to the Delaware Indians as the Masquas (instead of Mattwas) Indians (*Archives*, Vol. V, p. 153). The word Masquas here should not be confused with Maques, as the latter was a Colonial designation of the Mohawks (*ibid.*, p. 254; *Handbook American Indians*, Part I, pp. 925, 386; *ibid.*, Part II, pp. 654, 655). What now constitutes the State of Delaware was really within the territory originally granted to Lord Baltimore. Hence we find the early Maryland colonists claiming jurisdiction over the Christina Indians—probably a subtribe of the Delaware Indians—who lived near the head of Delaware Bay. Owing to the lack of sufficient data in the Maryland records, the other Indian settlements on Delaware Bay are not here discussed (*Archives*, Vol. XVII, pp. 221, 233, 304).

Our journey through Aboriginal Maryland has now brought us to the Susquehanna river at the headwaters of the Chesapeake bay where lived the warlike Susquehannocks. According to Captain Smith, these Indians numbering "six hundred able and mighty men" like the Tockwoghes lived in "pallizadoed" towns. The colonists estimated that the Susquehannocks could muster "about seven hundred fighting men." [36] These estimates would give a total Indian population of between fifteen hundred and two thousand.

Besides the settlement called Sasquehannnough which Smith placed nearest the mouth of the Susquehanna river, on his map are noted the settlements or possibly tribes of Quadroque, Attaock, Cepowig, Utchowig and Tesinigh. With the exception of Cepowig which may have been in the vicinity either of Westminster, Maryland, or of the Bush river in Harford county, all

[36] *Smith's Works*, pp. 53, 54, 350; *Archives*, Vol. I, p. 472; *Handbook*, Part II, p. 132. De Fries in February, 1633, while cruising on the Delaware river in the vicinity of Fort Nassau encountered a detachment of Indians who had come overland from the main settlement of Susquehannocks, then boasting of six hundred warriors (*Collection N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 2 s., III, Part I, pp. 31-32, 1857; *Handbook American Indians*, Part II, p. 655). *A Jesuit Relation of 1647-48* states that in a single village of the Susquehannocks there were at that time thirteen hundred men capable of bearing arms. This would indicate a total population of about four thousand for that village alone. It is not clear from the *Relation* which village of the Susquehannocks is referred to (*Handbook American Indians*, Part II, p. 132).

The Susquehannocks were also known as the Conestoga. By the French the Susquehannocks were known as the Andastoes, by the Dutch and Swedes as the Minquas. The Maryland colonists sometimes referred to the Susquehannocks as the Minquas. (*Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 415, 432, 433; John G. Shea, in *Alsop's Character of the Province of Maryland*, Md. Hist. Fund Pub., Vol. XV, pp. 117-121, 123; *Davis*, p. 110; *Schoolcraft*, Vol. VI, Chap. I, p. 138; Justin Winsor, *Hist. of Amer.*, Vol. IV, p. 433; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 336, 337, 620; *ibid.*, Part II, pp. 654, 655, 1133.) The colonists in one instance refer to the Black Mingoes (*Archives*, Vol. XVII, p. 5). This was probably a reference to the Erie Indians (*Herman's Map of 1670; Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 659). For different Colonial spellings of the word Susquehannock see *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 196, 231, 401, 407.

the other four tribes or settlements noted by Smith were probably within what is now Pennsylvania.[37]

As to the location of Smith's Sasquehannough village, it was perhaps about forty miles from the mouth of the Susquehanna river and within what was then claimed to be Maryland territory.[38] Not only do the Maryland records abound with references to the Susquehanna fort but it must also be borne in mind that the northern boundary of Maryland was long the subject of dispute with Penn and his descendants.[39] The Marylanders claimed to the fortieth parallel which runs about five miles south of the present town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.[40] On the Herman Map of 1670 the Susquehanna fort is placed on the forty degree boundary line and this seems about correct.[41] Indeed William Penn himself appears to have at one time agreed that the Susquehannock fort should be considered as within Maryland territory.[42] It was near the old Susquehannock fort that Thomas Cresap who played such an important part in the later border warfare between Pennsylvania and Maryland, established his fort and kept a ferry.[43]

The chief enemy of the Susquehannocks were the Five Nations or Iroquois to the north of them. After the defeat of the Susquehannocks in 1675 by the Iroquois, the situation changed. It was then that the Susquehannocks driven southward, either along, or combined with their erstwhile enemies the

[37] *Works of Smith*, p. 384; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 654, 655.

[38] *Lord Baltimore Map, 1635; Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 654, 655-57; *ibid.*, Part I, p. 336.

[39] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 150, 417, 418.

[40] For a discussion of the location of the town of Conestoga built by the Susquehannocks after their defeat by the Iroquois in 1673-77, see William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XV, pp. 370, 371.

[41] *Herman's Map of 1670.* Here the fort is located about forty miles from the mouth of the Susquehanna. In one instance the Maryland colonists wrongly estimate the distance to be "about sixty miles" (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 122).

[42] *Archives*, Vol. V, p. 272.

[43] Marye, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XV, p. 376.

Iroquois, made attacks on the Maryland colonists and the latter's Indian allies, the Piscattoways, Chopticoes and Mattowoman's. It will be recalled that the Five Nations of whom the Iroquois were composed, included the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Senecas and the Cayugas. To all of these nations the Maryland records contain frequent reference as well as to the Susquehannocks. During the period under discussion the attacks and depredations of these northern Indians on both sides of the Chesapeake were feared, especially on the western shore. The Senecas were particularly active in invading Maryland.[44]

[44] Livingston Farrand, *Basis of Amer. Hist.*, Amer. Nation Series, Vol. II, p. 155. Map opposite this page shows tribal division and territory of Iroquois about 1650. *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 335; *ibid.*, Part II, pp. 654, 655, 1086; Shea, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, Vol. XV, pp. 117-121, 123; *Bozman*, Vol. II, pp. 161, 162; *Schoolcraft*, Vol. VI, Chap. IV, p. 138; Charles W. Bump, "Indian Place Names in Maryland," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. II, p. 287. The latter is an article interpreting aboriginal names of rivers and places in Maryland.

Colonial variations of Seneca are Cenockoes, Cynaco, Cinigo, Cinego, Nayssone and Sinnowdowannes (*Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 400, 407, 530; *ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 417, 418, 502, 503, 530; *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 181; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, pp. 157, 166; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 503, 507). Oneida is sometimes Oneydes, Janadoe, Janado, Janedoa or Janedeas (*Archives*, Vol. I, p. 416; *ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 403, 501, 502, 503; *ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 15; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 157). Cayuga is often Aquiaquoes, Quiaquos, or Onjonges (*Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 157, 375, 382, 383, 418; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 258. See also *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 223, 224; *ibid.*, Part II, pp. 125, 126). The Mohawks were sometimes called the Maques, as already noted (*Archives*, Vol. VII, p. 320; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 157). Smith speaks of the Massawomeke Indians (*Smith's Works*, pp. 350, 422; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 112, 113, 125, 126, 141, 142). Shea identifies the Massawomekes with the Mohawks (Shea, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, Vol. XV, p. 118) but the weight of authority would seem to apply the name to a tribe who dwelt in the mountainous regions of the upper Susquehanna and its branches and who were destroyed by the Mohawks in 1652 (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 657, 658). Henry Fleet, early Virginia trader to Maryland waters, speaks of the Massomacks and of the Mohaks, apparently also distinguishing the two (Edward D. Neill, *The Founders of Maryland*, pp. 20, 25). See also *Schoolcraft*, Vol. VI, Chap. I, p. 130, and *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 1087.

Maryland Colonial records mention the Sanhikan Indians (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 415). These Indians have been identified with the Mohawks

Father White as early as 1636 had suggested that a trading post be established by the Lord Proprietor at Palmer's Island at the mouth of the Susquehanna.[45] Because the Susquehannocks maintained that the Maryland colonists had aided some of their enemies against them, hostilities soon followed.[46] By 1652, however, the province had gained an important concession, when these Indians gave up all claim to jurisdiction over the land of the eastern shore between the Choptank and the Northeast rivers, excepting the "Ile of Kent and Palmer's Island." By this treaty the colonists as well as the Susquehannocks reserved the right "to build a house or fort for trade" upon Palmer's Island.[47] After this agreement the relations between the colonists and the Susquehannocks were more friendly, the colonists even going to the extent of helping the Indians to enlarge their fort as a protection against their enemies the Senecas.[48]

At first, due to colony's aid the Susquehannocks were able to resist the encroachments of the Iroquois tribes. When this was withdrawn in 1675, they were defeated and the Iroquois inherited what remained of the Susquehannocks' claims to land at the head of the Chesapeake bay.[49]

Besides their agreement of 1652 with the Susquehannocks already mentioned, the colonists in 1659 entered into an agreement with several eastern shore Indian tribes which gave the English the right "to seat themselves . . . upon any land on

by some (Garrick Mallery, "The Former and Present Number of Our Indians," *Am. Assoc. Advancement of Science, Proceedings for* 1877, p. 352) and by others with the Assumpink Indians, a division of the Delawares who once lived on Stony creek near Trenton (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 105, 922-26; *ibid.*, Part II, pp. 503, 654, 1086, 1087, 1131).

[45] *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 210, 211 (The Calvert Papers).

[46] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 116, 117; *Fund Pub.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 183.

[47] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 277; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 449. Palmer's Island was later known as Watson's Island (Neill, *Founders*, p. 10).

[48] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 417, 418, 421.

[49] *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 336; *ibid.*, Part II, p. 505.

the Eastern shore belonging to the foresaid Indians." [50] As plantations had already been established on the mainland of the eastern shore the previous year, the treaty merely recognized an accomplished fact.[51]

While our conclusions will not have the stamp of mathematical accuracy, it is interesting none the less, to make a rough estimate of the Indian population of Maryland during the early part of the seventeenth century.

Contrary to the usual impression, Indians living in the eastern part of what was later the United States, were sedentary rather than nomadic in their habits. The Indians, like the whites who came later, naturally chose favorable locations along rivers and bays. On these rivers and inlets they lived in towns, villages really, generally small with rarely over a few hundred inhabitants. Maryland records contain frequent reference to Indian "towns." Many of the early English settlers on the eastern seaboard erroneously concluded, however, that because they found a certain number of Indians along river banks and inlets, an equivalent number lived in the interior. This inference was obviously without justification.[53]

[50] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 362, 363.

[51] "Talbot County Rent Rolls," *Calvert Papers*. Bozman is therefore incorrect when he states that "no settlements of Europeans were made on any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland until after the year 1660, except on the isle of Kent" (*Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 115).

On the question of the attitude of the early colonists toward the validity of the Indians' title to land in Maryland, see Charles C. Royce, "Maryland's Land Policy Towards the Indians," in the article on "Indian Land Cessions" in the *United States 18th Annual Report (1893-94), Bureau of American Ethnology*, pp. 569.

The colonists refer to the following Indians as living on the mainland of the Eastern Shore. It has, however, been impossible to determine their exact location. Possibly they are inaccurate spellings of Indians already known and located. Such Indians are: The Rasoughteicks, Quowaughkutts, Sequawaughteicks, Moteawaughkins, Quequashkecasquicks, Wachetaks, Maraughquaicks, Manasksons, and Amusteacks (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 363; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 480).

[52] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 118, 147, 148, 191; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 145.

[53] Farrand, *Basis of American Hist.*, p. 99; Mallery, *Indian Population*, p. 340.

Another matter that should be kept in mind when we are making our estimate of the Indian population of Maryland is this. How does our result compare with the estimates which have thus far been made of the entire Indian population of North America? A compilation of figures from other sources would indicate an Indian population of less than two hundred thousand during the early seventeenth century. This estimate is applicable to the region east of the Mississippi river and south of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.[54]

Wentworth Greenhalgh in 1677 estimated the number of Iroquois in and about New York as almost eleven thousand, and Sir William Johnson about a century later, in 1763, gave an estimate of about twelve thousand for the Five Nations.[55] The Algonquins, south of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes have been estimated as ninety thousand.[56] With the exception of the Susquehannocks and the Anacostans, who were both of Iroquois stock, all of the Maryland Indians belonged to the Algonquin family.

It should also be recalled that Dankers and Sluyter when visiting Maryland in 1679-80 remarked that "there are few Indians in comparison with the extent of the country."[57] Lord Baltimore discussing the Indians in 1678 said that "their strength and numbers are not considerable. Living under several distinct governments, some have two hundred, some three hundred, some five hundred subjects."[58]

In order to obtain an idea of the Indian population of Maryland in the early seventeenth century, we can either use Captain Smith's account or we can refer to colonial sources. Let us first consult Smith. According to Smith we found that on the eastern shore of Maryland there were about three hundred

[54] George Bancroft, *Hist. of U. S.*, Vol. II, pp. 407, 408 (1876 ed.).

[55] Mallery, 357.

[56] Bancroft, Vol. II, p. 407.

[57] "Dankers and Sluyter Journal, 1679-80," *Memoirs of the Long Island Hist. Soc.*, Vol. I, p. 195.

[58] *Archives*, Vol. V, p. 265. This would be an average of about three hundred under each government.

Indians living on the Pocomoke river, six hundred on the Nanticoke, one hundred and eighty on the Chester and three hundred on the Sassafras river. This gives a total of between thirteen and fourteen hundred Indians living on these four rivers.

The only colonial estimate that we have for any of the eastern shore rivers is for the Choptank which according to an estimate made in 1640 contained an Indian population of about two hundred. It is true that at one time Claiborne while trading on the eastern shore was surrounded by about four hundred Indians, but this figure cannot be used as the exact location of the Indians in question is not known.[59]

Adding the Indian population of two hundred of the Choptank to the thirteen hundred already noted for Smith's four rivers, we have a total known Indian population of fifteen hundred for five eastern shore rivers, or an average population of about three hundred for each of these rivers. Although we do not know the number, we have had however evidence from colonial sources that Indians were living on the Annemesse, Manokin, Wicomico, Elk and Northeast rivers, and on several of the smaller rivers. As we have no estimate of the Indian population of the last five rivers, we can apply the average of the five rivers of which we do know the population, that is three hundred, to each of the five rivers with an unknown population.[60] This would give us an additional Indian population of fifteen hundred. As the vicinity of the Elk and Northeast rivers was more subject to depredations from the northern tribes than the other eastern shore rivers, it is perhaps unreasonable to allow three hundred for each of these rivers. If we make allowance for this, we would have an Indian population of between two and three thousand for the eastern shore.

On the Susquehanna, as Captain Smith's estimate of the Indian population was practically confirmed by the Maryland colonists, we can assume an Indian population of between

[59] *Ibid.*, pp. 190, 194.

[60] Compare with Lord Baltimore's estimate of three hundred under each government, *supra*.

fifteen hundred and two thousand for this part of Maryland. This estimate should be considered as applying to land on both sides of the Susquehanna river up to the fortieth parallel in accordance with Maryland's territorial claims. This estimate should also be considered as applying only to the very early period, for as we have noticed, the Susquehannocks were considerably diminished later by wars and disease.[61]

In a subsequent article the location and number of the western shore Indians will be considered.

MARSHALL HALL BURYING GROUND AT MARSHALL HALL, MD.

The 18 epitaphs are on large, flat horizontal stones within a rectangular, wooden-fenced enclosure about 100 yards east of the Marshall House, and were copied by Miss Carrie W. Avery on July 22, 1923. The location is on the Potomac River nearly opposite Mt. Vernon.

These epitaphs are as follows; but not arranged in the order of the graves but rather of family relationship:

1 Here lies Thomas Marshall, Gentleman, who departed this life on ye 10 day of June in the 65 year of his age. 1759.

2 To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall wife of Thomas Marshall who died in an advanced age by her son Thomas Hanson Marshall. 1772.

3 Here lies Sabina Truman Marshall wife of Thomas Marshall Gentlemen deceased and daughter of Colo Thomas Truman Greenfield and Susannah his wife who departed this life in the 53 year of her age on the 1st of March. Anno Domini 1768.

61. "Susquehanna Indians . . . reduced to a small number." This was in 1692 (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, p. 518). See also *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 336; *Hazard's Annals of Pa.*, p. 346; Shea, p. 120.

4 The remains of Thomas Hanson Marshall are intered under This stone He was son to Thomas and Elizabeth Marshall, born 9 Apl 1731 and died 8 March 1801 age 70 years wanting one month.

5 To the memory of Mrs. Rebecca Marshall daughter to Col George Dent and his wife who departed this life on ye 5 day of December 1770 in the 33 year of, her, age by her loving husband Thomas Hanson Marshall.

6 Under this stone is deposited the body of Sarah Dent daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Marshall who died 9 Apl 1795 age 59 years and 6 months.

7 Here lies Dr. Thomas Marshall son of Thomas H. and Rebecca Marshall who departed this life on the 6 day of June. A. D. 1829 age 72 years and 2 months.

8 Entomed is the body of Mrs. Ann Marshall who departed this life the 31st day of July 1805 age 27 years. Inscribed to her memory by her affectionate husband Thomas Marshall.

9 To the memory of Mrs. Margaret Marshall wife of the late Dr. Thomas Marshall 2 June 1837 74 years old.

10 Here lies Mary the wife of Philip Stuart daughter of Thomas Hanson and Rebecca Marshall. born 26 April 1767. married 15 May 1787 and died 8 May 1789 age 22 years and 12 days.

11 Here lies George D. Marshall, son of Thomas and Ann Marshall. died 11 Sept 1822 age 28 years 2 months and 2 days

12 Here lies Thomas H. Marshall. Son of Thomas and Ann Marshall died 13 day of December 1843 in 47 year. Placed by his wife E. A. H. Marshall.

13 To the memory of Eleanor A. H. Marshall consort of Thomas H. Marshall born 6th Dec 1801 died 25 Oct. 1852.

14 Here lies Eleanor R. A. Marshall the child of Thomas H. and Eleanor A. Marshall. died 26 Sep 1829 age 6 years 9 mo and 29 days.

15 Here lies Margaret Elizabeth Ann daughter of Thomas H. and E. A. Marshall. died 18 Oct. 1833 age 9 years 3 mo—22 days.

16 Here lies Mary Catherine daughter of Thos H. and E. A. Marshall died 8 Sep 1833 age 5 years 15 days.

17 Here lies Eleanor Douglass daughter of Thomas and E. A. Marshall died 21 Aug 1833 age 3 years 9 mo & 22 days.

18 In memory of Mary Marshall died 3 Jan 1827 age about 65 years. by her affectionate niece E. A. Marshall.

Notes by Herbert P. Gerald on Marshall Epitaphs, as Numbered.

1. He was born Jan. 31, 1694, in the original and present "Marshall Hall" house, built by his father, William Marshall II, about 1690; and this William Marshall II, who died in 1698, was son of William Marshall I (died 1673), the founder of this branch of the Marshall Family, who came from England to what is now Charles Co., Md., by 1641, and bought this tract of land from the Indians.

The wife of William Marshall II and mother of this Thomas Marshall (1694-1759) was Elizabeth Hanson, daughter of Randolph Hanson; and after the death of W. M. in 1698 she married, second, Col. John Fendall, son of Josiah Fendall.

At the death of W. M. II (1698) his son, T. M. (1694-1759) fell heir to "Marshall Hall"; and the estate (which at one time included 4000 acres) descended from father to son, to four other Thomas Marshalls until 1866, when it was sold out of the family by Thomas Marshall (1826-1903), who is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown. At this sale the family burying-ground was reserved to the Marshall family. There is no known connection between these Maryland Marshalls and the Virginia Marshalls (of Chief Justice Marshall's line).

2. She was Mrs. Elizabeth Batie Stoddert, widow of Capt. James Stoddert, when she married Thomas Marshall in 1726 or 27. She died about 1755, and her husband married, second, Miss Sabina Truman Greenfield on Aug. 3, 1756?

3. She was second wife of Thomas Marshall. Perhaps her first name was Sabina. Miss Lowther says so in her "Marshall Hall" pamphlet, page 18; and says that it is "Sabina" in the old Marshall Hall Bible.

4. He was an intimate friend of George Washington; and at one time offered to buy Mt. Vernon from him, while Washington offered to buy Marshall Hall. Neither would sell. Their brief correspondence on this point was as follows:

"Dear Marshall:

Is Marshall Hall for sale? If so, how much?

George Washington."

"Dear General:

Marshall Hall is not for sale. But if you wish to sell Mount Vernon, fix your price, and it is mine.

Thomas H. Marshall."

5. She was married in 1756. Her father was Chief Justice of Maryland.

6. In 1752 she married John Dent, who was later a General in the Revolution.

7. He was a surgeon in the Revolution, and lost his eyesight in this service.

8. She was Miss Ann Claggett, daughter of Richard and Mary Claggett, and first wife of Dr. T. M., whom she married October 29, 1795.

9. Her maiden name was Margaret Marshall, cousin of Dr. T. M., whom she married in 1808 as his second wife.

10. Philip Stuart, of Virginia, was a general in the Revolution.

12. He was Thomas Hanson Marshall II (?1796-1845?) and he married Miss Eleanor Ann Helen Hardesty in 1821.

18. At present I do not know her relationship in the family.

—H. P. G.

"FORT FREDERICK": ITS OWNERSHIP, AND HOW TITLE WAS TWICE ACQUIRED BY MARYLAND.*

By W. McCulloh Brown

From the earliest Colonial times it has been the custom in Maryland to assign a name to every tract of land for which a patent or title was given.

The land acquired at the time of the building of Fort Frederick was made up from parts of two tracts, the first was named "Skie Thorn" having been granted to Captain Thomas Cresap, pioneer, guide and Indian fighter (Patented to him June 16, 1739, Liber E. I. No. 6 folio 155, Recorded in Annapolis), and the second was a part of "Johnson's Lot" granted to Peter Johnson (Surveyed in 1743 and Patented April 7, 1745. Recorded at Annapolis in Liber L. G. No. E, folio 581).

After General Braddock's defeat in 1755, Governor Horatio Sharp and the Colonial Legislature decided that the frontier and the outlying settlements not far from the Conococheague River must be protected from the French and Indian raids, so it was agreed to build a stone fort at the North Mountain.

The Governor on behalf of the Colony, purchased 149 acres of land from Peter and Jacob Cloine as described above, paying for the same one hundred and twenty-five pounds. (Deed dated

* Address made at Fort Frederick, April 27, 1929, before a gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in celebration of extensive Tree Planting upon the State Reserve.

August 19, 1756, and recorded in Liber F. folio 25 in Frederick County, Maryland.)

The Governor states that by the end of August (1756) the Fort was " well advanced, so that the garrison was well covered."

At the close of the French and Indian war, Governor Sharp leased the land and fort to Henry Heingman at an annual rental of thirty pounds (Lease December 25, 1762) and so it rested until the State Government of Maryland was formed (February 10, 1777) and Thomas Johnson elected as the first Governor.

After the close of the Revolutionary War the State officials saw no further use for the land or Fort, so it was offered at public sale on September 5, 1791, and was purchased by Robert Johnson of Frederick County, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds. In the deed which was not executed by Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor, until May 25, 1797, the acreage is given as 99½ acres. (Recorded in Liber K. folio 522, Washington County, Maryland.)

Thus after ownership of 35 years by Maryland the Fort and land passed into other and private hands, where it was to remain for 131 years.

After many vicissitudes, and many transfers the title to Fort and land came into possession of a negro named Nathan Williams shortly prior to the Civil War (Recorded Liber I. N. 15 folio 210, Washington County), the deed being dated August 30, 1860.

The desecration of the old landmark must largely be laid at the door of Williams. It was he who tore down one bastion and built a barn on its foundation, while other gaps were made in the walls. The Fort was in possession of the Williams family for 51 years.

The unnecessary and wanton destruction of the old structure, in time aroused public sentiment to preserve it, and once more bring it under state ownership. On March 22, 1892, Senator David Siebert of Washington County, introduced a

Bill in the Maryland Legislature directing the Attorney General to report to the Governor "What title the State of Maryland has in the property in Washington County, Maryland, known as 'Fort Frederick.'" Supposedly looking to the recovery of the Fort property by the State for its preservations and use as a permanent camp site for the militia. (Chapter 552, Acts of 1892.)

For twelve years the matter rested, and no official action was taken in relation to the Fort. At the session of the Legislature in 1904, however, Joint Resolution No. 7 was passed; by it a Committee was named, consisting of Governor Edwin Warfield, Thomas L. Patterson, Alexander Armstrong, Jr., and Miss Leonore Hamilton. They were asked to prepare an accurate plan of Fort Frederick and to obtain the cost of rebuilding, etc. Miss Hamilton wrote and had published a valuable pamphlet on the Fort, and containing fine illustrations and photographs.

This report increased the public knowledge and interest in the old structure, but did not then result in securing an appropriation for its acquisition by the State.

The next move was the passage of Chapter 473½ of the Acts of 1906, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Fort Frederick Protective Society. The incorporators were: Edwin Warfield, Miss Leonore Hamilton, Ferdinand Williams, Douglas Thomas, Wm. J. Witzenbacher, Robert R. Henderson, James Shriver and Alexander Armstrong, Jr. and their successors. The corporation was given power "To acquire by gift, devise, lease, purchase, or condemnation the land in Washington County, Maryland, upon which the stone structure known as "Fort Frederick" now stands, and such lands adjacent thereto, as may be necessary and proper to protect, preserve, repair, and restore said stone structure, and provide access thereto for the public, etc." No appropriation was asked for from the State.

By Act of the Legislature of Maryland of 1906, Chapter 294, approved April 15, 1906, "The Maryland State Board of Forestry" had been established, and gifts of land made to

the State as Forest Reserves, and for recreation uses. So the State had a body ready to care for and administer State Forests and Parks, with a trained forester in charge.

The Fort Property had been in the possession of the Nathan Williams family for 51 years when the older man having died his heirs got into financial difficulties, and the Fort Property was put up at foreclosure sale, and was bought by Homer J. Cavanaugh of Washington County, for the sum of $7,864.25. The deed bearing date of January 3, 1911. (Recorded in Liber E. O. No. 135, folio 48, of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.) The acreage being given as 189½ acres.

In addition to the gentlemen named in the " Fort Frederick Protective Society," the late Judge Henry Stockbridge, and Dr. William Bullock Clark, executive officer of the State Board of Forestry, became actively interested to secure the Fort for the State, through an appropriation made by the Legislature. The result was that Senator Samuel Emmert of Washington County, introduced a bill in 1912, " Authorizing the State Board of Forestry to acquire for and in the name of the State, a tract in Washington County, Maryland, on which is situate Old Fort Frederick, together with such other additional land adjacent thereto as may in the judgment of the board be necessary and expedient, etc.," and appropriating the sum of $8,500. to the State Board of Forestry for the acquisition of the property. (Chapter 794, Acts of 1912. Approved April 15, 1912.)

This Act together with its appropriation, made a definite and concrete proposition for the acquisition of the old Fort, and the Forestry Board was ready and anxious to carry out the purpose of the Act.

It was unfortunate that the appropriation could not have been made before the foreclosure sale of the Williams heirs, for though Cavanaugh had purchased the property but little over a year before, he promptly refused an offer of $8,500. cash, and jumped the value at one time as high as $17,000.

There began a long and tedious intermittent negotiation which lasted for over ten years. Dr. William Bullock Clark, the executive officer of the Forestry Board, placed our appropriation upon compound interest, so that at the end of the ten years it had materially increased and assisted in the purchase.

When in 1914, on January 30th, Cavanaugh had definitely refused an offer of $8,500. cash for the whole farm, attempts were made to effect a trade in farms, and four equally good or better farms were suggested to him for purchase within our appropriation.

Cavanaugh offered at one time to sell the Fort and 15 acres of land adjacent to it for $8,500. but as this would not have allowed forest planting, or have given access to the attractive Potomac River frontage the Board would not consider it.

Finally the owner realized that the State would not meet his figure, and that there were other more desirable farms which could be had, so in October 1922 we opened compromise negotiations on a basis of a purchase price of $12,000. for the Fort and 189½ acres of land. The deed to the State of Maryland was to be executed by Homer J. Cavanaugh and Nora V. Cavanaugh, his wife, and delivered on December 30, 1922, and at the same time the Board of Forestry was to execute a lease to Cavanaugh for the land and farm buildings, retaining to the State the use and free access to the Fort, the lease to run from January 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924, Cavanaugh to have the right to sow and harvest two crops of wheat or grass, and at the termination of the lease on April 1, 1924, to take down and remove the barn standing upon the one bastion, and carry away the lumber provided it was removed before the first day of May. On this basis the lease was signed by W. McCulloch Brown, as representing the State Board of Forestry, and the deed to the State signed and executed on December 30, 1922. (Recorded in Liber 164, folio 183, one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.)

So after the lapse of 131 years the Old Fort, and 189 ½ acres of adjoining land came into the possession of our State.

This was the last official act of the State Board of Forestry as originally organized, for under the reorganization plan of Governor Ritchie, which went into effect on January 1, 1923, the Board ceased to exist as formerly, and the Forest Department, and the State Forester were placed under the Regents of the University of Maryland.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis Janry 28th 1750

Sir

I hope you have provided me pork for the Goods and money delivered you if not it will be a Manifest Loss haveing very pressing call for it for my People.

I have prevailed on the bearer Mr Thomas Williamson to call on you to know what has been done or when I may Expect the Pork and what Quantety.

Your favour and care in this matter will greatly Oblige.

To Mr Henry Travers in Dorchester County

Mr Thos Williamson

I Leave the Inclosed for Mr Travers Open for your peruseal that by his Answer you may conduct your Self.

In case Mr Travers has not got for me Six Thousand weight of Nett Pork at least and you find he will asuredly Send it to me soon I desire you will Buy for me at the Cheapest rate you can Thirty Barrells of Pork to weigh according to the Act provided Two Hundred and Ten or Twenty to be paid for in

Sterling delivered here in Annapolis to me, or if not here at Snow Hill or else where on Navigable Water where I may on Sending for be sure thereof.

Your care will be of Singular Service.

To Mr Thos Williamson Janry 28th 1750

Gentlemen

I have sent you a Clause which You may alter If you do not aprove & let me see the Alteration & let me have a Draft of such Bond as you desire & I will (if I Can Safely) sign it for I desire to do every Thing that may please you so as not to make my Title in a Worse Condition than it was, Had I thought that the matter would have proved as it has, I never had taken the Expedient I did.

I supppose you Intend I should make the 150 Ton and you are sensible accidents has & may happen in such Case but Suppose it should be Ten Tun more you would not take Advantage.

My Intention is to Get a Stock just as near to the 150 Tun as may be & if it proves less I shall be Content but if it may make a little more it would be hard to throw it by & therefore if you Judge reasonable to have that Point Explained so as I may not Risque my Articles or Bond.

28th Janry 1750

To Daniel Dulany Esqr & Coy

Annapolis 26th Febry 1750

Sr

As I would Gladly promote the Bar Iron Business and Could dispose of more than my proportion of What we make I will take Ten or Twenty Ton yearly of your Company at a Moderate Rate in Sterling to be accounted for yearly, and in order to make Beginning I will for the present Take Ten Ton at fifteen

pounds Sterling ℔ Ton which I Conceive will afford me no more than Common Comicon for the Sale and Risk.

If you accept of this Offer I desire you will order five Ton to be drawn directly accordg to the Inclosed Memdn and let it be put on Board a Vessel of Mr Patrick Creagh which is going up to Charles Town and shall direct him to take it in for me.

The other five Ton may be of the Same Sort with an addicon of one Ton of ploughshare molds and sent on to Annapolis ℔ Dunne or some other of your Skippers as soon as Convenient you Can your answer will oblige.

Mendo Of five Ton Barr Iron for Dr Ch: Carroll of Annapolis
One Ton of Inch Square Barr Iron
Half Ton 7/8ths of an Inch Square
Half Ton 3/4 of an Inch Square
Half Ton Inch & Quarter Square
Half Ton of plow Share Molds
One Ton of Suitable Tire Iron fit for shooing Waggons
Half Ton of Slender Flatt, fit for Slitting into Spike Iron
Half a Ton Large Flatt Iron

To Mr Nathaniel Chapman at the Kingsberry Furnace in Baltimore County These

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Annapolis March 1st 1750

Sr

By Mr Patrick Creagh the Bearer hereof I send you my Bills for fifty pounds, In lieu of which I desire you will send me thirty pounds Sterling part of the said Bills in the Current Bills of Credit of this province at Seventy five ℔ Cent Exchange for Under that I will not let them Go which will make fifty Two pounds Ten Shillings this Currency and no Gold or Silver will answer the Remaining Twenty pounds of the fifty I shall leave in your Hands and take in Your Currency for which I Expect the highest Exchange Current which I shall be Glad to know by Mr Creagh.

I shall draw an order on you for Your Currency when I want and advise you thereof Accordingly.

Pray fail not in sending me the fifty Two pounds Ten shill this Currency by Mr Creagh and take his Recet for the same.

P. S. If you keep the Bills as I doubt not but you will Pray send the Two Inclosed Letters by the first Ship for London. And let me know the Ship and Masters name you send them by I must also request you will Recommend them to such Masters Care as your Own Letters which will add to your favours.

Returned the Bills as money not to be had there
Mr Reese Meredith
1st month 1750

Maryland March 1st 1750

Sir

On this date I have drawn on you at Sixty days sight for fifty pounds Sterling payable to Mr Reese Meredith of Philadelphia which I desire you will at Time pay and Charge to my Account.

By Judd or perhaps sooner shall transmit you Bill to leave Ball: in Your Hands by way of Philadelphia have transmitted you Bill, to be Reced by you for my use £119: 10s: which I hope will Come Safe.

To Mr Will. Black Merchant in London
℔ the Nancy Lloyd's Ship — Copy ℔ Way Bristol

Annapolis 4th March 1750

Sir

I will take three Thousand Feet of Inch pine plańck or what, Murphy the Bearer can bring at a Turn not to Exceed that quantity at Eight Shil & four pence ℔ Hundred provided you

will take it in Goods w^{ch} you have at the Rates Anexed to them and will send him Over in Eight or Ten days with your son and by your son send the forty pounds Currency I let you have as allso what cash you Sold any of the Goods for.

I do this to Save my self the Charge of Sending a Messenger for the money w^{ch} I realy want, and desire you will send me Accordingly.

The Rest of the Good's I would have you keep and Sell for me at the Rates Anexed to them for money upon which I will allow you comission as useual.

As I conceave your Son a Safe hand chuse this method.

To M^{r} Hen^{y} Travers

March 10th 1750

Sir

I have Considered M^{r} Dulany's opinion, a Copy of which I inclose you, nor do I Conceive that thereby I am obliged to render you such an Account as you require or pay such Interest. I am and have been always ready to make up an Acc^{t} of M^{r} Ja^{s} Carroll's Estate agreeable to the Laws of the Country, with the Commissary Generall and you are sensible that the Legacys are all paid & the Estate Considerably overpaid, the account I gave you Contains all that ever I reced of that Estate & if you or any other Can shew that I reced six pence more I will pay it and this is as faithfull a discharge of that Trust as Can be by any reasonable man required.

As to What the Vestry did in Consequence of their Duty without (I am sure) any Thought of you, I dare say the others despise your Resentments as much as I do.

I neither pin my Credit or Faith on Your Good or ill opinion which I look on as Trifling and I am but too well assured you will do all the Injury in your power to S^{r}

Y^{r} most h^{ble} Serv^{t}
C. C.

To Charles Carroll Esq^{r}

March 12th 1750

Sr

I had the favour of yours and as you have seen mine to your Relacon Mr Carroll I do not know how I Can add thereto my willingness to do every Thing Incumbent on me as one of the Trustees of Mr James Carrols will.

I must presume that you are Jointly with Mr Antho: Carroll appointed by that Gent Exetr and as such in Concurrance with the other Trustees I am ready to Conform to every Thing I ought to do.

I am ready & willing to wait on Mr Charles Carroll and you to the Commissary Generall this morning and make up a final Acct of that Estate so far as fell under my Cognizance, and when that is done to give up to you any duly Authorized to Receive them, such Bonds & papers as relate to the Outstanding Debts Consisting of proffit made upon that Estate, for you will please to know that the principal Estate is overpaid by the Trustees, and that what Remains now is what has arisen by the Diligence of the Trustees or such of them as Acted, But Sir, you will please to Consider that I am not to warrant these Debts, but however I will do every ffriendly Act in my power to Assist.

If you wrote to Mr Charles Carroll from Europe he kept such to himself for I never heard a Line from you Untill your Arrival here Mr Anthony Carroll as Devizee to his uncle wrote to have a Legacy paid him which has been Accordingly done. Indeed over done.

I think I need not Enlarge but to assure you that I am ready to do my Duty and that without any Compulsion, but if I am needlessly attacked It is but natural to defend myself as well as I Can. I am with much Respect Sir

Your most hble Servt

C. C.

To Mr James Carroll

These

Potapsco March 23d 1750

Sir

Inclos'd are two following Special Warrants Viz. one to Resurvey Choats Delight and Elisabeth Fancey dated 20th Inst the other to Effect a Tract of Land called Welsh's Addition dated 14th Janry last for the Returns of wch I will soon prepare.

To
Mr Skipwith Rigbie
Serveyor of Baltimore Cty
or Mr Nichs Gay
Copy
Original Sent ℔ James Franklin

Maryland March 23d 1750

Sir

I have wrote to Mr Coddrington Carrington Mert at Barbados to Ship me Rum & Sugar Value Fifty pounds Ster, And to draw on you for the Same at forty days Sight In case the said Carrinton shall draw on you for the said Sum of Fifty pounds Ster at forty days Sight I desire you will pay the Same and charge it to Acctt

To Willm Black Mert Copia via Bristol in London

Maryland March 23d 1750

Sir

Inclosed is Letter of advice to Mr Wm Black wch contents you will observe and act accordingly Sealing the same & Sending it by some Vessell to London. If you draw for the money I desire you will by the Ship Phillip & James Capt Walters send me four Hogsheads of Good Rum not too Low but good Strong

Spirit and well Tasted as I want it for my own use and the Remainder of the money in Good Muscavado Sugar.

Please to Mark it $\frac{4}{C}$ and take Bill of Ladeing at three pounds $\frac{}{XX}$ Ster p^{r} Ton four Hogsheads and Twelve Barrells to the Ton to be deliver'd me at Annapolis in Maryland.

Your care and favour herein will Oblige.

To Coddrington Carrington merc^{t} at Barbados by the Phillip & James Cap^{t} Walters

---

Annapolis 20th April 1751

Sir

I Expected to have seen you before you went out Town.

Inclosed is Common Warrant for Three Hundred Acres Land by Virtue of w^{ch} I desire you will return the Inclosed Certificate 125 acres called Goswicks Frollick, the Remainder shall make use of at proper time.

To M^{r} Nich^{o} Ruxton Gay

℔

N B the Warant is dated April 16th 1751 Runs to Oct^{o} 16

Inclosed to Ri: Croxall

Annapolis May 1st 1751

Sir

Inclosed is a Certificate w^{ch} I desire you will return by Virtue of my Common Warrant Thousand Acres Last given you here.

I gave you the Courses of a Tract of Land called Chance Medley And I am by the Person for whom it is desired to know of you if any late Survey made before it on Toms Creek to the Northward of a Tract of Land called Digges Lott taken up by John Diggs least it may in any way interfere therewith you

are Sensible that poor People should be Cautious. pray let me have a line in Relation hereto.

To Mr Isaac Brook Surveyor of Frederick Cty at Mr Sam Bells near Bladensburg

---

Annapolis June 11th 1751

Sir

I sent you a Certificate to be returned called Chance Medley 100 Acres The person being aprehensive that that land is not cleere desired me to stop your return of it wch I request you will untill I see you.

Inclosed is a warrant of 700 Acres of Land by virtue of wch I desire you will return the Inclosed Certificate of the Adventure Hassard & addition to Bear Meadow I propose Endorsing one hundred Acres of this Warrant to Uncle Uncles wch assignment I shall send him.

It will much oblige me if you will Return these three Certificates Inclosed of Hassard Addventure & their Bottom soon, the others may be done at your Leisure. It will be of Service to me, for without a patent I can not sell them to advantage, as the purchasers desire it.

Pray send me John Lemons Warrtt 36 acres as allso Jacob Banckers Warrant 100 Acres to have them renew'd.

As I have my Last thousand acres of Common Warrant Located partly on piney Creek I desire you will Reserve 150 Acres thereof particularly for Courses I shall return you as addition to the Land called the Pines on that Creek.

I desire you will Return the Certificate Inclosed of Shires Bottom 130 Acres by Virtue of that Warrant of a Thousand acres last given you 21st April & I think dated 16th of that month.

I desire you will Return my Certificate of the land Called Carlenton 200 Acres by virtue of the Inclosed Warrant of 700

Acres Instead of Returning it by virtue of the thousand acres Warrant.

	Acres
Sheres Bottom	130
Addition to bear Meadow	50
Adventure	150
Hassard	200

To Mr Isaac Brook Surveyor of Frederick County at Mr Saml Bells near Bladensburgh ℔ James Chalmers

June 15th 1751

Sir

As I would by no means have any mistake Subsist with a Gentleman with whom I desire much to keep a good and Friendly Corrispondence I therefore hope you are before this time Satisfied that what you ware Informed; and Aledged in your Letter I had said, is Groundless Viz. that you told me I could not Safely pay any money to some Person claiming under James Carroll's will. I now Say that whoever did tell you that I said any such thing told a Palpable Falsety for I never did either in Private or Publick Say any such thing.

As to the letter I wrote you in relation to that affair I thought I had fully Explaned the Intention of the Substance therefore to you, And tho I did not keep a Coppy of it I am certain it contained nothing that could be Justly Excepted to, if you Judge it does I shall be much Obliged to you for a Coppy thereof as I am very Inclinable to sett you farther Right in that or any other mistake wch might casualy Subsist with you.

I gave you an Obligation of Jacob Neiffs wch you said you thought you would pay I shall take it kindly to know if you will pay that debt or otherwise Send me the obligation that I may endeavour to get it.

I am with much Respect Sr

To Danl Dulany Esqr

Annapolis June 24th 1751

Sir

Inclosed is a Certificate of Courses to be Returned on My Special Warrant for Elisabeths Fancy & Choats Delight I have had it as perfect as I could so as to give you Litle Trouble. I have sent you allso the Courses of Welsh's Adventure from the Original Certificate and desire you will Return it Accordingly they tell me in the Office it's the usual method in such cases to Return Exactly by Expressions and Courses.

In case you Judge it Needfull to have the Warrants Renewed Again you may send them by the bearer And I will have them done I mean the Two Specl Warrants wch I think Runs to the 14th of next Month I hope you will do for me so as I meet no disapointment,

To Mr N. R. Gay ———

Annapolis July 4th 1751

Sir

Inclosed are the Courses for Lemons Range wch before you said were wrong I hope they will now answer, you will please to Return them of the former date with the Certificate you first had thereof.

I shall be much obliged if you will Return the Certificate of Resurvey upon Catt Tail Marsh called High Germany for the time will Relapse unless soon done. C. C.

To Mr Isaac Brook at
Mr Saml Bells near Bladensburgh
pr Wm Chalmers ———

Annapolis Maryland July 15th 1751

Sr

On the 13th Instant I Recd the favour of yours dated 29th of April last in wch you refer to a Letter advising that you had sold my Pigg Iron to be delivered at Bewdley at Six pounds Twelve shil & Six pence pr Ton which Letter I never Received and should have been better pleased you had sold in London at a price certain than Risk that Navigation, but hope it will cleere no less by your Method than that of others tho Insureance to

Bristol Landing & Reshiping and other freights will I fear Eat deep however shall suspend my opinion.

I hope that Comodity will raise in the Price or our Mother Country will Ruin her Children in the Plantations nor suffer them to Live, & as things apear at present you your Self are in a way of haveing an Off Spring here.

The Melancholy Loss of our late Lord Proprietory can onely be made up in the son of such a Father. I have a great Regard for your Interest & shall gladly serve you.

As I have not yet Rec^{d} the Goods I can say Little as to price or Quality they are in names allmost the same I sent for but I do not aprove of your charge of Insureance as I did not write for any and your Ship been lost I could not Insist on a Recovery of such therefore Expect that Article to be Credited.

I observe in the Trde now, when the Merchants send goods in their own ships they do not charge freight w^{ch} you do in Cap^{t} Powers whose Ship I understand is your own I hope in this you will use me kindly.

The same Pigg Iron with that Shiped you cleered me in Bristol last year five pound Two Shil & Six pence p^{r} Ton & in London five pounds I refer further to my next & am with best Respect.

To M^{r} Cha^{s} Carman Merc^{t}
in London
p^{r} Cap^{t} Alden ———

Maryland July 15th 1751

Sir

I Rec^{d} yours dated 10th Feb^{ry} last with the Goods by Cap^{t} Hall as allso Acc^{tts} Current w^{ch} so far I find Right.

I have been upon an affair of Building a Furnace and take-ing up some Land's which Required some payments in Sterling obliged my drawing Bills on you and realy I find it difficult to get in my own Debts here to make as Speedy Remittance as I would chuse to do but in case you are in Advance for me at Any time I shall freely allow you five p^{r} Cent Interest for the same Yearly untill replaced and as you will be very Secure I believe it is as good as you can make or more in your Publick Funds

now Intrest Lower'd And in this Trade I believe few have made much by Shiping Since our Tobacco Law took place, As I have Interest for my outstanding Debts I shall not think much to allow you the same if in advance for me therefore hope I shall be safe in advancing as I shall allways such advance shall not be much more then Effects in hand or to Permit.

I have Since my last drawn on you the following Bills Amounting to Eighty Two pounds four Shil & four pence Ster which I desire you will pay as they come to hand According to time & Custom and the same Accordingly charge to my Acc^{tt}

Viz—May 23^{d} To Capt Tho^{s} Spencer	£ 23.. —.. —
June 12th To William Young	13.. 10.. 7
June 27 To Caleb Dorsey	43.. 15.. 6
July 6 To John Darnal	1.. 18.. 3
	£ 82.. 4.. 4

I hope I need not inlarge on this head or doubt of your paying these and any other Bills nor your Advancing for me if Needfull Since you are Sensible that your Security is as good as any you can have there for what I may want.

To

M^{r} W^{m} Black Merc^{t} in London p^{r} Cap^{t} Alden Copy P Alleyne

(To be Continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

April 8, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held this night, with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a list of donations to the Gallery and Library. Mr. Dielman added to this list a catalogue of portraits which enable many pictures whose artists were unknown to be identified. This catalogue was the gift of Mrs. Richard H. Pleasants, through Dr. J. Hall Pleasants. It was moved, seconded and carried, that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mrs. Pleasants for this gift.

The following persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active:—

Enoch Harlan
Worthington Hollyday
T. Russell Hicks
Prof. William D. Howell

Associate:—

Mrs. E. Catesby Jones
Mrs. Boyd Wees
Mrs. Warren T. Akers
Mr. Reuben T. Peabody

The President reported that permission had been given to the Baltimore Equitable Society to have photographs or photostats made of some of our collection of Baltimore and Maryland prints, for an exhibition planned by the Company.

The death of Mrs. John Ridgely (Helen West Stewart) an Active Member of this Society, was reported.

It was stated that the sum of $5,000 had been given to the Society for the beautification and restoration of Old St. Paul's Graveyard in Baltimore City. This donation, given anonymously, is to be used only for the yard and not for the restoration of any graves, vaults, monuments or tombstones. An architect, selected by the Donor, is making plans and a Joint Committee of this Society and of the Vestry of St. Paul's has been appointed. The Council has expressed its appreciation to the Donor and the work will be carried on by the Society.

Before introducing the speaker of the evening, Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey, the President apologized to him for the error made in the title of his address, which should have read: "Our Own Styles in Architecture and Furniture." Mr. Halsey then gave his address, which was accompanied by lantern slides, at the close of which it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Halsey for his interesting, instructive and all too short paper.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.

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ABORIGINAL MARYLAND, 1608-1689.

In Two Parts.

PART TWO: THE WESTERN SHORE.

By Raphael Semmes, LL. B., Ph. D.

In a recent article the Indians living on the eastern shore and in the neighborhood of the Susquehanna river were discussed. We are now ready to investigate the Indian settlements on the western shore and for this reason we now turn southwards down the bay. If, like our friend Captain John Smith, we are making the tour of the bay in a two ton barge we will at any rate hope that we may have a more capable crew than the redoubtable captain. According to Smith, among the twelve in the barge there was no "Mariner nor any [that] had skill to trim the sayles but two saylers and my selfe, the rest being Gentlemen, or them [that] were as ignorant in such toyle and labour." [1]

Along the western shore between the Susquehanna river and the Patuxent there is a long stretch of territory which is now part of Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Calvert coun-

[1] *Smith's Works, supra*, p. 349.

ties. All this section of land appeared deserted to Captain Smith as far as Indian inhabitants were concerned. Even the Patapsco seemed devoid of human life.[2] This was due to the almost constant warfare between the Susquehannocks and the tribes that lived to the south of them in Maryland.[3] The Susquehannocks by their frequent depredations as far as the Patuxent and Piscataway rivers made this region a veritable "no man's land."[4]

By 1652 the Maryland colonists were successful in forcing the Susquehannocks to give up jurisdiction to the land between the Patuxent and Susquehanna rivers.[5] The overwhelming defeat of the Susquehannocks by the Iroquois was only the beginning of real trouble for the colonists. Before their defeat and later incorporation with the Iroquois, the Susquehannocks had acted as a sort of buffer state against the attacks of the more northern Indians. With this barrier gone after 1677, the attacks of the Iroquois with whom the Susquehannocks now joined, became more severe and devastating. So successful was their invasion that a party of two hundred and fifty Senecas—an Iroquois "nation"—had the daring to build a fort within sight of the Piscataway Indian fort in Charles county. On another occasion four hundred Senecas swept down on the province.[6] A path used by the Seneca Indians in their marauding expeditions to the southern settlements of Indians and whites passed through the western part of what is now Balti-

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 349, 415; *Bozman, supra*, Vol. I, pp. 114, 115. 141. The Maryland speak of a party of Delaware Indians as being in Baltimore county in 1678 (*Archives of Maryland, supra*, Vol. XV, p. 175).

[3] Father White's "Brief Relation" in Clayton C. Hall's *Narratives of Early Maryland*, p. 42; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 130.

[4] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 148, 403, 418, 433, 461, 462; *Bozman*. Vol. II, p. 275.

[5] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 277; *Bozman*, Vol. II, pp. 449, 429, 430; *Handbook of American Indians, supra*, Part I, p. 336.

[6] *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 165, 175, 280, 281, 283; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 19, 20. Some of the Susquehannocks driven south by the Iroquois settled on the banks of the Potomac near Piscataway (B. V. Campbell, "Early Missions among the Indians," *Md. Hist. Soc. Mag.*, Vol. I, pp. 309, 310).

more City and crossed Gwinn Falls near the mouth of that stream.[7]

The Patuxent river, itself teemed with Indian life. On the left or north bank in what is now Calvert county, Smith found in 1608 eight Indian villages of which Patuxent was the largest and most important.[8] These Indians were similarly situated during the early colonial period and were visited by Jesuit priests.[9] The relations of the colonists with the Patuxent Indians were always friendly as long as the tribe existed. As early as 1639 they were taken under the colony's protection and then in 1651 they together with other Indian tribes were placed on a reservation near the head of Wicomico river in Charles county.[10] According to Captain Smith we would have passed on our right as we went upstream not only the village of Patuxent, but also the Indian villages of Opament, Quomacac, Onuatuck, Wascacug, Tauskus, Wepanawomen and Quactatough.[11] These names as well as many which, as we shall see Smith gave to the settlements on the opposite bank of the Patuxent, were probably the names of villages or divisions of the Patuxent Indians rather than the designation of separate tribes.[12] The Patuxent Indians, as was true of all the tribes of the western shore, with the possible exception of the Anacostans, were closely related to the Conoys or Nanticokes of the eastern shore if not a part of them.[13]

As we returned to the mouth of the Patuxent we would have

[7] Marye, *supra*, *Md. Hist. Soc. Mag.*, Vol. XV, p. 114.

[8] *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 349; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 140, 141, 149.

[9] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 147; Calvert Papers, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. xxviii, p. 146; *ibid.*, No. vii, pp. 80, 82; *Lord Baltimore's Map of 1635*, *supra*.

[10] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 87, 88; *ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330; James W. Thomas, *Chronicles of Maryland* (1913 ed.), p. 107. This Wicomico river should not be confused with the one bearing the same name on the eastern shore.

[11] *Smith's Works*, map, p. 384.

[12] *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 12. This theory is borne out by Smith's map on p. 384.

[13] *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 210, 136, 137.

passed first of all on our right the village of Mattanpanient.[14] This village was from the beginning of the colony, an important place for the colonial trade in corn and furs.[15] It was visited by the Jesuits, who were given by the Indians living there, a store house for keeping their "bodily supplies."[16] These Mattapanian Indians, as the colonists called them, were finally forced to move from their village at the head of the Patuxent to the same reservation to which the Patuxents were sent.[17] The colonists later established for themselves a village to which they gave the name of Mattapany. This settlement was on the south bank of the Patuxent not far from the mouth of that river and therefore not anywhere near the site of the old Indian village of a similar name. The present Mataponi creek toward the head of the Patuxent is probably much nearer the site of the old Indian settlement of similar name.[18]

After leaving the Indian village of Mattanpanient at the head of the Patuxent river, we would next pass, according to Captain Smith, as we sailed down the river, Wosamens, Quotough, Pocotamough, Macocanaco, Wosapokent, Acquaskack, Wasmacus and finally Acquintanksuah.[19] Either Acquaskack or Acquintanksuah was probably not only the chief village of all the others, but was very likely also the designation of the tribe living in all these villages along this bank of the river. This is borne out not only by Smith's map, but by the fact that the colonists later speak of the "Aquascack Indians," and of the town of Acquascack on the Patuxent river. Moreover, Herman's Map of 1670 has on the same river a place called Aquasquit.[20] John Pory, one of Governor Yeardley's council

[14] *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 349, 384..

[15] Calvert Papers, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. xxviii, p. 146.

[16] "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 63, 118.

[17] *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330; *ibid.*, Vol. X, p. 45, 245.

[18] *Herman's Map, supra; Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 140, 141; Davis, *supra*, p. 169; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 822. Davis is wrong when he says that the white settlement at Mattapany was originally the dwelling place of the Mattanpanients (*Davis*, p. 169).

[19] *Smith's Works*, p. 384.

[20] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 88; *Herman's Map of 1670; Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 467; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 12.

in Virginia, visited the Patuxent in 1620 and found an Indian village on this river to which he gave the name of Attoughcomoco.[21] From Pory's account it is impossible to tell where this village was located on the river. For the number of Indians living on the Patuxent we must again fall back upon Smith who estimated that there were "two hundred men" which would give a total Indian population of approximately six hundred at about the time of the founding of the colony in 1634.[22]

Our journey through Aboriginal Maryland now brings us to the greatest river of them all, the Potomac. The St. Mary's river is one of its important lower tributaries, important not only in size but especially because near the head of this river in 1634 the town of St. Mary's was founded. The site chosen was near a village of the Yoacomaco, or the Secowocomoco Indians as they are better known.[23] With these Indians Henry Fleet had traded for corn and beaver even before the arrival of the Maryland colonists.[24] As subjects of the Powhatans they were often forced to bear the brunt of the attacks made by the Susquehannocks.[25] Soon after the settlement of St. Mary's the Indians must have begun to disappear from that vicinity for, according to Governor Calvert's report of 1638 he scarcely saw an Indian in six months.[26] Later in 1651 we find them in the reservation provided for them by the colonists near the Wicomico river where as we have seen the Patuxents and Mattapanians were also settled.[27]

[21] *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 146-49.

[22] *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 349. A colonial estimate that there were between nine or ten thousand Indians on the Patuxent in 1689 who were alleged to be in alliance with the Catholics for the purpose of overthrowing the government can be given no weight, based as it was on Protestant propaganda of 1689 (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, pp. 84, 93, 94, 153).

[23] White's "Relation of 1635" in Hall's *Narratives of Md.*, pp. 42, 73; Thomas's *Chronicles of Col. Md.* (1913 ed.); *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 495. The colonists sometimes called them Wicomocons (*Archives*, Vol. I, p. 329).

[24] Neill's *Founders of Md.*, *supra*, pp. 12, 14, 17, 20.

[25] Hall's *Narratives of Md.*, p. 42.

[26] Calvert Papers, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. xxviii, p. 198.

[27] *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330. Even before this they had, in 1642,

Further up the Potomac and on the peninsula formed by Breton Bay and St. Clement's Branch was located, according to Smith, the Indian village of Monanauk.[28] Indians must still have been here in 1652 when an "Indian quarter" was established by the colonists on Breton Bay in Newtown hundred.[29]

On the Wicomico river which divides St. Mary's and Charles counties, Smith located the chief village of the Secowocomoco Indians. According to him the village contained about one hundred and twenty inhabitants.[30] The present Zekiah Swamp which now empties into the Wicomico river was in early colonial times inhabited by the Zakiah or the Pangayo Indians as they were sometimes called.[31] On the same Wicomico river and probably near the branch which is now known as Chaptico Bay lived the Chopticon Indians.[32] They, too, in 1651 had to move to the reservation near the head of the Wicomico river. Besides the Indians already noted as being on this reservation, the Lamasconscons and Kighahnixons were also settled there. No Indian, unless he was a werowance or chief could obtain a grant of more than fifty acres. A werowance could secure two hundred acres. As the entire grant of land to all the five tribes of Indians was only between eight and

been placed in an Indian quarter for them in St. George's hundred, on St. George's creek. The latter creek empties into the St. Mary's river near its mouth.

[28] *Smith's Works*, p. 384; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 140; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 931.

[29] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 392; *Kent County Court Recs.*, p. 234; Thomas' *Chronicles*, pp. 320, 321.

[30] *Smith's Works*, pp. 52, 348, 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 138, 139. These Secowocomoco Indians were probably related to the Conoys (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 495).

[31] *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 380, 384; *ibid.*, Vol. XLI, p. 206; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 7; *Herman's Map of 1670*. A fort was, in 1681, built on this river as a protection against the northern Indians (*Archives*, Vol. VII, p. 141; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 8).

[32] In 1676-79 the colonists estimated that the Chopticons could furnish between twenty and thirty warriors (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 252).

ten thousand acres in size, this gives us some indication of the number of Indians settled at the head of Wicomico river.[33]

At Potopaco, later called Port Tobacco by the colonists and which then as is now situated in Charles county, John Smith found about sixty Indians.[34] Henry Fleet, that indefatigable trader, had also visited these Port Tobacco Indians before the arrival of Lord Baltimore's pioneers,[35] and soon after the arrival of the Maryland colonists, that is, in 1642, Jesuit priests came to see these Indians. To these priests the Port Tobacco Indians appeared as numerous as one hundred and thirty and the settlement, according to them, even boasted a "queen." [36] By 1663, we find these Indians complaining that due to the encroachments of the English settlers, they have "not only left their Town standing by the water, but have removed themselves farther off, even to the utmost bounds of their land." [37]

An Indian village called Nushemouck by Smith was on the Nanjemoy river.[38] Indians were still living on this river when the colonists arrived.[39] About five or six miles above Maryland Point, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, Smith located the Indian village of Nussamek. This village

[33] *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 235.

[34] *Smith's Works*, p. 348; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 139; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 294; *Lord Baltimore's Map of 1635*.

[35] Neill's *Founders of Md.*, p. 35. Fleet called it Patobanos.

[36] "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 82, 83; *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 293, 403; *ibid.*, Vol. XLI, p. 471.

[37] *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 489.

[38] *Smith's Works*, p. 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 138, 139; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 99. Almost opposite Maryland Point on the south side of Potomac near Potomac creek within Stafford county, Virginia, was the Indian village of Patawomek, which Smith thought contained about two hundred warriors. The Potomac river was named after these Indians (*Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 417; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 118; *ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 424; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 294).

[39] *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 402, 403. The Nanjemoy Indians were estimated by the colonists as being in the neighborhood of twenty (*Archives*, Vol II, p. 489; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 252).

was probably near the present town of Doncaster in Charles county.[40]

Further up stream near Mattawoman creek, Smith found Indian inhabitants and to one of the settlements he gave the name of Mataughquamend. South of Mattawoman creek was probably near where the colonists considered the Chicamoxon Indians lived. There still exists a village of Chicamoxon in this vicinity.[41] It was the Chicamoxon Indians it will be recalled who had to move to the quarters provided for them and other Indian tribes at the head of the Wicomico river.[42] Colonial records frequently mention the Mattawoman Indians.[43] The latter as well as all of the Indians just discussed lived in the southwestern part of Charles county and were sometimes collectively known by the colonists as the Doeg, Doag or Toag Indians. As we have found to be the case with other western shore Indians, these Doags were also related to the Nanticoke or Conoy Indians of the eastern shore.[44] The Maryland colonists seem to have enjoyed friendly relations with the Indians who lived on Mattawoman and Nanjemoy creeks.[45]

In what is now Prince George's county, but which during the early colonial period was considered as Charles county, were located a numerous Indian tribe called the Piscataways or Pascattoways who lived along a creek of the same name.[46] These Indians had also been visited by that intrepid trader,

[40] *Smith's Works,* p. 384 (map); *Bozman,* Vol. I, p. 139; *Handbook of American Indians,* Part II, p. 99.

[41] *Smith's Works,* p. 348, 384 (map); *Bozman,* Vol. I, p. 139; *Herman's Map of 1670; Handbook of American Indians,* Part I, p. 819.

[42] *Archives,* Vol. I, pp. 329, 330. That is, provided that Kighahnixon is a variation of Chicamoxon. It has been found impossible to locate the Lamasconsons (*ibid.*).

[43] *Archives,* Vol. II, p. 489.

[44] *Archives,* Vol. XV, p. 49; *ibid.,* Vol. I, pp. 331, 332; *Bozman,* Vol. I, p. 119; *ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 424; *Smith's Works,* p. 417; *Handbook of American Indians,* Part II, p. 24; Johnson in *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.,* No. xxiii, p. 57.

[45] *Archives,* Vol. II, p. 488, 489; *ibid.,* Vol. XIII, p. 261, 263, 268.

[46] *Ibid.*

Henry Fleet, before the coming of the Maryland colonists.[47] Kittaamaquund, according to the Jesuits, was the name of the chief Indian village on this river and the inhabitants, it was thought by the priests, could raise five hundred warriors. This probably the same village to which Captain Smith gave the name of Pamacocack and which the colonists called Piscataway. Smith spoke of the settlement as having "60 men"; [48] the colonists in 1676 put the number of warriors as eighty.[49] The Piscataways were also related to the Conoys.[50]

With the Indians living on Piscataway creek and between this creek and Mattawoman creek, the colonists were on friendly terms.[51] The Piscataways played an especially important part

[47] Neill's *Founders*, pp. 14, 16, 32.

[48] White's Relation, *Narrative of Md.*, p. 41, 72, 124, 131; "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. VII, p. 63; B. U. Campbell, "Md. Missions among the Indians," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I, p. 301; Neill's *Founders*, p. 14; Wm. H. Browne, *George and Cecilius Calvert*, p. 125; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 196; *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *Smith's Works*, p. 348, 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 139.

[49] *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489.

[50] *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 339, 708; *ibid.*, Part II, p. 262; *Herman's Map of 1670*. The colonists speak of the Indian village of "Pamaunkey, in Pascatoway river." Possibly this is also a reference to the chief village of the Piscataway Indians (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, p. 287). The colonists also mention the "Pamunkie and Mattawoman Indians" (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489). According to the *Handbook of American Indians* Pamunky is an equivalent for Pamacocac (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 1116). Herman's map places the "Pamunky Indian land" just north of Mattawoman creek. The villages of the Piscataway Indians Herman places on the south bank of the stream of the same name. The name Pamunkie survives today in the village of Pomonkey which is situated between Piscataway and Mattawoman creeks in Charles county. There is also a village called Piscataway near the banks of the creek of the same name about four miles from its mouth. The Pamunkey Indians of Maryland should not be confused with the more important tribe of the same name who lived in King William county, Va. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 197).

[51] *Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 488, 489; *ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 348; *ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 282; *ibid.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 261, 263, 268. See also *Lord Baltimore Map, 1635*. In 1676 the Mattawoman and Pamunky Indians of Maryland numbered about ninety according to colonial sources (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489).

in the life of the early colonists.[52] It will be recalled that a Jesuit mission was established at Kittamaquund or Piscataway soon after the arrival of Lord Baltimore's colonists.[53] Indeed some of the early settlers lived among the Piscataways in order to acquire enough knowledge of their language to become interpreters and also to protect the Piscataways against their enemies the Susquehannocks.[54] The latter seem to have made things too uncomfortable for the priests, however, and we find them withdrawing their mission to Port Tobacco. When undisturbed by their northern enemies, the territory of the Piscataway Indians was thought to extend for one hundred and thirty miles, that is, to the east as far north as the territory of the Susquehannocks, or at least to the Patapsco river, and as far south as the Patuxent river. To the west their territory was bound by the Potomac, though it extended along that river as far north as the present site of Washington and as far south as the Piscataway river.[55] Proposals to move the Piscataway, Choptico and Mattawomans to the eastern shore where they would be less subject to the raids of the northern tribes did not meet with the approval of the three tribes concerned.[56]

We are now approaching the site of the future Washington. On the Maryland side, according to Captain Smith, we would soon pass, after leaving Piscataway creek, the Indian village of Cinquaeteck. It is difficult from a study of the Smith

[52] *Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 488, 489; *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 148; *ibid.*, Vol. X, p. 294; *ibid.*, Vol. XLI, p. 114; Sebastian F. Streeter, "Early Hist. of Md.," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. ix, pp. 153, 154.

[53] Neill's *Founders*, p. 97; "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 63, 80.

[54] *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 148-150; White's Relation, *Narratives of Md.*, p. 42.

[55] "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 64, 65; *Davis*, p. 111. The territory of the Piscataways was thus much more extensive than some areas dubbed Indian "kingdoms" by the English by which term they sometimes referred merely to a single village and the adjacent country.

[56] *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 284, 299.

map to locate this village of which the colonists later made no mention, but it is probable that it was situated along the banks of the Potomac below Broad creek.[57] Broad creek and Oxen creek just above it are two small Maryland streams which lie within the fifteen mile stretch between Piscataway creek and Anacostia river.

About four miles above Piscataway creek and near Broad creek, Smith found the Indian village of Moyawance or Moyaons with a population of about three hundred Indians.[58] Before reaching our destination, that is, the settlements in and near Washington, we would pass, according to Smith, the Indian village of Tessamatuck. This village of which the colonial records give us no clue was probably near Oxen creek a few miles below Washington.[59]

We now end our journey through aboriginal Maryland at Washington. Near the future site of this city, Smith located the Indian town of Nacotchtanke with a population of approximately two hundred and forty.[60] This village was probably the same one that the later colonists considered as belonging to the Nacostines or Anacostan Indians, with whom the Virgianians traded for furs before the coming of the Marylanders. Maryland priests were later anxious to convert the Indians living here and Father White proposed to establish a trading post here also. The Anacostan Indians were probably of the same stock as the Susquehannocks, that is, Iroquois.[61] Indeed, with

[57] *Smith's Works*, p. 384; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 140; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 300.

[58] *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 384 (map), 417; *Bozman*, Vol. pp. 119, 139; *ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 567; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 953. This is probably the same village that Henry Fleet calls Moyumpse (Neill, *Founders*, p. 33).

[59] *Smith's Works*, p. 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 140; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 734.

[60] *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 384 (map), 417; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 119.

[61] "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. vii, p. 76; *ibid.*, No. xxviii, p. 211; *Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 251; *ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 15, 25; Neill's *Founders*, pp. 11, 14, 24, 25, 28, 32; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 567; Stockbridge in *Fund Pub.*, No. xxii, p. 57; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 8.

the exception of the Susquehannocks and the Anacostans, all of the Indian tribes in Maryland belonged to the Algonquin family.

The Indians living along the left or northern bank of the Potomac, and also those that dwelt as far north as the Patuxent, were under the jurisdiction and control of the Powhatan Confederacy of Virginia. The control of this Algonquin confederacy may have even extended to the Maryland tribes living on the eastern shore.[62] Of course, after the arrival of the Maryland colonists who took under their protection many of the surrounding tribes, the jurisdiction of the Powhatans was little more than nominal. Even before the coming of the Maryland colonists, this was probably true, due to the frequent incursions of the Susquehannocks.[63]

[62] Farrand, *supra*, *Basis of American History*, Vol. II, pp. 92, 93, 150, 163, 155; George Bancroft, *History of Colonization of the United States*, Vol. III (1860 ed.), p. 240; Thomas B. McKenney and James Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* (1855); James E. Hancock; "The Indians of the Chesapeake Bay Section," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XXII, p. 23. Also see map in part one of the *Handbook of American Indians*, "The Linguistic Families of American Indians."

[63] Attention has already been called to the numerous colonial references not only to the Susquehannocks, but also to the Senecas and other Iroquois tribes. In addition the colonists mention the following Indians who also dwelt to the north of them. The Passayoncke Indians over whom the Delawares claimed jurisdiction, lived either on the Schuylkill river or on the west bank of the lower Delaware (*Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 421, 431, 432, 433; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 208). The Mahikanders or Mahicans, the Esopus and Catskill Indians lived in northern New York (*Archives*, Vol. XVII, pp. 200, 201, 202, 211; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 219, 437, 786). The Naked Indians to whom the Marylanders also refer as the Twitteways or Twittawees were probably the Miami Indians (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, pp. 349, 517, 518, 525; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 852-855). The Wolf Indians were perhaps the Skidi Indians (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, p. 346; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 589, 590, 591).

Then there were the Mathue Indians mentioned by the colonists who probably lived south of them. They may have been Indians who lived near Nantue creek in Accomac county, Virginia (*Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 293, 294; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 467; *Herman's Map of 1670; Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 820). The Chesapanies of our colonial records were most probably a small Powhatan tribe residing in Princess Anne or Norfolk

When we come to the western shore it would not be fair to make the same assumption in reference to the Indian population of the Bush, Gunpowder, Patapsco and Severn rivers that we did of certain rivers on the lower eastern shore region whose population was unknown. For, as we have seen, the Susquehannocks by their raids even below the Patuxent made this intervening territory far from a desirable place for any Indians to live. Accordingly we cannot assume any definite Indian population for the four rivers in question.

The Patuxent river Smith estimated to contain six hundred Indian inhabitants. If we add together the figures which Smith gave us for the Potomac, that is, one hundred and twenty for the Wicomico river, sixty for Port Tobacco river, one hundred and eighty for the Piscataway, three hundred on Broad creek and two hundred and forty for the Anacostia river near Washington, we have a total of nine hundred Indian inhabitants for the Potomac river.

county, Virginia (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 74; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 249). The statement as to the location of the Chesapanies or Chesapeakes in the *Md. Academy of Science Bulletin* is obviously inaccurate. This criticism applies to other statements in the bulletin (*Md. Academy of Science Bulletin*, Vol. II, no. i, Feb. 1922). Colonial mention is made of the Yoacomoco and Matchoatick Indians who lived on the southern bank of the Potomac in the Virginia counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 281; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 91; *Herman's Map of 1670; Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 950. These Yoacomoco or Wicocomoco Indians as they are also called should not be confused either with those found living in and about St. Mary's nor with the Maryland Indians living on the Wicomico river. They were three distinct tribes which bore similar names.

The Nanjetico Indians living on the northern bank of the Rappahannock river are referred to by the colonists (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, p. 85; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 22; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 349), and also the Pamunkeys who lived still further south in Virginia at the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers (*Archives*, Vol. V, p. 349; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 91; *Handbook*, Part II, p. 197). These Virginia Pamunkey Indians should not, as already has been cautioned, be confused with the Maryland Indians of the same name.

Later arrivals within the boundaries of Maryland were the Shawnees, another tribe of the Algonquins. The Shawnees removal from South Carolina was gradual beginning about 1677 and continuing through a

As has been the case with several other rivers, we have no estimate from Captain Smith of the Indian population of the St. Mary's river, St. Clements, Breton or Chaptico bays, and Mattawoman and Nanjemoy creeks though we know from colonial sources that these branches of the Potomac were inhabited. On Chaptico bay it is a matter of colonial record that there were about seventy-five Indian inhabitants, on the Nanjemoy probably only twenty Indians. The Indians living on or near Mattawoman creek numbered ninety. These figures added to Smith's brings the total to almost eleven hundred.[64] St. Mary's river, St. Clements and Breton Bays alone remained unaccounted for as regards their Indian population. If we allow one hundred and thirty-five Indian inhabitants for each of these waterways, which is an average of the eight rivers or bays on the Potomac of which we know the population, our total for the Potomac reaches fifteen hundred.

Summarizing the results we have reached we find that an estimate based on only the figures actually given by Captain Smith, there were between thirteen and fourteen hundred Indians on the eastern shore, six hundred on the Patuxent, nine hundred on the Potomac and eighteen hundred near the Susquehanna

period of more than thirty years. The ancient Shawnee village was formerly on the site of Oldtown near Cumberland, Maryland. The Shawnees were apparently in Baltimore county in the early part of the eighteenth century, near Cockeysville, and may have also been in Harford county. In 1697 a Captain Steelman reports that "the Susquehannocks and Delawares and Shevanoes do taken themselves and are inclinable to be under this province of their hunting within the same between the Susquehannak and Potomoke" (Farrand, *Basis of American History*, pp. 93, 150; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 533; Marye, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XV, p. 366; *Archives*, Vol. XIX, p. 520).

It has been found impossible to locate the following Indians: the Gascoways (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 143), the Mibibiwomans or Mikikiwomans, the Masquestends or Manasquesends, the Chingwateicks or Chingwawateicks (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 289), and the Lamasconsons (*Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330).

[64] This would seem reasonable as in 1680 the Maryland Council remarked "if all the Choptico Indians and the Mattawomans were at Pascattoway with the Emperor they are not able to fight the Sinniquos and Susquehannoghs who are above One Thousand men" (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 287).

river which gives us a total population of almost five thousand aborigines for early seventeenth Maryland.[65] Of these about two thousand were of Iroquois stock, the rest Algonquin. If we allow for the averages assigned to the rivers on the eastern and western shores whose population neither Smith nor the colonists estimated, our total will rise to about sixty-five hundred inhabitants of aboriginal Maryland. Of this number over forty-five hundred would belong to the Algonquin family.

If we test the latter result with the estimates given by the Maryland colonists, it would appear to be about a correct estimate of the Indian population of early Maryland. As already stated, Smith's estimate of the population of the Susquehanna river was practically confirmed by the colonists. In the case of the Port Tobacco Indians, the colonial estimate was more than Captain Smith's, one hundred and thirty as against his sixty, and also in the case of the Piscataway river Indians, Smith's estimate is only sixty as against a colonial estimate of eighty. Even greater were the estimates made by Father White and Henry Fleet. White spoke of there being "500 bowman" on the Piscataway river, and Fleet stated that in their wars with hostile tribes one thousand of the Piscataways had been killed "in my time." The Virginia trader elsewhere remarks that the number of natives "in the river of Potomack" was about five thousand.[66] This estimate was probably intended to apply to both the Virginia and Maryland banks of the Potomac. It is felt that enough corroborating evidence has been shown to support the conservative estimate of about sixty-five hundred Indian inhabitants for early seventeenth century Maryland.

[65] It is interesting to note that Dr. Bruce following Smith's estimates for the rivers which the Captain visited in Virginia, found that the Indian population of such rivers amounted to ten thousand (Bruce, *Econ. Hist. of Va. in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. I, p. 143).

[66] Neill's *Founders*, pp. 26, 35. Fleet also mentions the fact that many Indians, sometimes thousands of them came to a place near the present site of Washington for purposes of trade. It is, however, questionable whether any of the Indians to which he refers had permanent settlements in Maryland (*ibid.*, pp. 25-34).

UNION SENTIMENT IN MARYLAND, 1859-1861.*

By Carl M. Frasure.

The story of Union sentiment in Maryland during the dark days immediately preceding and following the outbreak of the American Civil War is the narrative of an incoherent majority public opinion; of a people standing at the cross roads of circumstance, but knowing by past experience the value of turning in one direction; of a people fearful of pursuing a mistaken course, apprehensive of the way which it felt to be the more beneficial and honorable, and afraid, most of all, of the result if it should attempt to remain strictly neutral. It is the narrative of an organized, coherent minority which sought to impress its convictions upon the unorganized masses. It is a narrative of the acts of the State's governor whose policy was the joy of the friends of the Union and the despair of those who would lead Maryland into secession; a leader who gave that unorganized, incoherent public opinion time—time to think, to organize, to decide, and in the end, to win; but a leader who succeeded only in winning for himself in the eyes of posterity the stigma of indecision, of weakness, and of mediocrity.[1]

In the trying days of the latter part of 1860 and early 1861, there were certain States on the border between the North and the South which, either by virtue of their geographical position or their economic status, would be of inestimable value to whichever section of the country they would give their support—should a division occur. Of this group Maryland was a

* The author desires to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fred Landolfi, a History major at the West Virginia University, for his assistance in gathering material for this paper and his suggestions and criticisms during its prēparation.

[1] *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Vol. 19, George L. P. Radcliffe, "Governor Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland and the Civil War," p. 129.

State of considerable importance, not so much on account of her population, or her resources, but because of her geographical position.[2] Should Maryland secede from the Union and cast her fortunes with a Southern Confederacy the Capitol City of the country would be placed in enemy territory and cut off from communication with the Northern States. Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln's biographers, have said: "Of more immediate and vital importance . . . than that of any border slave State was the course of Maryland in this crisis." [3] (Civil War).

It is not surprising, then, that both the North and the South looked eagerly upon little Maryland; that pressure was employed to force the State openly to declare itself; and that measures were used later by the Lincoln administration with the primary object in view of keeping Maryland in the Union. It was such a set of circumstances with all their attendant doubt and uncertainty that faced Thomas H. Hicks, governor of Maryland, early in 1861. Sentiment in favor of the Union found in him a strong pillar of support. And it was his action in refusing to convene the State legislature during the forepart of 1861 which permitted what he considered to be the true sentiment of the people, to organize and express itself, and allowed the new administration in Washington the time to make its strength felt. Lincoln had Hicks, perhaps more than any other factor, to thank for his singular success in Maryland.

Hicks was elected to the governorship of Maryland in 1857 on a Know-Nothing platform, but by 1859 that party had so far lost its hold on the people of the State that a Democratic legislature was elected to replace the old one. The attitude of Hicks on the question of secession may be gathered from his correspondence with Governor Gist of South Carolina, in February, 1860. Letters, enclosing resolutions of the South Carolina legislature concerning a convention of the slave States for the purpose of devising some concerted action, had been dispatched to Hicks by Gist. Hicks' reply stated that he would

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 9.
[3] *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, Vol. 4, p. 93.

frown upon any measure looking toward secession. Immediately there followed a denial by Gist of any reference to secession in his previous correspondence. The Maryland legislature, at this juncture, requested such correspondence as had passed between Hicks and Gist to be laid before it. After consideration by a joint committee of the two houses of the legislature, resolutions were adopted which censured the methods used by the Union elements.[4] In addition it was declared that Maryland intended to "cling to the Union as long as its great principles could be preserved", but that the Union would be torn asunder "unless equal rights to all sections of the country are sacredly preserved"; and that should the Union be dissolved, Maryland will cast her lot with her sister States of the South. . . ."[5]

The approach of the election of 1860 found Maryland in a state of political hysteria. Hicks supported the Constitutional Union party ticket of Bell and Everett, after having vigorously denounced the Democrat and Republican parties as "sectional and tending to a dissolution of the Union".[6] That element of the people which favored a compromise of the differences between the North and South strongly favored the Bell-Everett ticket while Southern sentiment in the State stood with the radical wing of the Democracy led by Breckinridge. Douglas supporters were few while Lincoln received only a scattered vote.[7]

The election of Lincoln was met with gloomy silence by nearly all political factions in Maryland. The Constitutional Union party and the Douglas group felt that compromise had received a serious set-back and the Breckinridge element realized that its victory was an empty one. Submission or secession

[4] Radcliffe, *Hicks*, p. 16.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 17; Maryland House Documents, 1860, Document "K K", Maryland Senate Documents, 1860, Document "C C".

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

[7] The vote polled by the candidate of each party was as follows: Breckinridge, 42,482; Bell, 41,760; Douglas, 5,966; Lincoln, 2,294. Baltimore *Sun*, November 24, 1860.

were the only courses now open. Hicks, though disappointed at the election of Lincoln, felt that nothing could be done about it. George William Brown, the recently-elected mayor of Baltimore, declared that the policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union.[8]

The dumb silence after the news of Lincoln's election was followed by a gradual reawakening of public sentiment to the seriousness of the situation. Almost at once petitions began to reach the governor's office.[9] Some beseeched him to call the legislature in special session; others begged him to refrain from such action. No definite statements were made by the petitioners as to the purpose for which the body would be convened other than to preserve peace and protect the honor and interests of the people in the State. The movement leading toward disunion was anxiously watched, but there seemed at that time to have been no desire for secession on the part of the majority of Marylanders.[10] The question of secession was a serious one, so fraught with complications and possible future disaster to the business, commercial and laboring classes that the majority of the people in the State were sincerely desirous of some form of compromise to end the differences between the two sections of the country. Ever since the early summer of 1860 there had been a slow, but sure depression in business over most of the country. The southern program of economic independence left in the business world an uncertainty as to the future which was not conducive to brisk trade or to the lavish expenditure of capital in any but the most stable enterprises. Maryland was feeling the effects of this situation. Baltimore, her chief port, was both a northern and a southern trading city. Maryland was promised, if she joined a southern confederacy, that Baltimore would become to the South what New York was to the North.[11] On the other hand, a letter from that city, signed

[8] Radcliffe, *Hicks*, p. 19.

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 21.

[10] *Ibid.*

[11] New York *Herald*, September 24, 1860. Speech of W. L. Yancey of Alabama, September 21, 1860.

"J. W.", and appearing in a southern newspaper in the latter part of 1860, declared that business in Baltimore was "almost paralyzed by the extreme excitement. Stocks have gone down to almost nothing and many dealers therein are ruined. The banks have great difficulty in accommodating their customers. Money is abundant but capitalists will not let it out. . . ."[12] The leading hotel was reported to have closed more than half of its house and discharged two-thirds of its servants. Other public houses in Baltimore were said to have suffered in proportion.[13]

If there is one thing which profits least by abnormal political and social conditions, it is property. It is not often that we find owners of property of whatever nature directing a policy against the government under which they have acquired their wealth, under which they live in comfort and stability, and to which they look for their maintenance and protection. Their timidity is due to a natural fear of economic loss resulting from a change in the *status quo*. An uninterrupted flow of raw materials and manufactured products depends upon comparative political tranquility. Added to this feeling of the propertied class, is that of the laboring element. The attitude of this group must inevitably be largely that of the employer class, since its continued employment depends upon the continued prosperity of business. The personal interests of men, their profits and losses, their daily bread, all seemingly were wrapped up in the continuance of the Union between the North and the South. And these personal interests were of greater moment than politicians cared to admit. Production and trade must be recognized in the formulation of the policy of government. And this was especially true in Maryland where the refusal of Governor Hicks to follow the course advocated in the pro-southern petitions was looked upon with favor by the business and laboring classes generally. Their sentiment was evidenced in a memorial drawn up and signed by 1,300 citizens and

[12] New Orleans *Picayune*, November 23, 1860.

[13] New York *Tribune*, February 4, 1861. Baltimore Correspondence.

business firms of Baltimore expressing approval of the governor's course in refusing to call the State legislature in session.[14] Another memorial was presented to Hicks early in 1861, which contained the signatures of 5,000 inhabitants of Baltimore, headed by Senator J. P. Kennedy, upholding the governor's refusal to convene the legislature. The singular part of this memorial lay in the fact that nine-tenths of the business class of the city were among the signers.[15]

Hicks was the only prominent State official in Maryland to use his influence in favor of the Union. During the dark period preceding actual hostilities, he kept in close touch with Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, leader of conservative opinion everywhere, but especially in the border States. Hicks suggested to Crittenden certain proposals which he thought would be acceptable to his State as a settlement of the differences threatening the Union. Among these were a repeal by the northern States of their Personal Liberty laws, a reenactment of the Fugitive Slave law with modifications acceptable to the North and a provision for indemnity to slave owners who, because of extreme prejudice in any locality, were unable to regain control of their slaves.[16]

Hicks first made known his attitude on the calling of the State legislature when he replied to a memorial drawn up by a secessionist group among whom were Ex-Governor Pratt and Sprigg Harwood, that such action would serve only to increase the excitement of the people. He stated further that the people on the whole were not in favor of convening the legislature.[17] Senator Pearce of Maryland immediately expressed his approval of Hicks' action in refusing to call the legislature into session. "Disunion", he said, "is no remedy for southern wrongs, and Maryland should not seem to give countenance to it by convening her legislature at the bidding of South Carolina." [18]

[14] *National Intelligencer*, January 1, 1861.

[15] Frank Moore, *The Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, p. 9, Baltimore *American*, January 1, 1861.

[16] Crittenden MSS., Vol. 23, Hicks to Crittenden, December 13, 1860.

[17] Radcliffe, *Hicks*, p. 22. [18] *National Intelligencer*, January 1, 1861.

Previous to this Hicks had declared in a letter to J. H. Handy of Mississippi, one of the commissioners from that State appointed to determine the sentiment elsewhere concerning a convention of the southern States, that "our State is unquestionably identified with the Southern States in feeling and by the institutions and habits which prevail among us. But she is also conservative, and above all things devoted to the Union. . . . I think I know the sentiment of her citizens in this matter, and I am not mistaken when I say that almost unanimously they intend to uphold the Union and maintain their rights under it; that they believe the latter will yet be admitted and secured; and, until it is certain they will no longer be respected, not until every honorable and constitutional and legal effort is exhausted, will they consent to any effort for its dissolution. . . . Whatever powers I may have I shall use only after full consultation, and in fraternal concert, with the border States, since we and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than the others combined." [19]

Mass meetings and other gatherings of the citizens of the State had been taking place now for some time. The sentiments of these groups were naturally prejudiced to some extent by the benefits to be derived from the pursuit of one policy or another. Yet it may safely be asserted that a large majority of these meetings adopted resolutions expressing a strong desire that Maryland remain in the Union.[20] In the western part of the State the resolutions adopted favored a continuance in the Union. On the other hand the southern part of the State contented itself with statements of the wrongs which the South was suffering at the hands of the northern States. The Eastern Shore was generally sympathetic toward the South.

Various arguments were put forth to show why Maryland should or should not secede from the Union. The majority of

[19] Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 16, p. 18; *National Intelligencer*, December 27, 1860. See also for further expressions of similar sentiment, Baltimore *Sun*, January 8, 1861; Louisville *Democrat*, January 8, 1861.

[20] Radcliffe, *Hicks*, pp. 23-24

these arguments were not based on a question of right or wrong, of justice or injustice, or upon any political creed or theory, but, rather, upon the material gains to be derived from some action.

The inhabitants of the Eastern Shore and of the extreme southern part of Maryland were, perhaps, by occupation and inclination, as much allied to the southern States as the people of most of the pro-southern portions of any of the border States. It is not strange, then, that they early instituted a campaign of propaganda—by means of mass meetings, speeches, and petitions—demanding that the legislature be convened for some definite action on the part of the State. Hicks deprecated these "attempts of reckless and designing men to precipitate a dissolution of the Union before the people shall have had time for reflection so imperatively demanded by the vast interests involved." [21] Union sentiment in the State, evidenced as it was by those people who by virtue of their occupation and position in life could least afford to see public excitement reach a high pitch, strongly backed up the policy of Hicks in refusing to call the legislature into session.

The "excited politicians", as Hicks termed them, used various arguments to appeal to the materialistic and sentimental imaginations of the people in certain portions of the State, particularly those of the Eastern Shore, where the arguments employed were of especial appeal. Agricultural by occupation and southern in leaning, the majority of the people of this section looked favorably upon secession. Adherence to the southern Confederacy would mean for them an association with people of similar likes and dislikes, whose ideas on material matters would be more compatible with their own than those of a "yankee" North intent only upon machines and mills and a protective tariff. The Confederacy promised the elimination of tariff which would permit manufactured articles to come in from Europe at a cost much below that which they were forced to pay to manufacturers of the North and the

[21] *Ibid.*, p. 24.

Western Shore. They saw a market in Europe for their raw materials which, exchanged for European goods, would still leave a liberal profit from the exchange. So reasoned the agricultural element of the Eastern Shore. In addition, for the benefit of the manufacturing Western Shore, there were many who believed that Maryland had more to gain than to lose by going out of the Union. Baltimore, the greatest manufacturing and commercial center in Maryland, had a large trade with all of the border States, and many of those farther south along the Atlantic coast. This trade, they maintained, was valued at not less than $150,000,000 per year, and it was held that it would be materially increased if the State should link its future with the Confederacy.[22] With reference to the geographical position of the State, it was also maintained by those who favored secession, that Maryland was at the mercy of the South in so far as control of the Chesapeake was concerned, since "Virginia in time of war, may close all access to the Chesapeake against us."[23] This would deny the commercial centers their chief outlet and ruin the foreign commerce of the entire State.

But against these advantages which seemed to demand the secession of the State from the Union, was arrayed another group of benefits to be derived, it seemed, only by remaining a part of the Union. The latter were at least more numerous.[24]

A situation which caused many staid citizens to ponder before hurling themselves into the cause of secession was the all too apparent fact that the topographical position of Maryland made her indefensible on the northern side—a prey to Union armies which would rush upon her from the many avenues of approach through Pennsylvania and New Jersey. To the Western Shore, to Baltimore and other slave markets of the State, secession would mean the loss of thousands of dollars in slaves who would lose no opportunity to escape to freedom in the free

[22] New York *Express*, January 30, 1861.

[23] Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 249½, p. 372.

[24] *Ibid.*, pp. 368-374; *National Intelligencer*, December 31, 1860, May 28, 1861; Baltimore *American and Commercial Advertiser*, January 5, 1861; Springfield *Republican*, January 18, 1861.

States on her northern border. There would be no Fugitive Slave law, weak and ineffective as it may have been, to render a return of the slaves at least probable. Furthermore, it was believed by practically all Marylanders that a new southern Republic would early make legal a revival of the African slave trade. Slave dealers of the Western Shore saw nothing in secession but the utter ruin of their slave markets which had been flourishing so securely under the Constitution. There was no question in their minds but that this type of commercial intercourse, to them one of the chief reasons for the friendly attachment of Maryland to the South in years gone by, would be discontinued were the southern States to withdraw and set up an independent nation of their own.

To the business, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State, to the laboring class, and to every head of a household, there was this factor of protection which presented itself with startling clarity. Maryland, in time of war, could not depend upon the South for considerable military assistance, if any at all. Those States would have sufficient trouble maintaining the integrity of their own borders. Then too, Marylanders realized full well that should secession take place the northern government would not rest until it had relieved its capitol of immediate enemy territory and that the State would be rendered helpless. If she resisted the State would become a battle-ground for the struggling sections, torn by cannon-shot and musket-fire, her buildings ruined, industries at a standstill, commerce disrupted, laborers out of work and the people at the mercy of contending armies.

To the argument that the South would seize control of the Chesapeake should Maryland remain in the Union was made the reply that the North in time of war might also close the Chesapeake in case Maryland should join the Confederacy. And to thinking Marylanders, especially the commercial class, it seemed that the North would be in a better position, in so far as her naval resources were concerned, to accomplish this fact. The South had no navy, and there seemed little likelihood that she could develop one in event of war, as she lacked practically

all the necessities for one. It was estimated that Maryland's exports in 1861 would exceed $12,000,000, while her imports would be more than $10,000,000.[25] This trade, which was rapidly increasing, would be destroyed in a southern Confederacy in case the North blockaded the State's ports.

In addition, what many had cause to fear, especially the manufacturers, from adhesion to the southern cause, was the fact that the State was drawing much of her raw products from the West, and by a line of communication consisting chiefly of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. There was little question but that this railroad would be destroyed or rendered impossible for Maryland's use should she break from the Union. The fact that the western part of Virginia, through which the Baltimore and Ohio ran on its westward course, was known to be strongly pro-Union, and that agitation there for the creation of a separate State was then under way, was a restraining influence upon those who might be inclined to believe the matter of communications exaggerated. Raw materials Maryland must have. Her industries, plants and mills could not be maintained without them. For these she looked to the States of the Middle West which on the whole were Unionist in sentiment.

The argument that Maryland's trade with the southern States would increase were she to join them in a Confederacy, was somewhat counterbalanced by the fear of the future policy of the southern government with reference to the tariff. The manufacturer of the Western Shore saw only ruin staring him in the face if he had to contend with a free trade policy and compete with the lower standards of living in the manufacturing countries of Europe.[26]

[25] Baltimore *American and Commercial Advertiser*, January 22, 1861.

[26] Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 249½, p. 371. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore and now a Union senator from Maryland, declared: " . . . The manufactures of Maryland, in great part, are precisely those which would wither and perish under the free trade policy. We could supply no iron from our mines; no iron fabrics from our workshops. Our great steam enginery, our railroad apparatus, our heavy works of the foundry, our cast and rolled metal, could never hold their own in the presence of free transportation from England. It

Still another disadvantage of a free trade policy was seen in the fact that free trade meant a great loss of revenue to the southern government. No money would be flowing into the treasury from its seaports, and this loss would have to be balanced in some way. A new government and large expenditures in case of war would mean heavy taxation, and it was estimated that Maryland's taxes would be anywhere from eight to twelve times as high in a southern Confederacy as in the Union.[27]

Another problem which faced the State in any movement for secession was that of Civil War within its own borders and among its own citizens. There was considerable fear that the northern and western counties, those which would perhaps suffer most from a union with a southern Confederacy, would join with Pennsylvania in the event that Maryland left the Union,[28] or the latter group would go with those of western Virginia to form a new State. The State would in consequence open itself further to aggressions from the North. Furthermore, the iron and woolen manufactures of the Western Shore were of vital necessity, whether the State were in or out of the Union, and the prospects of a division of the State did not augur well for the prosperity of these industries.

An exposed northern border, geographical isolation from the other States in a southern Republic, the blockade of her ports with little hope of assistance, a crippled, if not destroyed, foreign trade, a useless railroad system, a stunted manufacturing life and unemployment, the probability of greatly increased taxes, and the fear of a loss of a part of her territory did not present a very attractive picture to the people of Maryland. While adherence to the Union promised increased trade, a greater industrial and manufacturing development, and the necessary means of transportation for both the raw material

will occur to anyone conversant with our workshops that much of our most important industry here in Baltimore, and throughout the State, would be compelled to yield under pressure of European rivalry."

[27] *Ibid.*

[28] Chase MSS., Thomas Swan to Chase, January 28, 1861 (Pa. Hist. Soc. Lib.)

and the finished product, and a military protection by the northern government from a southern attack, because of the location of Washington.

Less sustained in their effects upon the people but, nevertheless, factors which can hardly be disregarded as not influencing the public mind, were the emotional and theoretical arguments of the question of secession. It is not a simple matter for a people, living under a government created by cherished ancestors, a government under which they have suffered no vital injury but rather, have been protected, and aided in their advancement, suddenly to break the bonds of community and friendship connecting them with that government. "Union . . . is loyalty. . . . Disunion . . . is rebellion. . . ." [29]

The question of a State's rights under the Constitution, the right of a State to secede from the Union, undoubtedly influenced many to a belief that Maryland should join with the southern States to keep inviolate those rights and prove their reality. But try as the South might, to prove that she was leaving the Union to protect those rights and justify the right of a State to secede, there was little hiding of the fundamental difference between the two sections. The slavery controversy had been ringing in the ears of the people of the country for too long a time. Furthermore, many Unionists in Maryland thoroughly believed in the right of a State to secede; their quarrel now was the inexpediency and lack of necessity for such action.

To the contention that Maryland's future was linked with that of Virginia there was the answer of the loyalists that Maryland was dependent upon no State for her existence and prosperity. This pro-southern argument was a slap at the pride and self-respect of many Marylanders, and they quickly came to the rescue of their State's honor and self-dependence with the declaration that not only was Maryland the equal of Virginia but in many respects her superior.[30] In addition the

[29] Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 249½, p. 370, J. P. Kennedy.

[30] *Ibid.*, p. 372.

pride of many sensitive people of the State had been ruffled by the fact that the border States, in the past, had time and again not been invited to the various conferences of the southern States, a fact which the border States had resented because of the inference that they were not worthy of consultation.[31]

It was further emphasized by a certain group in Maryland that if the State definitely gave itself over to the northern cause, it would be able to stay the hand of the border States and together with them arrange some form of compromise satisfactory to both sections of the country.

Whether Governor Hicks realized these reasons for Union sentiment and these attitudes of mind, in all their present-day clearness, has been, and perhaps will remain, an unanswered question. His policy of refusing to convene the State legislature was condemned on the score that it set up a dictatorship and prevented popular expression through a representative body. On the other hand, the facts seem to warrant the assertion that he was expressing the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of the State in his refusal. Hicks was by no means a genius. Expediency, in fact, was ever his watch-word.

Hicks' great service to Lincoln and the Union lay in the fact that seemingly he did gauge accurately majority public opinion in Maryland. He allowed this public sentiment, by his refusal to call the legislature into session, to find itself, to organize, to think and to settle down to a quieter, less excited survey of the whole situation. When the citizenry of the State were no longer so susceptible to the pro-southern agitation, and the action of the northern government and that of the State had made their martial and civil influence felt, the legislature was permitted to meet in special session. It was this legislature, presumably southern in sentiment, which then put its stamp of approval, apparently expressive of the wishes of the people of the State, upon the Unionist policy which Hicks had been following,[32] a legislature, which, had it been called together

[31] *Ibid.*, p. 373.

[32] Maryland Senate *Journal*, April 27, 1861, p. 8; *Journal* of the House

during the period of intense excitement a few months or even weeks before, would perhaps have carried the State into disunion.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Queen Anne's County, created in 1706, has a brick court house at Centreville. Both town and court house date from 1798. The office capacity of the original building was outgrown years ago and relief was obtained by the addition of two wings, one housing the court clerk and the other the register of wills. Both offices have record vaults.

The volume material of the clerk's office is, for the most part, in excellent condition. It is arranged on steel shelving and is easily accessible. Package papers, kept in metal file cases, are said to include no material earlier than 1830. It is stated that there is no material set apart in store rooms.

The old court books are mostly in their original parchment bindings, some having an additional cloth covering. Few exhibit lettered titles and the year markings on their backs are usually in ink and more or less illegible.

Liber E I No. B, marked "1709-1716," is the first book of court proceedings. "Deo Soli Gloria" are the opening words of the initial entry. It has about 500 pages, of which 254 are numbered. Contents are session minutes of November 20, 1709, to March 27, 1716.

Liber marked "1716" and "1750 to 1767," has title R T No. 2 on cover. Court minutes of June to November, 1716, occupy 88 pages. Decisions

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of Delegates, April 27, 1861, p. 22; New York *Times*, April 30, 1861, "Secession in Maryland was defeated by a direct vote in the House of Delegates of the State, of fifty-three against secession and thirteen for it. The State Senate published an address signed by all its members, denying the intention of passing an ordinance of secession."

on property boundaries, rendered from August 1756, to June, 1765, occupy 179 pages.

Liber without title, marked "1718 1719," contains session minutes from August, 1718, to August, 1719. It has about 300 unnumbered pages.

Liber marked "1723 to 1756," with cover title R T No. 4, has 442 pages of depositions concerning property bounds, dated from November, 1723, to June, 1756.

Liber marked "1728 to 1730," has about 300 pages unnumbered, carrying court minutes of August, 1728, to March, 1730.

Liber marked "1732 1735," leather bound with metal clasps, has session records of March, 1732, to August, 1735, in about 500 unnumbered pages.

Liber marked "1735 to 1739," leather bound with metal clasps, has the session records of November, 1735, to November, 1739, in about 500 pages.

Liber faintly marked "1740" contains about 200 pages. Contents comprise session minutes of March to November, 1740, and also 13 pages of decisions on property bounds, made from December, 1716, to November, 1719.

Liber marked "1740 to 1744" has about 500 pages of session minutes from March 1740-41, to November, 1742. The book is much damaged by book worms and lacks front cover.

Liber marked "1744 to 1746" has session minutes of August, 1744, to March, 1746, in about 400 pages.

Liber without legible marking has session records of June, 1746, to August, 1747, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1747 to 1748" has session records of August, 1747, to November, 1748, in about 300 pages.

Liber without legible marking has about 300 pages carrying the minutes of sessions from March to November, 1750.

Liber marked "1750 to 1751" carries the session records of November, 1750, to August, 1751, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked apparently "Cr 50-1" contains the record of criminal prosecutions from March, 1751, to June, 1759. It has about 300 pages, of which 27 are numbered.

Liber marked "1751 1752" has the session minutes of November, 1751, to June, 1752, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1754 to 1758" has about 300 pages. Contents are in part the session records of November, 1754, and in part a register of writs for August, 1757, to November 1758.

Liber marked "1755" has about 300 pages of writs entered from March to November, 1755. The book has been damaged somewhat by insects.

Liber without marking contains the writ entries of November, 1755, to August, 1756, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1756 to 1757" contains writs entered from November, 1756, to June, 1757, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1759 to 1762" contains writs entered from March, 1759, to June, 1762, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1759 to 1766" has about 300 pages carrying criminal cases of June, 1759, to June, 1766.

Liber marked "1762 1763" carries the session records of June, 1762, to November, 1763, in about 400 pages.

Liber marked "1764" has about 300 pages of session minutes of March to November, 1764.

Liber marked "1764 to 1765" has session records of November, 1764, to March, 1765, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1765" has session records of March to August, 1765, in about 400 pages.

Liber marked "1766 to 1767" comprises about 150 pages of criminal cases of August, 1766, to November, 1770, also about 100 pages of session minutes from March to June, 1766, and about 250 pages of judgment entries for the period August, 1766, to March, 1767.

Liber marked "1767 to 1768" has 862 numbered pages of session records from June, 1767, to November, 1768.

Liber marked "1767 to 1769" has 389 numbered pages of judgment entries for August, 1767, to August, 1769.

Liber marked "1769 to 1801" has cover title R T No. 3. Contents are 355 pages of decisions on property bounds, made from June, 1769, to March, 1801, and also 199 pages of deeds recorded from June, 1782, to November, 1786.

Liber marked "1771 to 1780" contains criminal cases of March, 1771, to March, 1776, in about 200 pages, and like cases of March, 1779, to March, 1780, in about 120 pages. Between the two are a court order of May, 1777, on roads, an order of December, 1778, for grand jury, and an unfinished order of August, 1777.

Liber without marking, with about 200 pages, is a docket book with entries of fees and imparlances from March, 1775, to August, 1777.

Liber S D W No. 1 "Bonds" is a small record book of 299 pages containing entries of bonds and other obligations from March, 1778, to August, 1810. Its earlier pages carry the lists of persons who went into court in 1778 to swear fidelity to the new state government.

The deed records of the clerk's office are, for convenience of reference, grouped separate from the court books. The volumes are in modern binding and show few effects of the passage of time.

Liber E F No. A, marked "1701-1713," contains 214 pages of deeds recorded

from the county's beginning in 1709 to about February. 1713-14. Fly-leaf title is given as E T No. A. The first few pages are in poor condition.

Liber I K No. A, marked "1714-1719," has 258 pages of entries beginning about June, 1714. On January 7, 1717-18 the clerk initiated the practice of entering the recording date of each paper. The book was closed in November, 1719.

Liber I K B, marked "1710-1725," has in 329 pages the deeds of March, 1719-20, to May, 1725.

Liber I K No. C, without year marking, has 311 pages carrying deeds recorded from June, 1725, to June, 1730.

Liber R T No. A, marked "1729-36," has 538 pages with deed records of June, 1730, to March, 1736-37.

Liber R T N B, marked "April 1737 to June 1743," has 540 pages of deed entries made in the period stated.

Liber R T No. C, marked "1742-51," contains entries from July, 1743, to June, 1751, in 536 pages.

Liber R T No. D, marked "1751-55," carries entries from June, 1751, to December, 1755, in 356 pages.

Liber R T No. E, marked "1755-59," carries entries of December, 1755, to June, 1759, in 349 pages.

Liber R T No. F, marked "1759-63," contains entries from June, 1759, to November, 1763, in 370 pages.

Liber R T No. G, marked "1763-66," has entries from November, 1763, to March, 1767, in 366 pages.

Liber R T, marked "1767-1769," contains deeds from March, 1767, to November, 1769, in 445 pages.

Liber R T, marked "1769-1772," has deeds entered from November, 1769, to November, 1772, in 445 pages.

Liber R T K, marked "1772-6," carries deeds of November, 1772, to January, 1776, in 558 pages.

Liber R T No. 12, marked "1776-81," contains the deed entries of February, 1776, to October, 1781, in 447 pages.

The following list represents the volumes from the colonial period that now rest in the record vault of the register of wills. It is stated that there are package papers dating back as far as the beginning of the county.

Libers of wills:

S C, 1706 to 1733.
J E No. 1, 1733 to 1751.
W H N No. 1, 1751 to 1761.
W H N No. 2, 1761 to 1777.

Libers of inventories:

S C No. 1 1739 to 1747.
W T No. 1, 1747 to 1750.
A B No. 1, 1774 to 1793.

Libers of administrators' accounts:

D D No. 1, 1741 to 1755.
S C No. 1, 1756 to 1769.
S C No. 2, 1770 to 1784.

Libers of administrators' bonds:

S C No. 1, 1774 to 1786.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 2, June, 1929.]

Middle Neck Hundred 1707.

Baldwins Addition

120 A: Sur: 2d Nov. 1663 for John Baldwin on the North Side South River in the Woods at the head of the Planta he liveth upon —.. 2.. 5
Possr John Baldwin

C. p. 52. Entry identical; but on C. p. 20 appears Baldwins addition 70 a. sur. 4 Nov. 1663 for John Baldwin at the head of a bra. of Deep Creek & between that & 3 Islands in the Swamp. 35 a. of this land was resur. for John Metcalf into a Tract of his calld The Range & no more undr this name now than the remain 35 a. in possn Tho Crouchly.

Hockley in the Hole

400 A: Sur: 27: Janry 1663 for Edward Dorsey Joshua Dorsey & John Dorsey on the So: side of Severne River in the Woods Rent —.. —.. —
this Land was Resd for John Dorsey the 17th March 1683 & found to conta 842 A: the 400 A: first Survd being Old Rent the remainder New, the whole now at 1.. 5.. 8
Possr Caleb Dorsey.

Chance

200 A: Sur: 27: Janry 1663 for Cornelius Howard on the South side of Severne River 100 A: pt of this tract Sur: into a tract called Howards Inheritance & there entred, the sd Hods Inherita is in page 80—& but 100 A of this tract now remaining. Rent —.. 1.. —
Possr Tho: Tolly by his Marriage with Cath: Howard the wido of Sam: Howard.

Ropers Yard

200 A: Sur: 7: Janry 1650 for John Edwards Patt: in the name of Tho: Roper Anno 1664 on the No: side South River. Rent —.. 4.. —

C. Patent Surrenderd & had New Warrant.

Come by Chance Nil

C. p. 67. Come by chance 200 a. granted 28 May 1692 to Michael Birmingham & Escheat to his Ldpp for want of heirs of Michael Cusack granted undr Such Rent as to ye sd Cusack. Possr Joseph Hill, the same is 214 a.

Advantage

40 A: Sur: 29: Feb: 1663 for Richd Moss on the South Side Severne in the Woods. Rent —.. —.. 10
Possr Wm Pennington

Mountain Neck

190 A: Sur: 8: Aprill 1664 for Tho: Hamond on the South Side Severne River. Rent —.. 3.. 10
This Land has always paid for 250 A: & soe much Coll Hamond sayes it is, tho' he knows not how it comes to be soe the Record being as above the 60 A: rema Rent is —.. 1.. 2½
Possr Coll. John Hamond.

Brushy Neck

150 A: Sur: 28: May 1664 for John Baldwin on the North side of South River. Rent —.. 13.. —
Poss^{r} John Baldwin the son.

Grimeston

100 A: Sur: 4th June 1664 for W^{m} Grimes on the South Side Severne River at the head of the South bra: of Plumb Creek. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} William Grimes

Reads Lott

40 A: Sur: 2^{d} May 1665 for W^{m} Read at a bounded Oak of Robert Clarkson's at the head of Beasly Creek Rent —.. —.. 10
Poss^{r} Jos: Hill for Barkers Orp^{ns}.
C. . . . *at ye head of Brasley Creek.*

Timber Neck

40 A: Granted 15th Sep: 1665 to John Maccubin on broad Creek Rent —.. —.. 10
Poss^{r} John Maccubin

Horn Neck

300 A: Sur: 7th March 1664 for Rob: Clarkson at a bounded water Oak by the River side
Poss^{r} Joseph Hill Rent —.. 6.. —

The Chance

15 A: Sur. 16: Nov. 1664 for Thomas Roper at a bounded Hiccory in the Woods joyning to the Land of W^{m} Frizell Rent —.. —.. 3½
At p^{r}sent none claims this Land.
C. Patent Surrender^{d} & new warr^{t}.

Bruton Grimes

50 A: Sur: 3^{d} June 1664 for John Bruton & W^{m} Grimes in the Woods on the South side Severne River Rent —.. 3.. —

Upon reading the Cert. of this Land to Coll Hamond he informed me that W^m^ Grimes possesses this Land but Grimes denyes it nor can I find any one th^t^ claimes it.

C. 150 a. . . . nor that it ever was patented.

Bruton

50 A: Sur: 4^th^ June 1665 for John Bruton in the woods on the South Side Severn Riv^r^. Upon reading the Cert: of this Land to Coll Hamond he informed me that the same was in possess^n^ of Wid^o^ Ruth Howard, but she denyes it, nor does any one else claim it.

Bells Haven

100 A: Sur: 25^th^ August 1665 for Tho: Bell at Bessons Creek. This Land was Res^d^ the 3^d^ June 1684 for Rich^d^ Burnett & Eliz^a^ his wife & then found to be but 55 A: at the Rent —.. 1.. 1¼
Poss^r^ Rich^d^ Burnett's daughter with Samuell Dryer.

Read's Lott

100 A: Sur: 16: Nov: 1665 for Will^m^ Read near Severne River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r^ Jos: Hill for Barkers Orp^ns^

Pierpoints Lott

150 A: Sur: 3^d^ Nov. 1665 for Hen: Peirpoint in the woods about 2 miles from Severn Riv^r^ this Res^d^ by the s^d^ Peirpoint June 4: 1673 & then found to be 207 A: under the Rent of —.. 5.. 3
Poss^r^ Amos Peirpoint.

C. Hen Pierpont . . . Amos Pierpont.

Fullers Point

120 A: Sur: 12: Aprill 1664 for Phillip Thomas at a marked White Oak by the bayside. Rent —.. 2.. 5
Poss^r^ Robert Johnson.

Batchellors Hope

240 A: Sur: 15: Feb: 1665 for Walter Phelps & Nich: Green on the Nor: Side of So: River on the East side broad Creek. Rent —.. 4.. 10
Poss[r] Charles Carroll.

Howard & Porter's Range

500 A: Sur: 18[th] Feb. 1665 for Cornelius Howard & Peter Porter on the South Side Severne River by a bra: near the Land of John Howard —.. 10.. —
Poss[rs] 250 A: Ruth Howard wid[o].
176½ A: Theophilus Kiton
100 A: Adam Shiply

526½ 26½ over the Survey. —.. —.. 5½

Howards Thickett

50 A: Sur: 19[th] Feb: 1665 for John Howard on the South Side of Severne River at a bound White Oak of Cha: Stephen's Land. This is Res[r] into a tract of Land called Good Mothers Endeavour page 79 & soe noe more here to be charged.

Neglect

30 A: Sur: 15: March 1665 for Patrick Dunkin on the North Side South River by broad Creek.
Rent —.. —.. 7
Poss[r] James Steward

Peasly's Neck

250 A: Sur: 1[st] Xber 1666 for Fran: Peasly on the South side Severn River near Bessons Creek. Joseph Hill possesses this whose Fa. Rich[d] Hill the 24: Sep: 1674 res[d] it & found to be but 159 A: & that is all he payes Rent for 3.. 2¼ —.. 3.. 2¼

Orphans Inheritance

200 A: Res: 21: May 1666 for Eliz: Sisson on the South side Severn River at a bounded Red Oak on a Point by the side of Road Bay. Rent —.. 4.. —
This Resurvey is by means of 2 Assignem^{ts} viz^{t} 100 A: from W^{m} Crouch & 100 A. from John Howard & after Res^{d} into one as above Is possessed by Edward Hall & W^{m} Yeildhall.

Upper Tauton

280 A: Sur: 15th Xber 1662 for Laurence Richardson on the South Side Severne River at a M^{r}ked Red Oak. —.. 5.. 8
Poss^{rs} 160 A: John Dorsey (son of Joshua)
120 A: John Young for Rockholds heirs.
280

Wyat's Harbour

100 A: Sur: 20: May 1667 for Nich^{o} Wyat at a bounded Cedar on Wyat's Point. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Sam: Dorsey.

Harris's Mount

100 Sur: 20 Nov: 1667 for Will^{m} Harrison the North side South River. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Sam^{ll} Young.

Encrease

50 A: Sur: 31st Xber 1667 for John Minter on the South Side Severne Riv^{r}. Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Rich^{d} Warfeild.

First Choice

60 A: Sur: 21: Xber 1667 for Matt: Howard on the South Side Severn River near the Land of Ra: Salmon's. Rent —.. 3.. 2½
Poss^{r} Wid^{o} Ruth Howard.

Remainder of Warner's Neck

120 A: being the remainder of 320 A: Sur: 10th of June 1667 for James Warner on the South Side of Seavern River at the mouth of Warners Neck, the other 200 A. is now Surv[d] into Howards Inheritance entred in page 80: the 120 A. at the rent of —.. 2.. 5
Poss[r] Henry Pinkney by his Marriage w[th] the widow of Phill: Howard

Howard's & Porter's Fancy

333 A: Sur: 30 Xber 1667 for Cornelius Howard at a bo[d] Poplar of Howard's & Porter's Range. Rent —.. 6.. 8
Poss[rs] 150 A: John Marriot
183 A: Peter Porter
333

Jane's Inheritance

50 A: Sur. 30 Xber 1667 for Jane Sisson upon Sunken ground Creek on the South Side Severne Riv[r]. Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss[r] Thomas Ward.

Dorsey

60 A: Sur: 22: Aug[t] 1668 for Edward Dorsey on the South side A. A.: River Rent —.. 1.. 2
Poss[r] W[m] Bladen.

Piney Point

50 A. Sur: 17: Sep: 1668 for Thomas Phelps on the South side Clarkson's Creek. Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss[r] Joseph Hill

Ropers Neck

300 A: Sur: 28: Sep: 1668 for Thomas Roper on the North side South River at the point on the West side Ropers Creek. Rent —.. 6.. —
Poss[r] Cornelius Howard

Encrease

100 A: Sur: 14: June 1669 for Cornelius Howard on the South side Severne Riv^{r} near Plumb Creek Rent. —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Thomas Brown

C. Brown bo^{t} this Land of Hen Sewall who bo^{t} of Corn. Howard.

Browns Encrease

250 A: Sur: 14: June 1669 for Will^{m} Hopkins on the South side Severne River at the North bounds of Brownston. Rent —.. 5.. —
Poss^{r} Thomas Brown

Guy's Rest

100 A: Sur: 14th June 1669 for Guy Meek on the South Side Severne River. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Guy Meek

C. Poss^{r} John Meek.

Gardner's Warfeild

60 A: Sur: 10 Aug^{t} 1669 for Rich^{d} Warfield & Edward Gardner at Nich^{o} Wyat's Norther most bound tree Rent —.. 1.. 2½
Poss^{r} Rich^{d} Warfeild

Broome Nil

220 A: Sur. 31. Octob^{r} 1670 for Rich^{d} Beard &

C. 1 Broom 220 a. Sur. 30 Aug^{t} 1659 for R^{d} Beard on y^{e} N. Side of South river on y^{e} W. Side of Broad Creek. This was again Sur. 31 Oct. 1670 & assign'd Coll. Henry Ridgeley. Poss^{r} Coll. Henry Ridgeley for Henry Ridgeley's orp^{ns}.

Todds Harbour

120 A. Sur. 16: Xber 1670 for Thomas Todd on the west side Severne River at a bounded Red Oak & running down Todds Creek. Rent —.. 4.. 10
Town of Annapolis

Venall's Inheritance

100 A: Sur: 7: July 1671 on the East side of the North Run of South River at a bounded Pine of Tobias Butlers, 50 A: pt of this Land was sold by Venall to John Barker to be sold the same to W^{m} Ridgly who now possesses it the other 50 A: was Escheated to His Lords^{p} for want of heirs of Venall & the 14th Aug^{t} 1680 was Res^{d} & granted to Rich^{d} Rawlins by the name of Rawlins purchase & is now in Possess^{n} of Rich^{d} son of the s^{d} Richard, the whole R. —.. 4.. —

Guy's Will

100 A. Sur: 28: June 1671 for Guy Meek between the heads of South & Severn Rivers at a bounded White Oak of Guy's Rest. Rent —.. 4.. —

Hereford

260 A: Sur: 18: July 1671 for Robert Wilson between the heads of South & Severne Riv^{rs} at a bo^{d} tree of John Gather's Rent —.. 10.. 5

Poss^{rs} 234 A: John Marriot
26 A: Theo: Kitton

260

Peirpoints Rock's

80 A: Sur: 15 Xber. 1665 for Henry Peirpoint on the North side South River on the North west side broad Creek. Rent —.. 1.. 7¼

Poss^{r} Amos Peirpoint

C. Henry Pierpont . . . Amos Pierpoint.

Howard's Hill

200 A: Sur: 9: May 1672 for Cornelius Howard on the South Side Severne River on the North side of Underwoods Creek Rent —.. 4.. —

Poss^{r} Cornelius Howard the son.

Freinds Choice

100 A: Sur: 6: May 1672 for W^m^ Grimes and Nicholas Shepheard on the South side Severne River at a bounded Oak on a point. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r^ Sam: Dryer
C. Sheppard.

Grimes Addition

100 A: Sur. 6: May 1672 for William Grimes on the South Side of Severne River at the fork of Plumb Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r^ George Valentine

(*To be Continued.*)

BALTIMORE'S CENTENNIAL, 1829.

From *The American*, Saturday, August 8th, 1829.

Centenary Celebration.

The citizens of Baltimore assembled today in order to commemorate the completion of a century, since the foundation of their City. There are not many spots on the globe in which so great a population and so great an amount of wealth have been accumulated within a single age. These advances have been made, not only through her natural advantages, but by dint of that enterprise of which the work, which is to be formally commenced on this occasion, is one among many examples. When it is remembered that her increase is not derived from her being the seat of a Government, nor from any other impulse than that of commercial industry, it must be reckoned not only remarkable in itself, but a striking symptom of the general prosperity of the country to which she belongs. As some particulars respecting the progress of the City from its early beginnings till now, may not be unaccept-

able on this occasion, we shall throw a few of them together, collected from Mr. Griffith's very curious, and to us very interesting book, the " Annals of Baltimore ", in the course of which it will appear that, if very propitiously placed for commerce, the town had in other respects a very unfavorable site, and has required expenditures of vast sums, above what are seen in brick and mortar on its surface, in order to accommodate it to the purposes of a City.

The act for erecting the town was passed in 1729. Previous to this, in 1706, Whet Stone Point " was made a town ", though apparently only in a legal sense. The new settlement of the Patapsco was described as being near the place " where one John Flemming now lives ". This John Flemming resided in the house on the North Bank of Uhler's Run, and near the house of the late General Stricker, in South Charles Street. Though *Sixty* Acres only were allotted for the infant City, (Dimensions, which were no doubt sufficiently ample), yet they seemed to have embraced most of the ground near the water which was at all adapted for the purposes of building. A great gully running in the direction of Uhler's Alley, bounded the town on that side, and the Northwestern line terminated abruptly at a precipice which overhung Jones' Falls where St. Paul and Saratoga Streets now intersect each other. These Falls then coursed along the site of the Northern end of Monument Square, and so on in the direction of East Lexington Street. The Eastern boundary consisted of a formidable marsh, extending considerably westward of Jones' Falls. On the South, the Basin washed the town: but its waters then extended over a surface twice as broad as at present, the wharves, in some places, having been extended into it more than a thousand feet. North Calvert Street terminated. near where the monument Stands now, at a great precipice. Amidst this agreeable mixture of marsh and precipice, our ancestors built their cabins.

The new City seems to have made slow advances at first. A second town indeed was laid off in 1732, consisting of three streets, Front, Short, and Jones' Street, being a part of the pres-

ent Old Town. Of these combined boroughs a view was taken in 1752, and they then furnished together only *twenty five* houses all told. Four years after, the French from Nova Scotia added some huts to the number. That part of Old Town South of Baltimore Street was laid off in 1763: and Fell's Point dates from 1764-65. A Marsh between Frederick Street and the Falls was also filled up and laid out in 1765. Until 1783 the hill on which the Cathedral is erected, and the grounds extending westward, were covered with forest trees or plantations. But in 1774 the town had assumed some importance. It then numbered five hundred and sixty-four houses and 5,934 inhabitants. In 1776 when Congress met in Baltimore, it occupied the large house, at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, which was then the farthest building west. In 1782 the population had increased to only 8,000. Until that year the streets, except here and there the sideway, were unpaved, and Baltimore Street, from Gay to Calvert, was often actually impassable. In the same year, a line of stage coaches was established between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In 1783, the flourishing state of the town was noticed by Washington, as appears from his answer to an address from it. Literature also, it would seem, began to find a footing, for in the following year Mr. Wm. Murphy, bookseller, established a circulating library, and the scientific inhabitants were gratified by the novel spectacle of a balloon. Provisions, too, were made for lighting and watching the streets at night. In the same year, there were entered at the custom house 21 ships, 41 brigs, and 49 schooners and sloops, and cleared 27 ships, 36 brigs, and 46 schooners and sloops. The entries and clearances had very much increased in 1786, there being of the former 230, and 227 of the latter. In 1790 the tonnage belonging to the port was 13,564 tons. In 1785 no insurance company yet existed, policies being subscribed by individuals.

The population had increased in 1790 to 13,503 persons. It was in 1792 that those extensive wharves, Dugan's and M'Elderry's, were extended from Water Street to the Channel

of the basin, a distance of 1600 feet. Such was the increase of the Chesapeake trade, that in 1795 not less than 5,464 bay craft and small coasters passed into the harbour of Baltimore. In 1796 the town took the rank of a city, and some idea may be formed of its prosperity from the single fact, that in 1799 the price of flour was above ten dollars. Accordingly, in the ten years ending in 1800, the population was found to have increased 18,011 persons, the total number at that time being 31,514. This was greater than the increase in the succeeding ten years, at the end of which the numbers were 46,555. When the census was taken in 1820, the town was depressed, and a vast number of houses untenanted; yet the population was augmented 16,183, and the total was 62,738. The company for watering the city was formed in 1804. Gas was introduced in 1816, and it may be interesting to many to know, or be reminded, that the design for erecting Washington's Monument, not yet finished, dates back as far as 1809, twenty years.

Such particulars as the preceding will be chiefly amusing to residents of Baltimore. The public, however, may be interested in knowing that neither is this prosperity at an end, nor has the enterprise expired to which we are greatly indebted for it. The town is gradually but constantly increasing, and in spite of the embarrassments of foreign trade, its business is active and lucrative. Its position will readily account for this, and its citizens have vigorously taken advantage of, and extended their natural communications with neighboring districts. To judge from the accounts we see, Baltimore suffers much less from the present commercial depression than others of the trading emporiums of the Union. The vast enterprise of making a Railway to the Ohio will seem yet vaster to him who remembers the hamlet of 1752, or the unimportant town that existed here at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. To day is to be signalized by the commencement of another scheme evincive of the vigour and enterprise of our capitalists. We sincerely desire that it may add to the wealth of the com-

munity, as well as enure to the benefit of the stockholders; and we earnestly hope that the legislature of Pennsylvania, awaking to more enlightened and liberal views, may discover that one road more is one advantage more to its citizens, and foster it accordingly, instead of strangely, shall we say ignorantly opposing it. But we must conclude these hasty though extended remarks, suggested by an interesting occasion. In the revolution of another Century, what yet more mighty changes may have happened than those we have been recording! The brick which we have substituted for the rude logs of our forefathers, may be replaced, like that of Rome, by marble; but we hope that it may not be under an Augustus. Other times may come, but not, we trust another race than that which has spread over the land, the dwellings of liberty, and peopled them with a manly and an intelligent race, impatient of servitude.

Monday, August 10, 1829.

Agreeably to the arrangements previously announced, the citizens assembled in Monument Square, on Saturday morning for the purpose of celebrating the day which marked the completion of a full Century since a name and a place were alloted to the City of Baltimore. The elevation in front of the eastern end of the Court House was occupied with rows of seats for the accomodation of those who were especially invited to be present on the occasion, including His Excellency, Governor Martin and Aids, Messrs. Carroll and Loockerman, the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Reverend Clergy, The Judges of the Courts, the members of the Corporation, the Juvenile Associations and others. In the center of the elevation was erected the rostrum for the Orator of the day. It was surmounted by a portrait of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton and circled with the following inscription:

"THE ONLY SURVIVING SIGNER, JULY 4TH, 1776."

CARROLL.

Over the portrait was inscribed in large characters the motto:

AGRICULTURE. COMMERCE. MANUFACTURES.

At the end of the elevation was placed a staff bearing the Star Spangled Banner.

The exercises of the day were opened by music from a full band stationed in the rear, playing "*Lafayette's Welcome*". After which, the Reverend Mr. Snethen advanced to the front of the Rostrum, and uttered a Prayer in which piety of sentiment and appropriate allusion to the peculiar occasion were happily blended. At the termination of this service, the band played "*Hail Columbia*". The Orator of the Day, William George Reed, Esquire, then arose, and commenced the delivery of an address which was listened to throughout with great attention, and at intervals marked with the general plaudits of the auditors. Those who heard the entire Address speak of it as an able and happily conceived composition, effectively delivered, and reflecting great credit on the speaker. We are pleased to learn that the Committee of Arrangement have requested a copy of the Address, and also of the Prayer, for publication.

At the conclusion of the Address, the band performed *Washington's March* and *Yankee Doodle* when the exercises in the Square were terminated.

RAILROAD PROCESSION.

About half past nine o'clock the Procession preparatory to the laying of the FIRST STONE of the Baltimore and Sesquehanna Railroad, was formed at the Masonic Hall in St. Paul's Street. The line of march was taken up in the following order. A corps of Pioneers took the front, bearing on their shoulders their Axes, Picks and Spades. Succeeding these, was a wagon bearing the First Stone, and the apparatus

necessary for its removal and deposite at its destined spot. On one side of the Stone was inscribed the date "*August* 8th, 1929", and on the other the initials of the Company "B. S. R. R." The top of the Stone bore a like inscription.

The Principal Engineer, W. F. Small, Esq., followed, supported by the Assistant Engineers, bearing the various instruments of their profession. The Association of Stone Masons and Brick Layers followed next, wearing appropriate badges and aprons. The handsome banner of the Association was born in its front.

The *Masonic Fraternity* came next, arranged in the following order, and attended by Marshals on foot and horseback.

Winder Lodge in Front. . . .

The several Lodges followed in the same order, taking rank according to seniority. The *Encampment of Knight's Templar* came next, having in their center the distinguishing banner of the order. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland succeeded.

A Band of Music was stationed in this part of the line of procession, and after it, came the *Grand Lodge of Maryland,* the State Executive, The President and Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad Company and the Orator E. L. Finley, Esquire, in the order here designated. . . .

The Juvenile Associations distinguished by their appropriate banners and conducted by their Marshalls, closed the line of procession. The procession moved through the streets which had been designated and at about 11 o'clock reached the spot in the vicinity of the Falls Turn Pike Road where the Susquehanna Railroad was to be formally commenced.

The spot selected for the laying of the First Stone,[1] was a short distance west of the Turnpike, and South of the first gate,

[1] For further description of the stone and its removal to the general office building of the Penna. R. R. Co., at Calvert and Centre Sts., see, *History of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,* by William Bender Wilson, Vol. I, p. 233.

on a piece of gently rising ground. From this point a section of the Railroad had been graduated in a Northern direction for the distance of a quarter to a half mile. Immediately in the vicinity of the spot prepared for the reception of the Stone was erected a platform with seats and a rostrum, handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. At one end was erected a flag staff bearing the American Flag, and beneath it were placed the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and other worthies of the Revolution. At either end of the rear of the Platform, was the representation of a Turret, surmounted by a Rail-road Car bearing a banner. That on the left hand was inscribed "1729" and that on the right "1829". In front of the Turrets were tablets with the following inscriptions:

1729,	1829,
Population	Population
43	80,000
Area	Area
60	9,300
Acres	Acres

As the procession approached the platform, the several bodies arranged themselves in front, and the Governor and Suite, the officers of the Rail-road Company, and of the Masonic Fraternity, the Orator, the Reverend Clergy, and other, repaired to the seats allotted to them on the platform. While the Stone was preparing for removal from the Car to its intended place of deposite some appropriate airs were performed by the band. The Stone was then lowered into its place by the Association of Stone Masons and Brick Layers. A Prayer suited for the occasion was then delivered by the Reverend Grand Chaplain Williams; after which the President of the Rail-road Company George Winchester, Esquire, made a short explanatory address. The officers of The Grand Lodge of Maryland then advanced to the Stone, which was adjusted by Col. William Steuart, deputy Grand Master, in due Masonic Form. The Gavel used for this purpose was the identical instrument employed by General

Washington in laying the corner Stone of the Capitol at the Seat of the General Government. A Prayer was now delivered by the Reverend Mr. Reynolds, of Harrisburg; which was succeeded by the reading of the silver inscription plate by the Grand Marshall. The deposites were then placed in the cavity of the Stone, consisting of the inscription plate, and a glass jar containing the Newspapers of the day, coins bearing date nearest to the present period, &c. The upper Stone was then affixed and cemented by the Association, and the officers of the Grand Lodge then resumed their seats on the platform. The Orator of the Day, E. L. Finley, Esq., then arose and delivered an address which is spoken of as an effort of talent richly meriting the high praise which it elicited. The Orator in the course of his remarks, gave a succinct and well arranged Historical sketch of the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland, which imparted an increased interest to his address. The very great satisfaction expressed by those who heard it, induces us to hope that the Orator may be prevailed on to consent to its publication, in order that the many who were deterred by the oppressive heat of the weather from being present, may share, in its perusal, the satisfaction of those who listened to it.

The ceremonies being ended, the line of march was again taken up. The Procession passed along the section of the Road now graduated and descending the hill crossed Jones' Falls at the Turnpike Gate, and came down on the East side of the Falls, passing the Lanvale Cotton Factory, to the York Turnpike. Entering the City by this Avenue, it passed down Gay to Baltimore Street, and thence to the Masonic Hall, where it was dismissed.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XXIV, p. 193.)

Maryland July 24th 1751

Gentlemen

I Recd yours Dated 20th of April last and find the Flasks and Pattrens for Potts not to be had without more Difficulty than its worth the Trouble of, therefore I desire you will give your Selv's no further Trouble on the ocation, or take any care about the Matter.

The Artists in Britain need not fear that the Plantations should out do them, Labour is too Dear to arive at any Perfection that way. And I asure you I would not have our Plantations Independent of our Mother Country in any Respect whatever.

I need not Enlarge to desire you will not further trouble about the Pattrens or Flasks, but must Return thanks for any you have had.

To Sedgley & Cheston Mert at Bristol
pr Capt Laws from Somersett sent there p Capt. Waggoner
Copy by Alleyne Wrote allso by Judd Augt 19th

Annapolis July 29th 1751

Sir

Capt. George Bell told me that you would pay me for him Twenty pounds ster and forty four pounds Seventeen shil & Six pence Currency wch I shall be willing to be Assured of by your self otherwise must take method to get it of him as he is again going out of the Country.

In case you will pay it I will make the Method Easie that it may answer You and him. That is I will take Twenty Ton

of Pigg Iron of you at four pounds Seven Shil & six pence Ster. ℔ Ton delivered at the Indian Landing in a fortnights time at farthest Provided you will take the Remainder in Good Barbadas Rum at Two Shil & nine pence Ster ℔ Gallon Muscovado Sugar at Thirty five Shil ℔ Hundred to be delivered at my Store House here as soon as you please to send for them,

Your Answer by the bearer will oblige

P. S.

I can let you have good Welsh Cotten at 18^{d} Ster ℔ yard Good Manx Cloth for 22^{d} Ster ℔ yard w^{ch} is very good wear for negros

To M^{r} Rich^{d} Snowden at the Putuxen Iron Works
p^{r} W^{m} Chalmers

Annapolis Aug^{t} 7th 1751

M^{r} Henery Fiddiman

I understand that you are conveniently Scituate on Choptank to purchase Pork and have convenient Houses to take in and Store the same and would take goods to purchase on Commission if so and you will come to mee to Annapolis to agree on the Terms and such goods as would best sell I will send them Over to you the sooner you come the better, As the distance is not far to Cross the Bay at Kent Island ferry I presume you would not think the trouble much.

To M^{r} Henery Fiddiman near Tuckeehoe Bridge in Queen Ann County

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Annapolis Aug^{t} 16th 1751

S^{r}

I wrote you of the 11th of June & 14th July but have had no answer w^{ch} makes me aprehend my Letters may not have come to hand.

Pray favour me with a Line in relation to them I have a great deal depending on your care of my Business and hope will return the Certificates intime that of the Resurvey on Catt Tail

Marsh w^{ch} I called High Germany will be too late if not soon returned therefore hope you will not let me suffer.

In my Letter of June 11th I desired you would Reserve part of my last Thousand Acres of Warrant part into your hands & Located partly on Piney Creek for Courses w^{ch} I should Return you. I have herein Enclosed sent you the Courses of 180 Acres the Addition to the pines w^{ch} I Request the favour you will Return by virtue of that Warrant of a Thousand Acres According to the date thereof April 30th 1751.

I have herein Enclosed you a Warrant of 300 Acres of land w^{ch} I desire you will please to aply to any of my other Certificates given you in April last with that warrant of a Thousand Acres.

It will much oblige me that you Return this Certificate of Addition to the pines soon.

I have An Assignment of 36 Acres of Warrant w^{ch} if in your hands from Jn^{o} Lemon, w^{ch} warrant I request you will send me.

I hope I need not Importune you further to forward my affairs with you Since I asure you I fear to be a great looser at best with those Lands and Especialy if any lapse should happen, w^{ch} I much Relye on you to prevent.

Every Messenger to you is thirty Shil Expence to me

To M^{r} Isaac Brook Surveyor of Frederick County—This p^{r} W^{m} Chalmers.

Maryland Aug^{t} 17th 1751

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading for Forty five Ton Pigg Iron in the Anna Cap^{t} Nathan Chew Master, As allso Certificate agreeable to the Directions of the Act of Parliament to free the same of Duty.

In the States thereof I hope for your best Endeavour for my Interest And the Net proceeds thereof place to the Credit of my Account.

To M^{r} W^{m} Black Merc^{t} In London p^{r} the Anna Cap^{t} Chew.

Maryland Aug^{t} 18th 1751

S^{r}

You heretofore wrote me that I had better let my son take his Chance in Britain, And as Planting will not do without some other Business or Professions, and the Law being the most thriveing here he has determined to Read it for some time in the Temple so as to Qualefie himself for the Practice and as he has a good Foundation of Learning and Natural and Acquired knowledge; I have no Reson to doubt but he will make a good proficiency therein.

I have that opinion of his Prudence and good management that I hope he will Act with utmost Frugality.

He will want some money to Purchase Books and Furniture for a Room as allso for other Requisites w^{ch} I desire you will advance for him not Exceeding Three hundred Pounds In any one year, for w^{ch} I shall take care to make Remittance so as you may not be long in Advance. In case you are Out of Your money I will with pleasure allow you five p^{r} Cent Interest Annualy for the same and I Doubt not but you will Deem him and me good Security, he him self haveing a Seat of Very Good Land here and Two good plantations with a Dozen Working hands the produce of w^{ch} will be Yearly Remitted to you.

I have so great dependance on Your Friendship on this Ocation that I put my Son under your Protection.

To W^{m} Black Merc^{t} in London

Annapolis Aug^{t} 27th 1751

Sir

Inclosed is a Special Warrant 50 acres of Land and Courses to be returned in Virtue thereof called Jacobs Lott w^{ch} I desire you will Return as soon as you conveniently can.

To M^{r} Isaac Brook Surv^{r} of Frederick County at M^{r} Sam^{l} Bells near Bladensburgh p^{r} M^{r} James Creagh going to Malbrough

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Maryland Sep^{r} 5th 1751

Sir

I have reason to hope that my Son will be in London by the time this comes to hand to whom I request you will deliver the Letter Inclosed.

The Bill Inclosed being the first of M^{r} Nathaniel Chapman on Sir Nicholas Carew Barronett & Co. for £1102.. 10 Ster I have Reason to hope & believe is good w^{ch} when paid I desire you will place to the C^{r} of my Acc^{tt} or if Protested return accordingly with Convenient Speed.

I hope for your favour to my Son.

To M^{r} W^{m} Black Merc^{t} In London
p^{r} Biggs
p^{r} Chew

Maryland Sep^{r} 5th 1751

My Dear Child,

I Rec^{d} yours from the Clifts & hope this will meet you after an agreeable Passige of w^{ch} and your perfect health shall be pleased hear.

M^{r} Chapman on behalf of Sir Nich^{o} Carrew & Company has been with me & concluded that affair I have made Remittance to M^{r} Black.

I hope I need not Repeat to you the Necessity there is for your Close Aplycation Industery and Frugality; You are in the way of all manner of Temptation, but your Prudence and Virtue will Reject every Evil, pray keep to a sett hand for Business, & if any that may well Instruct therein Employ such; for it will be needfull, when you do but consider the Struggle and difficulty I shall have to Support the Expence's that attend your Stay, you will certainly make it as Easie as possible and Avoid all Company that may Lead you to Expence or divert from your Study.

My Wife and Lacky joyn in our Love and Respects to you,

And for the present I conclude with the tender love and Blessing of

Your Affectionate Father
C. C.

To Mr Chas Carroll
℔ Biggs
℔ Chew

Maryland Sepr 5. 1751

Sir

Capt Biggs carry'd last Voyage hence about Six hundred weight of Hemp of our growth wch I sent by way of Tryal to know if the Comodity might be Improved or Answer. It cost me Twenty Shil Ster ℔ hundred here & I understand it would not bring much more than half there & that the Bounty by Act of Parliament could not be had for such.

If without much Trouble you could procure Any directions for the Manufacturing hemp in the plantations by direction of any Act wch gives the Bounty on Naval Stores shall be obliged for it that may Endeavor to put the People in a Right method.

You will please to let me have An Account of that hemp & the opinion Relating thereto.

Inclosed is Mr Nathaniel Chapman's Bill of Excha on Sir Nicolas Carew & Co at Mr John Prices in Bush Lane London for one Thousand pounds Ster with which when paid I desire you will Credit me in Acctt but if Protested Return Accordingly with convenient speed. Your care and favour herein will much oblige

To Mr Silvanus Grove Mercht In London
pr Biggs

Copy ℔ Chew in Anne

Maryland Sepr 14th 1751

Sir

As I have Reason to be asured that the Bills Remited you on Carew & Co. are good I have sent Inclosed an Invoice for some Goods wch I desire you will send me by Bigg's at his

next Return And make Insurance on them that in case of Loss I may draw the Cost & all Charges, such Insureance I will have made in One of the Publick Offices, as I find that private under writers too often play the Loose, please to send me Copy of the Policy.

I have reason (from your General fair Charracter) to Expect these Goods, not onely good in their kind; but as Cheap as may be had, And that I shall have the allowance of the bounty on the Sail Duck; As to the linnins being in your way I Expect them with the Duty Deducted.

Goods are so Cheap Imported here Since the conclusion of Peace, that if we did not depend upon the Integrity of our friends in Trade, it were best to Purchace here.

To M^{r} Silvanus Grove Mer^{t} In London p^{r} Biggs & Dobbins.

Invoice of Goods for Doct^{r} Cha^{s} Carroll at Annapolis in Maryland

Mark
4
cc
xx

Iron Monger
1 Doz^{n} Good pad locks
2 Doz^{n} Frying pans
2 Doz^{n} Halling hoes
2 Doz^{n} Weeding D^{o}
2 Faggots Blister Steel
2 Faggt^{s} English Square D^{o}
2 Smiths Standing Vices
2 Smiths Anvils wrought Iron to weigh about 1^{c} 2^{qrs} or thereabouts Each.
2 good Steel plate Cross Cutt Saws
2 good Steel plate Cross Cutt Tennon Saws
One Pair very Good Cullen Mill Stones four foot Diameter and at least Twenty Inches Deep thro the Eyes with the Eyes Right in the Center without any Flaw or Crack.
N B. I want no Iron Work with them
Two half Barrells of Gun powder
1^{c} Barr lead

1c Duck Shott
1c Swan Shott
1c Bristol Shott
2 Good Castor's mens hatts of half Guinea Each Silk lineing

Stationary

2 Ream good writeing paper 1 Doz^{n} Skins Parchment
2 Ream Sheething Brown paper

Turnary Ware

2 Doz^{n} hair sifters

Braisser

2 p^{r} Genteel made good Brass Candlesticks
2 hard Mettle Pint Cans.
4 Firkins of Hunters Tobacco pipes

Woollen Draper

4 p^{s} match Coat Blanketting
Six peeces English Sail Duck N^{o} 4
Six p^{s} D^{o} 3
Six p^{s} D^{o} 2

Linnin Draper

One Roll or 1500 Ells good Ozenbrigg's
12 peeces Dowlas of about 10^{d} p^{r} Ell
12 peeces Cheap Gulix or what is called Garlix holland of about twelve pence p^{r} Ell
12^{lb} Colloured Sowing Thread
12^{lb} Ozenbrigg's Thread
10 Shil value Different Sorts Needles
10 Shil value pines

Grocer

1c Single Refined Sugar
1c Double Refined Sugar
Three peeces good strong thick Dark Ground grave Colloured flowered Callico being for bed Curtains therefore must be of the same Collour flower & Stamp.

Copy p^{r} Dobbins. original p^{r} Biggs

Cap^{t} Biggs

I have herewith sent you a Fossil Dugg out of Strong blew and white Clay (as strong as any Marble in England) Twenty feet Deep under the Surface. It is in the Paper N^{o} 1: under it lies the White Measure Iron Stone w^{ch} makes the best Tough Iron. In the same Clay at least Twenty feet more, And in all that depth of Earth there is no apearance of Springs or Loose Earth.

By this it can not be suposed to be a Tree Calcined and Sunk in the General Flood.

It may be observ'd to have a Sulphurous Smell and if burnt will be Strongly So.

It often apears in Digging for ore of Iron in Large Quantetys as above described.

If you will Shew it to M^{r} Grove and he will shew it to any Curious Persons Learned in Such Matters, an Account of their Result will be Acceptable to me.

I am willing to give my own Sentiments as it may put any Gentlemen on Reflecting wheather I am Right.

I conceive it to be a Lighter kind of Mineral Coal formed towards the Surface of the Earth, And may Indicate the Weighterer Mineral Coal to lie Deeper under the Iron Stone.

If in the Inland Countys as Stafford or Warwickshire such is found, or New Castle, over their Coal this my notion may be confirmed.

Or wheather it be a meere Loose Play of Nature to form such without any use, I refer to the Learned.

To Capt. Biggs

Maryland Sep^{r} 14th 1751

Sir

On this day I have drawn on you payable to M^{r} William Lux at thirty days Sight of Ten pounds Ster which I desire you will accordingly pay and place to my Acc^{tt}

I desire you will by some Ship w^{ch} is comeing towards the Port of Annapolis Send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice The pots vials & boxes may be all packed with the Medicines in a good Chest pray let them be had at the best hand.

And the Account of them charged to my Account.

To M^{r} W^{m} Black p^{r} Dobbins & Biggs

℥ ii Mercurias Dulcis Levigated
℥ iv Precip Rubru
℔ ij Crem Tarter
℔ ij Flos Sulphuris
℔ ss Argentu vivie in a vial with a Double bladder to Secure it in case the vial Break
℥ iv Pil ex Dusbus
℥ ij Gum Gutta
℔ ss Rad. Jallap
℥ ij Crude Opii clean
℥ ij Laudanu Londoniensis
Good Peru bark powdered in 2 glasses half a Pound in Each
℔ i Sp^{r} Sal Armon in a vial with a glass Stopper

Cantharides	℥ ii
Emplas^{r} Melilot	℔ i
White Lead	℔ iv
Lytharge	℔ ij
Theriaia Venitee	℔ ss
Emplaster Diapal	℔ i

half a Grose vials Sorted
half a Gross potts Sorted
6 Doz^{n} vial Corks Two paper pill boxes
℥ iv Scamony
℥ iv Coloquintida powered in a vial
℥ ss ol Cariophilor
℥ ss ol Anisi
℥ iv Sp^{r} Lavendul Composita in a glass with Ground Stopper

Annapolis Sep^{r} 15th 1751

S^{r}

I was not at Home when yours of the 2^{d} Sep^{r} Instant came to my house nor did I see it till Yesterday Evening whether M^{r} Dulany Answered Your Expectation or not I am not certain but had I known that you would take 12 or 13 Ton more I would certainly send it.

If it be not now too late I can send you the Quantety you want on the first notice but by no means would I be disapointed to have my Iron lie on your Wharfs after I send it, for so I must be a certain looser Therefore if you are certain that M^{r} Dulany will not send let me know & I will Imediately dispatch that Quantity to be put on Board the Biddeford

To M^{r} Tho^{s} Ringold

Annapolis Sep^{r} 18th 1751

Sir

I Rec^{d} your kind Letter dated 5th Ins^{t} w^{ch} I would have answered but was not in Town The people have good Right to make Choice of their Representatives And if they can get one who will suply my Place with more Integrety & perseverance for their Interest they will be in the Right to make Choice of him; but this I will say, that if they drop me it will be for Serving them.

I can Onely aply my case to that of the Psalmist in the third Psalm of David thro the Eight Verses.

I hear the Papists have Joyned their Efforts against me If An English Free Protestant People are directed by them I shall be sorry to find many Such in Ann Arundell County the People of w^{ch} have been Remarkable for Supporting their Rights & Liberties and w^{ch} I shall allways be willing to Joyn with them in doing while in the Power of.

S^{r}

Your obliged Humb^{l}

Serv^{t}

C. C.

To M^{r} W^{m} Mathews Herring Bay

Maryland Sep^{r} 24th 1751

Sir

I desire you will by some Ship Convenient for Potapsco River Send the Contents of the Inclos'd Invoice under the mark therein for the Baltimore Iron Works at Potapsco and make Insureance on them that in case of Loss I may draw the Principal & all charges as allso for any particular Dammage have Satisfaction adequate.

As Private underwriters too often Squable, will it not be Safest at all times to make Insureance in the Publick offices, pray make it in the best manner. The Cost of these goods with premio of Insureance & other Incident charges place to my Account.

Invoice from Croxall for B. C. To M^{r} W^{m} Black merc^{t} In London p^{r} Capt. Dulany

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Maryland Sep^{r} 24th 1751

My Dear Child

Altho I wrote you lately I take this oppertunity by M^{r} Dulany to let you hear from me, we are all well as you left us; I rec^{d} yours from Hampton Road, and was glad your fear of Spanish Pirates vanished.

I want for an Acquaintance of yours a pair of Temple Spectacles to Suit An Age from fifty five to Sixty five as they & glasses may last so long I mean the glasses to Suit that age; let there be Two pair of Spare glasses and let the Grooves wherein the glasses go be full Deep & Sufficient to hold the glasses & the Screws Strong to open & close the glass places, you will look out for the best Optick Shop for such, please send them by M^{r} Dulany & if I like, I may when I want send for a pair for my self but let these be very good. If you please you may send me a good Light Gray full Bob Wigg of three Guineas Price full Large in the Head & Deep and well Cover'd with Hair as too thin will not do for Cold weather.

I desire you will get the best Edition of Bacons Abridgement, all the Volums that are Extant and send me a Sett of them as Mr Dulany will soon Return The Wigg Spectacles and those Books put into a Small Box will come Safe by him.

There is a particular Collection of all the Statutes & Laws against Papists made into a Volum wch if you can meet send me the latest Eddition thereof.

I shall not Enlarge at present but shall be very well pleased to hear from you & of your perfect Health to wch virtue & Temperance will allways contribute—I am with Love & Esteem.

My Dear
Your affectionate
Father
C. C.

To Mr Charles Carroll to be left at Mr Wm Blacks Merchant in London ℔ Capt. Dulany These
N. B the Spectacles in a Case.

Maryland Sepr 27th 1751

Gentlemen

Inclosed is Bill Loading and Certificate for thirteen Ton Pigg Iron in the Sale whereof I hope for your best Endeavour for my Interest, and with the nett proceeds thereof Credit me in Acctt Current

This being a good Iron I make no doubt but will Sell at best price

I desire that by one of your next Ships comeing to Chester you will send me the contents of the Inclosed Invoice and the cost of them place to the Debr of my Acctt by taking Iron ware will enable ye to sell my Pigg Iron the better & redier, and hope to have these Goods not onely Good in their kind, but Cheap; as the Manufactures are nearer to you than London. I have sent pr Capt Williams Twenty pounds old Copper and Twenty nine pounds hard Mettle pewter both to be Exchanged in Lieu of wch I desire you will Send me Two Dozn good

hard Metle plates And a Copper Stew pan with a Cover that will contain about Two & half Gallons and what the difference shall be pay the same & charge it to my Acc^{tt}.

Pray let me know in your next what the price ℔ the pound of Copper Stills are with you & allso of the worms made in the best manner.

And what the weight of a Copper Still to Contain 100 Gall^{s} will be as allso the weight of a Suitable Worm and likewise the weight of one of Seventy gallons & suitable worm.

I want to know the Account of the Cost of such that if more reasonable from your Port than London I may make Suitable Remittance to you ℔ next Season to get such Two Stills with worms

Your favour herein & my other affairs with you will oblige

N B I would have the Stew pan in an Iron frame or Stand Mess^{rs} Sedgley & Cheston merc^{ts} in Bristol

Invoice Good's for D^{r} Cha^{s} Carroll

One Ton of Iron pots sized from Two gallons up to fifteen Gallons

One Doz^{n} Good Grass Scyth blades

6 Doz^{n} Scyth Stones, 1 Doz^{n} Carpenters adzes

3 Doz^{n} Sickles 40 Thousand Ten penny Nails 14^{lb} to the Thousand in Cask of Ten Thousand on Each Cask 30 Thousand Twenty penny Nails of Ten Thousand in Each Cask 40 Thousand Eight penny nails Ten Thousand in Each Cask. 40 Thousand 4^{d} or Lath nails

2 Doz^{n} frying pans 2 Doz^{n} Torrington Ruggs at about four Shil & Six pence a peece

3 Doz^{n} Good large Mens felt Hatts

6 peeces Dunster Kersey of about Seventeen pence ℔ yard

Philadelphia Octo^{r} 5th 1751

Sir

In case M^{r} Skiddy the Joyner will bring you finished in Ten days, Pattrens for Stove plates, Two pattrens for Backs

of Chimneys & Two Pattrens for End Irons or what they call Duggs pay him about fifty Shill w^{ch} I think will be the value of them & take his Rec^{t} with promise to make them Good

I allso desire that in case M^{r} John Stow the Brass Founder brings you in Ten days Cast Metle Pattrens for Skillets vidz^{t} five pattrens Compleat pay him for the same at the Rate of four Shil ℔ pound takeing his Rec^{t} to make the same good w^{ch} he Engages.

Please to order Skiddy to make a Case and pack his own with the later pattrens therein in hay or Straw and order it to be Corded and directed for me at Annapolis I shall order it be called for. I desire you will pay M^{r} Gibbs for my sons Board Washing Lodging &c. at the Rate of thirty five pounds a Year Quarterly.

Please to Suply my Son Ten or fifteen Shil a month for his Pocket Expences and I desire allso you will suply him with a Suit of Cloth Cloths & pay the Taylor &c for makeing them or if he wants a Cuple pair winter Shoes all w^{ch} place to my Account.

I am Obliged to you for your Civility to me as I shall for your Countenance to my Son while he continues Among you

To M^{r} Reese Meredith Merch^{t} Philadelphia

These

My Son Lodges at Widdow Giles next Door but one to the Accademy in fourth Street

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Maryland Oct^{r} 13th 1751

Sir

I Received your Favour Dated 4th July last this Day, and am Pleased to hear from you; the Act Relating to Tobacco I have seen and hope it may have the Desired Effect, of preventing Frauds, w^{ch} can never tend to the Advantage of Fair Traders nor (I am Certain) to that of the Makers and Consigners of Tobacco in the Plantations.

I suppose the manufacturers of Tobacco in Britain will

always find it their Advantage and Profit to purchase Tobacco in Virginia and Maryland for Goods, on w^{ch} they generally have a Considerable Advance, And the more so as from the Out Ports of North and South Britain they Sail at much Less Expence than from London, But how far it may profit them to sell such Tobacco for Exportation to Foreign Markets, You Gentlemen, who have Consignments, and are better Acquainted with Trade can tell. I must always suppose that the London Merchants will never Under sell consigned Tobacco purely to Distress the Out Port Buyers, or by any other Means that may hurt the Consigners, Increase the Numbers of Consignments to that Port, You are too much men of Honour to Act in any Manner Contrary to the Interest of y^{r} Employers or the National Good.

As both y^{r} Sons are now with you pray present my Service to them, and my Compliments to your Daughter in Law to whom I hope London will prove very Agreeable.

To
M^{r} Charles Carnan Merchant in London p^{r} Askew & Boyce

Maryland Oct^{r} 16th 1751

Sir

I Rec^{d} yours of the 27th of June by the Nancy with Account of Sales of some Pigg Iron ℔ Scougall, wherein you say you shall be obliged to sell at Five Pounds ten Shil. ℔ Tun. I am in Good Hopes you will not sell under Six Pounds Five Shill. ℔ Tun Any of my Iron, for at that Rate the other Gentlemen's Part goes off Currently. There are many other Buyers as well as Crawleys, and I must Request you will rather keep it on Hand a while than under Sell. I assure You at Six Pounds five Shill ℔ Ton what it Clears is not the first Cost of Makeing it. There will come to market at London or else where from hence less than has; for some of our Furnaces will most certainly drop in few Years. So that the Buyers need not run down that Commodity too Low To be Concise

Pray don't sell under Six Pounds five Shill. ℔ Ton unless my Affairs very Pressingly require it w^ch I hope at present they will not.

I Depend on y^r Care on the above head as well for y^r Credit as my Interest for I see no Reason why you should not sell that or any other Commodity committed to y^r Care as well as any other Merchant in the Trade.

On the 12^th Instant I drew a Sett of Bills of Exch^a on you payable to Benjamin Tasker Esq^r Value Rec^d of him as Agent of late Lord Baltimore at Sixty Days Sight for One Hundred and ninety Pounds Nineteen Shill. and Ten Pence Sterl. As also of the same Date to Launds & Whaley, for Eighteen Pounds fifteen Shill. Ster. at thirty Days Sight Both w^ch I Desire you will accordingly pay & Charge to my Account.

Of this Date I have Drawn on You Two Setts of Bills Payable to Richard King Stevenson at Sixty Days Sight, One for Forty Pounds Sterl. & the other for Thirty Pounds Sterl. w^ch makes in Both Seventy Pounds Sterl. w^ch I Desire you will also Pay & Charge to my Account.

Of this Date also I have Drawn on you a Sett of Bills at Thirty Days Sight payable to M^r George Atkinson for fourteen pounds thirteen shill. Sterl. w^ch I Desire You'll pay and Charge to my Account.

The Certainty I have of the Goodness of the Bills Remitted you on Carew and Company has Induced me to draw these Bills & I make no Doubt but you will be in Cash by the aforesaid Bills before these are Payable.

Your Countenance and Favour to my Son while among you, will add to Your Favour & be Equally Acknowledged by him.

To M^r William Black Merchant in London ℔ Askew & Boyce

Maryland Oct^r 21^st 1751

Gentlemen

In the thirty third of Elizabeth a Certain George Burrows of Plant in Cornwall Gent. by Deed duly made and Executed and Possession Agreeable to Law Given did Alien & Sell to a

Certain Stephen Gerrie of West Loo in Cornwall Mariner a Messuage or Tenement in the Burrough of Pontpigridge or West Loo aforesaid situate there between the Lands of Peter Devickdon the South Part, the Kings High Way on the West, the Lands of John Harrell on the North, and Salt Water River on the East part, with all its Appurtenances &c. To be held in Fee Simple to the Said Stephen Gerrie his heirs and Assigns for Ever w^{ch} Original Deed I have in my Possession.

Soon after the said purchase Stephen the Purchaser came into Virginia married and Left Issue a Daughter who also left Issue a Son who is sufficiently Proved and whose Identity of Desscent from Stephen the Original Purchase cannot be Denyed.

I understand that one Charles Bauden a Shipwright in West Loo is in Possession thereof and that William Jarrall & John Harris of that place can give some Account thereof.

I desire you will write to some Acquaintance there to Enquire into the State of that Tenement and to know what Improvements thereon, the Quantity of Ground, and Value of the whole, And by what Right M^{r} Bauden the Possessor Claims

I Conceive the Statute of Limitation cannot in any Way Effect the Heirs of Gerry as they have been out of the Kingdom. But to Prevent Law Suits let M^{r} Bauden know he shall have a Title made to him if he will give a Price Adequate to the Value for the Premisses.

Your Favour in this Matter shall be duly Acknowledged and any Postage or other small Expence paid by me w^{ch} you will please to let me know and have your Answer soon.

N. B.

A Copy of this Letter sent to y^{r} Correspondent

To Mess^{rs} Sedgley & Cheston Merchants in Bristol p^{r} Askew & Williams

---

21st Oct^{r} 1751

Sir

If You will Please to Order on the Certificate of High Germany that Patent may Issue I will pay you for use of the Lord Proprietary at or before the Twenty ninth Day of September next Bills of Exch^{a} for Fifty Four pounds nineteen Shill Sterl. As also at the same time on a like Order for the Resurvey on Iron Mountain now called Hannover Fifty nine pounds fifteen shill. Sterl. According to the Valuation in y^{r} Letter of this Date to me.

I have Drawn Large Bills to you this Year for Lands, And as I am an Interpriseing Tenant you will not think this Credit too much to be Given

To Benjamin Tasker Esq^{r}

Annapolis Oct^{r} 22^{d} 1751

Sir

I have your Bonds Assigned me from Peter Hants Steelman and I must Request that you'll Comply with these Bonds by Paying me the money. I hope for y^{r} Compliance herein, for if you do not pay the money it is but Reasonable the Land be Reconveyed the man w^{ch} he'll use Legal Methods to procure if the money is not paid

To M^{r} Elisha Hall Susquehana

Annapolis Maryland Oct^{r} 28th 1751

Sir

Some years since James Peerman Married Ann Maccubbin the Daughter of John Maccubbin of Ann Arrundell County in this province and by her had a Son named James who is now Living and of full Age his Father was Intitled to same Houses And personal Estate as appears by the Will of the Grandfather of the present James Peerman, and M^{r} Benjamin Peerman was Executor

Mrs. Ann Peerman was in London in the Year 1737 to Endeavour to procure some Satisfaction for her Dower and her Son, but I Believe got Little. She Left her papers in the hands of Mr Cissell as will appear by the Inclosed Letter which she writes him, as also a Letter to Mr Benjamin Peerman wch I leave Open for your perusal and Desire You will Seal & cause to be Delivered the Gentlemen.

I Desire you will Endeavour to procure an Answer from Mr Benjamin Peerman And get Mr Cissell's Opinion in Relation to the Affair, wch I presume he can give Us, he has the papers, and knows the State of the Affair, and Desire Mr Cissell to write to Mr Benjamin Peerman to know what he'll do in Relation to the Young Man his Relation, whether he will in a Friendly Manner let him have what is his Right

In Case Mr Cissell thinks the thing worth Pursueing & Mr Benjamin Peerman will not Comply without a Law Suit, Let him send his Directions what proofs are Needful for the Young Man to procure from hence and they will be Transmitted him.

Any Expence you are at not Exceeding Two Guineas on this Affair, to procure Answers &c. as before, shall be paid

To Mr Wm Black Mercht in London

Capt Askew.

As you are Acquainted with many Ingenious Gentlemen & may have the opportunity of Seeing or Conversing with such, who are Curious and known in the Mineral way. I desire you will shew the Two Sorts of Stone or Oar No (1) & No (2) to such and have their opinion That of No (1) I do myself Conceive to partake of the Iron Kind but No (2) I apprehend may Indicate Copper, or the shew of Tin I shall be Glad of an Opinion of the Learned

Annapolis in Maryland
Octr 28th 1751

Annapolis Octob^{r} 29th 1751

My Dear Child:

I have ℔ M^{r} Burman Sent you the Contents of the Inclosed mem^{d} in a Portmanteau Trunk made up Carefully & Carded and inclosed the Key of the Trunk w^{ch} I've ordered to be Left at M^{r} Meredith's to whom Inclose this Letter also And hope you will receive all Safe.

What may be wanting to make up the Suit you will Supply there pray take Good Care of your Things and keep an Exact Account of y^{r} Linnen Going to Wash & Receiving the same, And be Careful, Diligent & frugal in every other Respect

M^{rs} Carroll Joins in Love and Respect to You Your Sister and all that Family are well I Confide in Your Discretion & Good Conduct & am with Love & a Sincere Wish for God's Blessing on You,

My Dear
Y^{r} Affectionate Father
C. Carroll

To
M^{r} Jo^{n} Henry Carroll

Things in the Portmanteau Trunk—viz^{ts} Four Shirts, 11 Stocks, 6 New Night Caps, 2 Summer Waist-coats, one pair of cotton Stockings, Eight pair of Thread Stockings, Wingate's Arithmetick and three other Books out of y^{r} Trunk, a Wigg Bagg, Velvet Rideing Cap, one piece of Duroy, a Bagg of Buttons, & six Sticks of Mohair Keep what Buttons is to Spare when the suit is made up, Bits to mend with, 2 Pair of Worsted Stockings, Art of Surveying by John Wing A Duroy Waistcoat & Breeches you may Get Buttons to Suit the Waist-coat it will Shift & Serve to fill the Portmanteau Pray take Care of the Portmanteau & Key

Annapolis Oct^{r} 29th 1751

Sir

By M^{rs} Burman from hence I send a Trunk or portmanteau for my Son which I ordered to be Left with the Inclosed at y^{r} Store & which I desire you will order to be Delivered him.

I Desire Your favour to send me the things I ordered in my Letter at Philadelphia if they are got Ready by the Tradesmen, M^{rs} Burman will take Care of them if put into the Shallop that brings her Things to Opaquinarue

I have Drawn an Order to M^{rs} Ann Burman for Seventy Five pounds on You, as I told you at Philadelphia I should, and desire you'll pay the Same. Its of this Date

Please to send me an Account of the things I ordered (if sent) that I may Credit the same.

Pray my Respects to M^{rs} Meredith and Accept of the same with my Thanks for Your Favours

To M^{r} Reese Meredith Merch^{t} in Philadelphia

Oct^{o} 31st 1751

Sir

By the Hint you gave me the other Day I conceive you may have some Friendship for and an Inclination to serve me

If you will serve me with your advice & assistance in that Cause and all the stages thereof as a Councel at Law I will give you an adequate fee that shall be pleaseing to you and am Respectfully

Sir Y^{r} Most Humble Serv^{t} C. Carroll

To Edmund Jenings Esq^{r}.

Annapolis Oct 30th 1751

Sir

You have a Warrant of Survey from the Provincial Court to lay out my Pretensions, on an Ejectment against Evan Shelby Jun^{r} for a Tract of Land called Shelby's Misfortune. On the other side are the Courses from the Patent of that Land

and above are the Evidences I desire You will Summon to Prove the Beginning or such other as Hance Waggoner Desires to whom I Request you will apply; he lives near Shelby's above Little Connegochego.

I also Desire the Surveyor will Describe the Situation of Shelbys Clear Ground or Improvements within this Land w^{ch} I claim, that is Lay them down in the Platt clearly & Distinctly.

In case M^{r} Shelby should go about Laying down any Claim of his please to let M^{r} Waggoner be present or such as he Directs that can prove the Beginning of Maiden's Choice which I presume is the Land he claims, or part of it. And let a Reference be taken & measured by sworn Chain Carriers from the Beginning Tree of Shelby's Misfortune, to the Beginning Tree of Maidens Choice.

You will Please to Order such time for makeing this Survey as may Enable You to make Return to next Provincial Court & give Notice to M^{r} Shelby of such time Agreeable to Law.

I refer You to M^{r} Waggoner as in my Room

To M^{r} Geo. Gordon

Maryland November 16th 1751

Sir

Having Good Reason to be assured that the Bills for one Thousand pounds Ster. on Sir Nich^{s} Carrew & Company Remitted you the fifth of last September are Good, and that You will be in Cash by them before my Drafts become Due; I have Drawn a Sett of Bills of Exchange on You at Forty Days Sight payable to M^{r} Reese Meridith Merchant at Philadelphia or Order for one Hundred pounds Sterling, which I desire you will pay. As also to M^{r} Richard Croxall for Nine pounds Sterl. w^{ch} also I desire you will pay. Both setts of Bills are of this Date.

Your Favour herein will oblige

To M^{r} Silvanus Grove Merch^{t} in London ℔ Capt. Maclaughlin & Cap^{t} Stevenson

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Maryland November 16th 1751

Sir

I have Drawn on you the following Bills of Exchange which I desire You will pay and Charge to my Account, viz—

Novr	8th	Inst.	To Zacharias Maccubbin	£10.. 18.. 8
	13	Do	To Ignatius Digges	2.. 5.. 6
	14	Do	To Benjn Tasker Esqr	3.. 5.. 11
		Do	To Michael Craiger	66.. 12.. —
				£83.. 2.. 1

I have Reason to be Assured that you will be in Cash for me by the Bills on Carew & Company remitted you before these and other my Bills come payable and I shall take Care to Leave a Ballance in your Hands to answer my son's occasions who I hope before now is Safe with you in London.

To Mr William Black Merchant in London pr Capt. Maclaughlin and Capt. Stevenson

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Annapolis 9br 20th 1751

Sir

I Received Your's Dated the 2d Inst. Inclosed is Copy of mine as ℔ the Date which with the Portmanteau I hope you recd eer now.

In Relation to the Skillett Patterns Mr Stow agreed with me at four shill. the pound Weight, and that they should not Exceed Six pounds Weight to the Gallon measure. This I thought a full Price, and at which I am willing to take them they being in every Respect Compleat or if Twenty Shillings more in the Whole will Content; I am Satisfied. You take them & pay him accordingly.

Inclosed are my Bills for One Hundred pounds which I suppose you will take yourself I am willing to take Sixty five ℔ Cent for them in your money which I shall not Draw for in Less than two months or Sixty days and shall take Care to

leave a Ballance in your Hands for Supply of my son to whom I Request You will order the Inclosed to be Delivered.

On the second of this Instant I drew an Order on You payable to Barton Rodget or Order at Sixty Days Sight for one Hundred pounds Current Money of Pensilvania which I Desire you will pay and charge to my Account.

In Case you can hear of an Orderly well Recommended Negroe Man in Good Health and well made, not above Thirty years old, that is a Light Cooper and to be sold Reasonably I shall be much obliged if you will Purchase him for me if to be had for fifty Pounds your Money or under which I conceive a Good Price.

If such Offer, I presume You could find Business for him untill an Opportunity of sending him to me. I Refer any other Transaction to my future advice.

To M^{r} Reese Meredith Merch^{t} at Philadelphia

Annapolis 9^{br} 20th 1751

My Dear Child

I Received Yours of the 31st October and was very well pleased to hear from You by the Inclosed, a Copy of my former, You will find I sent you the things You Desired w^{ch} I hope you Received before this time Safe, & w^{ch} I shall Gladly hear of.

Your Sister and all that Family are well I understand that by a Ship into your part there, that Judd is safe arrived in England, if so I hope Your Brother Is Likewise.

I have nothing to add but to recommend to you a due Care & application of mind to write a steady Good hand, and pray take Care to get a Seat in the Church to pay Your Duty to God which I hope you will always mind, as the principal of all Duties.

Mrs Carroll joins me in Love and Respect to you pray write to Mr Maccubbin or Your Sister. I am with Love and Blessing

My Dear
Your Affectionate Father
C. C.

To Mr John Henry Carroll [1]

These

P. S. As I agreed for your Room Intirely to your self I hope you Enjoy it accordingly Especially as I pay for it in Extraordinary

C. C.

Maryland Novr 21st 1751

Sir

My Last to you was of the 20th Inst. I am now to Advise you that I have of this Date drawn an Order on you payable to Mr Barton Rodget or Order for Sixty Eight pounds fifteen shill. and Eight pence Current money of pensilvania wch I Desire you will pay & place to my Account.

Mr Rodget tells me he will transmit this and my former Order to You to be Negotiated for him, and as you will upon such Transaction Draw yr Commission, I hope it will be of Service in yr Way of Business, and I am to Request that you will Endeavour to render Mr Rodget what Service you can in Getting his Goods as Reasonable & Good in kind, as may be had, since it may prove a means of further Correspondence.

To Mr Reese Meredith mercht at Philadelphia.

Sr.

If You think the Letters I send worth Communicating to Our Friends, You may send some to Laurence Hammond at Patapsco.

[1] Died February 15, 1754, aged 22 yrs. See Vol. 18: 30 and Vol. 19: 64.

I have Ordered the Bearer to go to Elk Ridge Church with a Bundle of them and give them to the Good people there. You may Direct him as You please, and y^{r} Conduct (as I believe it will be always for your Country's Good) shall be pleasing to

S^{r}

Your Humble & Obedient Serv^{t}

C. Carroll

Annapolis 23^{d} 9^{ber} 1751

To Philip Hammond Esq^{r}

S^{r}

I do not send you the Inclosed papers as consummate of what I can justly say as a Protestant of the Church of England, for w^{ch} Church I take you to be an Apostolick Advocate.

I Doubt not the Governments protection of all Good protestants, and of which I shall call you to Evidence that I am one, but I think it needful that they should join in Legal and Reasonable Interest for Support of the Church of England as by Law Established. In this I do not mean to Deviate from the Indulgence Granted by Law to protestant Dissenters whose Welfare & Good I doubt not you have at Heart as well as

Rev^{d} S^{r}

Y^{r} most Humble Servt

C. Carroll

Annapolis 23^{d} 9^{ber} 1751

To The Rev^{d} M^{r} Cha^{s} Lake

Maryland X^{ber} 7th 1751

Sir

On the Sixth Instant I drew a sett of Bills of Exch^{a} on you at forty Days sight payable to M^{r} Nicholas Maccubbin or Order for twenty pounds Sterling which I Desire you will accordingly pay & Charge to my Account.

I Desire that you will send me by some Good Opportunity

comeing near Annapolis the Contents of the inclosed Invoice, or if the Goods I wrote for the 14th of Sepr Last be not packed or come away before this comes to Hand You may add these to them. In Case you will Direct Biggs or any Ship you send into Patapsco, to take his Ballast of Pigg Iron of me, I will send it Consigned to Yourself.

To Mr Silvanus Grove, mercht in London
pr Capt Lawrence & Copy by Capt Lovering
via Biddiford
feb 29, 1752

Invoice of Goods for Dr Charles Carroll of Annapolis in Maryland

A Beam & a pair of Scales Copper or Brass, with Chains to weigh Sugar or other Grocery, viz—Ten pounds on each scale, the Beam to be Good & well steeled in the Ballance parts.

A very good Bed Tick made up at an upholsterers Ready Warped to put in the Feathers suitably large for a Bed Stid six Feet & half long & four feet nine Inches wide with a Bolster & two pillows likewise made Suitable to the Tick.

A large Dark Ground Callico Quilt fit for a Bed Stid of the foregoing Dimensions.

One piece of plain white Dimitty.

One piece of Dark Colour Fustian fit for men's Frocks.

Ten Yards of fine Scarlet Duffill fit for Women's under petticoats.

Two pieces of Good Duroy with Suitable Trimmings Good Buttons.

Six pair of Men's Good three thread Worsted Hose, Different Colours.

Six English made Good Snuff Colour Silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

One Dozen of Table Knives & 1 Doz. of Forks split Buckhorn.

One Dozen of Good strong & large Men's Shoe Buckles of Steel.

Three Gross of Metal Coat Buttons, strong shanks.

Three Gross of Waistcoat Buttons suitable and strong shanks. Six pound of Good Scotch Snuff in Bottles 1℔ each & six skins of parchment.

Let them be all packed in a Trunk or Box.

Annapolis X^{ber} 13th 1751

Sir

I Rec^{d} yours Dated 7th Instant yesterday and am at a Loss to know how it happen'd you did not receive mine of the 20th of Last month with my Bills for One hundred pounds Sterl. which I sent Inclosed by the Last Post from hence to your Town and paid the Postage 3 shill here.

I acquainted Green the Post master that you had not Received the Letter Inclosed you have what he says and Certain unless some Villany the Letter must be Safe & my Bills I shall not be Easy untill I hear that you have them. On the other side is Copy of that Letter, & Inclosed is Copy of mine to my son which please to order him.

I took care not to draw but according to time of three months that is Expired & the Draft Sixty Days which I hope was not Inconvenient.

I Expect Sixty Five ℔ Cent for my Bills, and am Resting in hopes my Letter & Bills are Safe.

To M^{r} Reese Meredith merc^{t} Philadelphia ℔ the Post man post paid 1 shil.

My Dear Child.

Capt. Laurence just Going I wo^{d} not omit a Line to you hopeing it will meet you safe in London, and in your next let me know your Chambers & where; that I may Direct for you accordingly.

I Left y^{r} Brother at Philadelphia at their Accademy there to Learn the Mathematicks, Surveying, Bookkeeping &c. and hope he will make a Proficiency therein. It would be Needless

for me to tell you how necessary it is, that you apply yourself Closely to y^r^ Study and answer the Hopes I have of you.

The County have done me the Favour to continue me one of their Representatives in Assembly, notwithstanding all Opposition. M^r^ Daniel Dulany is in for Frederick County: M^r^ Hammond Speaker.

M^r^ Maccubbin, y^r^ Sister & all that Family are perfectly well. In my next I shall Enlarge when I shall hear from you. Our Winter is just setting in hard Frost.

My Family is now Reduced to very few since Jackey went none but my Wife & myself.

I am not without Thoughts of having a Convenient Settlement for you against your Return here in Town. My utmost Endeavours shall not be wanting and I greatly Trust yours will be Equal for your own Future Reputation & Service of your Friends. My Wife joins me in Love & Respects, and am My Dear Y^r^ Affectionate Father and most humble serv^t^

C. Carroll

Annapolis in Maryland Dec^r^ 16^th^ 1751

To, M^r^ Charles Carroll to be left at M^r^ William Black's Merchant in London

℔ Capt. Lawrence

Mem^o^ 12^th^ X^br^ advised M^r^ Black ℔ Laurence of any Bills 7£.. 10^s^ to Cap^t^ Hubbert

D^o^ 18^th^ of my Bills of 9£.. 12^s^ to Jo^n^ Hanson Jun^r^ p^r^ Ditto.

Annapolis Jan^ry^ 20^th^ 1752

Sir

I Rec^d^ yours dated the 3^rd^ Instant and am pleased that my Letter came to your hands safe with my Bills. I desire you will pay M^r^ Theophilus Grew Quarterly Thirty Shillings your Currency for his care in Instructing my son this manner of Payment may be more agreeable as Ready money is necessary in Your Town. In case M^r^ Stow will not take what you

offered w^ch^ is more than he asked me I must do without those Pattrens.

The weather has been very severe, all our Rivers closed & passable for Horses & Carriages In w^ch^ conditions (I supose) you are allso Pray present my Respects to M^rs^ Meredith and accept of the same.

Tr M^r^ Reese Meridith merchant at Philadelphia ℔ Post Inclosed to Jacky

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Maryland Feb. 18^th^ 1752

Sir

Inclosed is Letter of Advice & Copy to M^r^ William Black Merchant in London to pay on my Account your Bills to be Drawn on him at thirty Days Sight for Fifty Pounds Sterling which I Desire you will accordingly Draw, and with such Bills in different Vessells Send the Letter & Copy.

I Desire you will procure for such Bills the Best Exch^a^ Current with You and Remit me by M^r^ Govane's Vessell Capt John Jones—the Value in four Hogsheads of Good Strong well Tasted Rum, Fifty weight of Cotton, Ten pounds of Boiled Clean Ginger, and the Rest in Good Muscovado Sugar in Barrells. Please to take Bill Ladeing at three pounds sterling ℔ Ton to be Delivered to me at the Port of Annapolis in Maryland four Hoggsheads to the Ton, & Twelve Barrells to the Ton, to prevent mistakes.

To M^r^ Coddrington Carrington merch^t^ in Barbadoes p^r^ Capt. Jo^n^ Jones in the Endeavour

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Maryland March 30^th^ 1752

Gentlemen

I have as good an opinion of your Ability to serve your friends as any others can, therefore hope you will make the most for me you can of what pigg Iron I send you. I had last year some pigg Iron sold Robert Lilly to be Delivered at Bewd-

ley at six pounds twelve shillings and six pence p^{r} Ton, and as your Town is very Convenient for Bewdley sure the Freight thither cannot be much wherefore I should hope for y^{r} kind Endeavour in that Point to serve me. Inclosed is Bill Ladeing & Certificate for Eight Ton Pigg Iron which I hope will come safe to Hand.

I should be obliged to you if by some of y^{r} Ships Comeing here you would send me a good Country Taylor Indented for five years at wages not Exceeding Eight pounds yearly Current money of this Province.

If you could meet with a good Light Cooper for the like time and on the like wages I would pay their Passages & find them Diet Washing & Lodging fit for a Servant. I Request your Favour to put the inclosed Letters for London into the Post Office as soon as they come to Hand I wish you all happiness.

To Mess^{rs} Sedgley & Cheston merchants in Bristol p^{r} the Chestor Cap^{t} Lorain

These

Maryland March 30th 1752

My Dear Child

Within two Days past I rec^{d} yours dated 13th of Jan^{ry} last by Cap^{t} Coolidge who arrived in patuxent, neither Dulany nor Chew yet Come, and a Ship just going out to Bristol take the Opportunity to write you. It gives me great Concern to find that your Health is not so perfect as I wish you must leave nothing undone that may be proper. I would recommend you to get of some good honest Distiller Cinnamon Water well prepared. A pint (at one time is sufficient) to which add half an Ounce of Loaf Sugar on which you may drop ten Drops of the Oyl of Cinnamon and of which you may take at proper times a spoonfull or two as you see needful Shakeing the Bottle at times to mix the Oil.

In order to have this perfect get a Drachm of the Oil of Cin-

namon of some good Chymist so you may use it at your own pleasure.

The use of Rhubarb may be proper Toasted, of which you may put y^{r} Physician in mind.

Good Red Wine may not be amiss Though I should judge Punch, as it is Diuretic, the best Liquor, which to have pure, you may have your own Rum or Brandy to make as you best like.

I am sorry you should be Despirited you must at times take a Glass of some Good Generous Liquor which you may have at best Hand and keep in your Chambers with an agreeable Friend at times may not be improper & will be cheaper than Tavern.

Be not melancholy or Cast down by any means nor Imagine that I have the least Doubt of your good and prudent Conduct, or Doing everything for your own Good and future Credit & Advantage that is becomeing and needful.

If the Bath waters may be useful, a little time spent there may not be improper. Books may be there Read. I should have been Glad you had got an Instructor in the Common Law Reading, which I hope as your Health mends you will.

If I am not mistaken the Statutes on several General Heads, as on Parliamentary affairs &c. are Collected & stitched together such I have seen. Booksellers often say things are out of Print to Enhance the Value.

I will procure the fan sang as soon as I can & send by the next Shipping.

Merchants Accounts being a Branch of the Mathematical Learning will be needful & very proper.

Jacky is very well at Philadelphia has made good Progress in Surveying, Navigation, the use of the Globes & is to go through a Course of Merchants Accounts I intend him home next Fall & think to settle him at Patapsco. Mr. Maccubbin & th^{t} Family all very well.

I paid Richard Rawlings in Part for his Share & sent a white Hand to help Patrick I hope this year they will do better

than last, what they have made shall be shipp'd you as soon as Ready.

I shall not Enlarge at present but Conclude with the sincerest wish for y^{r} perfect Health.

Pray accept of M^{rs} Carroll's Compliments & and the Blessing and Respect of

My Dear
Y^{r} affectionate Father &
Most humble Servant
C. C.

To M^{r} Charles Carroll to be left at M^{r} W^{m} Blacks Merch^{t} in London p^{r} Capt. Lorain via Bristol

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Annapolis April 6th 1752

Sir

M^{r} Jennings the Clerk of the Land Office told me he had given you a special warrant to Resurvey for me a tract of Land called Addition 150 acres surveyed by you November 10th 1750.

I have sent you a Copy of the Courses of Addition as also the Courses of the Resurvey which you will please to Return accordingly.

I have also inclosed you a Certificate 50 Acres of Land called Sapplin Valley which I desire you will Return by Virtue of my warrant 1000 acres given you last April of which I believe some are unexecuted or any other you judge proper, of mine in y^{r} hands.

Your Leaving out the Expressions which I gave you in my Resurvey of Catt Tail Marsh called High Germany has thrown it into Adjacent Lands and left out the Land intended to be included.

It is really impossible among many Surveys to be Exact without Expressions to bind on them how this came I dont know but hope I may mend the Error without any other Interfering with me though the Expence will be very Considerable.

Inclosed are the undernoted three Special Warrants for which

I shall in a little time send you Courses to Return. I presume in the mean time I shall see you here.

I hope you will let none of my needful warrants out of Date.

Special Warrant to Resurvey Wallnutt Levell on Antitem Creek dated 17th March 1752.

Do for Effecting Murray's Resurvey called Murray's Delight on Roberts's Chance granted to Francis Roberts for 50 acres of which are vacant 410. Dated 17th March 1752.

Special warrant to Resurvey High Germany Dated 17th March 1752.

P. S. You will oblige me much by Returning me the inclosed Certificate of Stoney park 100 acres as soon as you can that I may get patent for it having obliged myself so to do for the person I take it up for Inclosed is the warrant 100 acres for the Same.

To Mr Isaac Brookes Surveyor of Frederick County

These

Wrote to renew
17 Septr

Annapolis April 13th 1752

Sir

I have of this Day drawn an Order on you payable to Mr Patrick Creagh on his Order at ten Days sight for Fifty Pounds which I desire you will accordingly pay and charge to my Account.

I shall be glad of a Line by the next Return of the Post to know the Heighth of yr Excha in your Currency & if I like I will send you my Bills and shall not draw on you in less than One month from the Date of them, nor then to be paid in less than ten Days Sight. I think Seventy ℔ Cent is the Least you can give me.

To Mr Reese Meredith mercht Philadelphia

March 24th 1752

Sir

I have seen Mr Carroll's Letter to you in Consequence of an offer I desired you to make the Company. The Knowledge I have of his Imperious Insolent and Malicious Disposition leaves me no Room to doubt, but that he wishes me & mine off this Globe, as well as out of the Company and altho I do as sincerely despise him as he can do me, yet if he and the Company will give me my Price I will gratifie his Spleen in that Point but not otherwise.

As you thought it yr Duty to shew me his Letter I presume you will think it so likewise, to send him this in Answer from

Sir

Yr Humble Servant

C. C.

To Mr Richd Croxall.

April 23rd 1752

Sir

I have Considered the inclosed Account and been in the Land Office for the patents of the Lands therein charged & altho' I have paid all the Requisites they are not yet Compleated I am very willing to pay everything Justly due to the Lord Proprietor from me, but I cannot agree that the Charge of Rent or Arrears of Rent before the Date of the patent is either just or Reasonable Especially when there is no Hindrance on my Side to the Issueing such patents.

The first Cost to the Proprietor the Great Charges and Fees to the Respective Officers in the Progress towards obtaining Grants is very High Rent, and ought to be Considered by his Lordship's Ministers for whom this Letter is intended tho addressed to you.

It does not become the expected Lenity of his Lordship's administration to Squeese his Tenants Therefore I am in Hopes the inclosed Account will not be insisted upon but that those

concerned will be Content to Receive the Rents from the Respective Dates of the patent according to Covenant.

To Mr John Darnall Recr of Rents in Frederick County

These

Annapolis 26th April 1752

Sir

I have yours of the 17th Instant and am advised sixty seven and a half may be had I would not give you any needless Trouble that might not in some measure be of Advantage to you.

I presume Good Bills are a Convenience you cannot well transact Business without, and when you give the Highest Excha you deduct nothing for immediate payment Therefore I did suppose that my Bills in your Hands for some time before I ordered payment of the money would be of Service.

If you will give me Sixty Five ℔ Cent your Currency and pay My Orders as I before wrote without any Commission I will send you my Bills by the next Post or Good Opportunity.

I wish you perfect Good Health with all other Happiness and am very Respectfully.

To Mr Reese Meredith merchant Philadelphia ℔ Post.

Memo the Location made by Evan Shelby the 27 of Oct. 1749 from Notley Thomas—viz.

Recd an Assignment of Evan Shelby Junr for 82 acres of Land assigned him by Meridith Davis Located on so much vacancy near Potomack River on a Place called Peter Harts Cabbin lyeing on or near the Bigg Spring.

Copia Notly Thomas.

Directions for Ocacock Inlet 34° 55

If you Happen to fall in with Cape Hatteras, which lies in Latitude 35.. 3 N° the Cape Land is full of Low Treese. Your Course to Ocacock is W by S about 10 Leagues distance from the Cape.

When you come up with the Inlet, to the Northward lies a

large Tuft of Trees. In the Middle of the inlet lies a small Island having two Large Beacons on it. You must bring them one and your Course will be W by N. Then steer up with them till you come within a Cables Length of the shore, then steer up a Long the said Beacon Island till you bring Thatche's Hole to bear E. N. E. then steer up with the same and there Come to An Anchor in five or six fathom Water marked ⚓.

You have over Ocacock Bar 2 Fathom at Low Water in the Range of the Beacons.

S. E. by E moon makes full Sea on the Bar and the Tide flows 3 feet, the flood runs in the Sound 3 Hours after High Water.

If you Happen to fall into the Southward of Ocacock near Cape Lookout then will appear Double Land but if to the Northward then a Large Sound within and nothing but Water will appear over the Banks at Latches Hole take a Pilot to go in the Country.

Mem^{o} for makeing your Cuccolds Increase Pease give your Corn 8 feet distance and at the Angles in the first or second week of May after Cross Plowing plant Three or four in a Hill they are good manure and food for Hoggs Sandy Land yealds Them.

My Message by D^{r} Steward was that I would be on the defensive with M^{r} Ogle I knew what footing I was on in Maryland, to apoint a place with him. 8^{br} 11th 1742 at night and would take care to defend myself against any attack of his.

Mem^{o} Judgment against Douglass at M^{rs} Marg^{t} Macnemara was 16th day of May 1727. Sciari facias brought in June 1743
1738
1727

---

11 years in May 1738 12 in May 1739 paid wheat in 1739 could not bring an Action till 1740 when he failed in complying with the promise or contract of M^{rs} Macnemara to Receive Wheat in 4 years (2 when the 4 years commenced or Expired.

Agreem^{t} from her to take wheat dated 1738 July 12 years would expire the 16th May 1739

1727

Years 12

he made a payment in 1739.

[Here ends the "Account and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll." Publication was begun in Vol. 18, p. 197, where may be found a sketch of this remarkable figure, about whom too little is known. These books are a valuable contribution to the social and economic history of the period.]

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM THE ARCHIVES.

Executive Mansion.

Washington, Nov. 2, 1863.

His Excellency

A. W. Bradford

Governor of Maryland.

Sir;

Yours of the 31st ult. was received yesterday about noon, and since then I have been giving most Earnest attention to the subject-matter of it. At my call, Genl. Schenck has attended; and he assures me it is almost certain that violence will be used at some of the voting-places on election day, unless prevented by his provost-guards. He says that at some of those places, Union voters will not attend at all, or run a ticket, unless they have some assurance of protection. This makes the Missouri Case, of my action in regard to which you express your approval.

The remaining point of your letter, is a protest against any person offering to vote, being put to any test not found in the laws of Maryland. This brings us to a difference between Missouri and Maryland. With the same reason in both states,

Missouri has by law provided a test for the voter, with reference to the present rebellion, while Maryland has not. For Example, Genl. Trimble, captured fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland. Even Genl. Schenck's order admits him to vote if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and Genl. Schenck's order here, reach precisely the same End. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal men; and whether a man *is* loyal, Each allows that man to fix up his own oath.

Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life, I can not so confidently rely on those whose elections may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true; but such votes are given them, in the expectation that they will prove false.

Nor do I think that, to keep the peace at the polls, and to prevent the presistently disloyal from voting, constitutes just cause of offence to Maryland. I think she has her own example for it. If I mistake not it is precisely what Genl. Dix did when your Excellency was Elected Governor.

I revoke the first of the three propositions in Genl. Schenck's general order No. 53; not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, if necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is too liable to abuse. For the revoked part, I substitute the following; "That all Provost-Marshals, and other military offices, do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person, or persons, whomsoever."

The other two propositions of the order, I allow to stand, Genl. Schenck is fully determined, and has my strict orders besides, that all loyal men may vote, and vote for whom they please.

Your Obt Servt.

A. Lincoln.

Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla. Dec. 17, 1864.

Your Excellency.

I have the honor to make the following Statement in regard to the crime, and circumstances attending it, for which I have been thus imprisoned.

On the organization of the 2nd Reg. of Maryland Vol. Infty. I entered it as 1st Sergeant of Company "D" and for my services in the field received the appointment of 1st Lieutenant of my Company, my commission dating from September 17th 1862.

I was mustered as a Commissioned Officer, from the 11th day of December 1862, with the understanding that said muster, would not, in any manner, conflict with my original muster as an enlisted man.

I served honestly and faithfully, in accordance with the provisions of my oath, until the expiration of my original enlistment (July 10, 1864), when, as the Commission of Musters, of the Division, failed to muster me out of service, with the remainder of the Non-veterans of my Company, I forwarded my resignation to the Corps Commander, who declined accepting my resignation on the grounds that the reasons were not sufficiently explicit.

During the time intervening between the transmittal and return to me of my resignation, I failed to perform duty, as, in the event of my thus doing, I judged I would be acknowledging the right of the Government to retain me in the service. For this failure, charges were preferred against me for "Absence without Leave," and I was arraigned, tried, and found guilty (on my own plea) before a Genl. Court Martial, and sentenced to be dismissed the service, and confined at hard labor at Tortugas, for the term of one year.

I have thus been in confinement since the latter part of July last, and have during that time, cherished the hope that the Administration would reconsider my case.

My Military history is without stain, and I feel confident that

your Excellency will receive a favorable account of me from any of the Officers of the Regiment.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I plead your Excellency's interposition in my behalf.

Hoping for a favorable consideration of my case.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Wm. Thomas
1st Lt. 2 Reg. M. V. Vol. Infty.

To His Excellency
A. W. Bradford
Governor of Maryland

Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla.
December 18th, 1864.

Your Excellency;

I have the honor respectfully to petition your interposition in my behalf, under the following circumstances. I was a member of Co. " D " the 1st Reg. Maryland Vol. Infty, and for absence from my Regiment four months, I was tried for desertion & sentenced to this island for the term of two years. During the entire time I was absent, I was sick at home, and when I was En Route to the Reg; I was arrested. Moreover immediately after my arrest, I was forwarded to the Reg. from which I was sent to Provost Guard House, at Harpers Ferry, thence to Camp Distribution at Alexandria, Va. from that point I was sent to Baltimore City, and detailed on Col. Fish's patrol, and being on patrol three months (during which time I received pay) I was forwarded on the 25th December, 1863 to my Regiment, when I was again placed under guard, after remaining thus ten days, again restored to duty, and performed duty to the 2nd day of February 1864, and then arraigned before Court Martial for the crime of desertion. This was corroborated by witnesses on the Court Martial but failed to have

any bearing. Even after my trial I was freed to bear arms on a reconnoisance after which my arms were taken from me.

I have also the honor to state to your Excellency, that I have a family depending exclusively upon my exertions for their support and during my imprisonment they have been suffering from being deprived of that assistance, this is more punishment to a Father, than his own personal trials.

My term of Service expired on the 12th day of May last, and I was in hopes that considering the circumstances attending my case, I would have been released after the servitude of the four months, I was absent without leave,

I embarked in this war at the commencement of this rebellion, when my state was agitated by our home traitors, and have always been an unconditional Union man. This can be proven by Mr. T. H. Evens, of the Second branch of the City Council of Baltimore, Dunskin & Co. and several other prominent citizens of Baltimore. And thus it is preposterous to cherish the idea that I would wilfully desert the Regiment, which I was one of the first to work for and attach myself to.

Should Your Excellency comply with my request, and eventually obtain Executive clemency, I am perfectly willing to again take up arms in defence of my country.

Hoping for a favorable consideration of my case, I have the honor to await Your Excellency's reply to this communication.

I am Sir
Very Respy.
Your Obt. Servant
Wm H. Evans.

To
His Excellency
H. W. Bradford
Gov. of Maryland.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Mason Locke Weems. His works and ways. In three volumes. Volume I, A bibliography left unfinished by Paul Leicester Ford, Volume II, III, Letters 1784-1825. Edited by Emily Elssworth Ford Skeel. Privately printed. Plimpton Press, Norwood, Massachusetts.

This definitive life and works of Weems is one of the outstanding publications of the year. From the point of view of completeness, it is doubtful if the work of any other American writer has ever been treated in such a masterly manner and as a piece of book making the workmanship is worthy of the labor bestowed on the text. A number of appreciations of the work have been published in various places, but the most satisfactory one is that of Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, published in the "New York Herald-Tribune Books" on Sunday, May 12, 1929.

Genealogy of the descendants of John Collett, born 1578, died March 29, 1659 of Little Gidding and London, England. n. p. n. d. Pp. 131. Contains records of the Maryland Colletts and allied families.

Perhaps through excessive modesty, the author of this little book fails to stress the interesting story of the Ferrar family of Little Gidding. The work seems to be well done but it is one of the mysteries of human endeavor why a man should spend ten years or more in assembling data for a family history, and then balk at an extra week's work in which to make an index. It should be a misdemeanor to publish any book without an index, and more especially a genealogy.

Benjamin H. Hill. Secession and Reconstruction. Chicago, Ill. [c. 1928.] Pp. 330.

A valuable study of Georgia during the reconstruction period, with bibliography and good index.

Virginia and the French and Indian War, by Hayes Baker-Crothers. Chicago, Ill. Pp. 179. $2.00.

An interesting, well documented work, containing a useful bibliography.

William H. Richardson's Journal of Doniphan's Expedition with introduction by William B. McGroarty. Columbia, Mo., 1928. Pp. 106.

Ancestry and descendants of Jonathan Pulsifer and his wife Nancy Ryerson Pulsifer of Poland and Sumner, Maine, by William E. Pulsifer. Privately printed. Pp. 71.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. 22. Hartford, 1928. Pp. 302.

Particular Court records.

McNair-McNear, and McNeir Genealogies. Supplement, 1928. Compiled by James Birtley McNair. Chicago, 1929. Pp. 340.

Wisconsin Domesday Book. Four Wisconsin Counties, by Joseph Schafer. Madison, 1927. Pp. 429. Pub. by State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Fowke (Fooks) Family, by Herbert C. Fooks. Federalsburg, Md., 1928. Pp. 47.

Memoir of Leonard Covington, by B. L. C. Wailes. [Natchez] 1928. Pp. 64.

The French in Rhode Island, An address delivered in Newport by John Austin Stevens. [Newport, 1928.] Pp. 40.

The Capuchins in French Louisiana (1722-1766), by Claude L. Vogel. New York [c. 1928]. Pp. 201.

Babcock and allied families, by Louis Effingham De Forest. [New Haven] 1928. Pp. 137.

The History of MacMaster-McMaster. Columbia, S. C. [c. 1926.] Pp. 142.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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A LETTER TO EILEEN.[1]

August 14, 1926

Dear Eileen:

Although you are growing older, I can remember when you noisily registered your first birthday. I was then thirty-five times your age—now I am a little more than three times as old, so you seem to be catching up. As time wears on and nature registers my age, you will catch up, and I hope go well beyond. Before that time comes I owe you one duty—perhaps two or three, but at least the duty of helping you to answer in a meager way the question no one ever fully answers but which you, like every thoughtful person, will some day ask. As you may have noticed, we are much like animals in some of our characteristics—like cats and dogs; but without risking a comparison of moral natures, I will assure you of your intellectual superiority to a cat or a dog when you seriously ask yourself the question "who am I?"

Years will pass before you will feel more than a casual interest in this letter or in my answer to your still unasked

[1] This letter was not written for, nor intended for publication. It accidentally fell into our hands through a third person, and being impressed by the interest and unusualness of the story, we secured the consent of the author, Mr. Francis Sims McGrath, of New York, to its publication in our *Magazine*.—EDITOR.

question; but one of the disconcerting things about years is that they do pass, no Verdun can be set up against them. So put this letter away, and when years and the voices of today have faded, take it into the light, and in reading reflect that you who read are what survives of a thousand generations. At that moment your ancestors will be living in you, and you who think of yourself as Eileen will, in fact, be in the company of your ancestors every day of your life. It is true you are Eileen in the sense of having a will to command the impulses and mental qualities inherited from your forefathers; but you can work only with the materials and tools your parents have placed in your hands. More than that, you *must* work with those materials. Impulses projected into you from the past, even a distant past, will not be denied. Perhaps in time to come you will feel some inclination to be a writer or a painter or, like some of your southern ancestors, a planter, and if your will couples industry with inclination you will achieve your wish; but whatever it may be, as your powers ripen, you can turn back to the pages of the family annals and find the roots which are blossoming again in you, more freely perhaps, more closely approaching perfection we will hope, but easily recognizable after a hundred years. The immortality of the flesh is reaffirmed as each generation furnishes new forms to house the changing but continuous characteristics of a family. If a conscious spirit survives, imagine with what interest your ancestors are observing you. Are you interested in them? At least you are fortunate in having many who deserve your interest and I shall tell you of them, and in course of time perhaps you will grope about for yourself and find shadows of the past now reincarnated in your own person.

Some day I shall tell you of your Mother's family, but since all the materials for this are not before me, I shall begin with my own. My father's family, while originally Scotch, moved long ago to the North of Ireland, where for generations they remained as Scotch-Irish, a Protestant family to be distinguished from the many Catholic McGraths of the South of Ire-

land who have come to this country in recent years. In the early part of the last century your great grandfather Robert McGrath, then still a young man, disagreed with his father and, being a hot headed fellow, left his home in Newton Stewart and came to America, never from that time seeing his parents. Your great grandfather was a physician, your grandfather a lawyer, his brother a physician and surgeon with the rank of major in the Civil War. In fact, nearly all of the men in that branch of the family were doctors, lawyers or clergymen. Their abilities were above the average but temperament and imagination when uncontrolled will lead as with some of them to evil days which had best be forgotten.

> There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

Sometimes, however, the tide engulfs the man and the family will remain submerged until a more forceful swimmer breasts the tide. These periods of prosperity and obscurity often last for generations and, as you will see, have occurred in the history of your own family. We are now, I like to think, well afloat, and I fully expect you children to establish yourselves and your families on the crest of the wave.

If you apply your arithmetic to the family tree you will readily count

2 grandfathers
4 great grandfathers
8 second great grandfathers
16 third great grandfathers
32 fourth great grandfathers

and so on until you reach your great grandfather Adam. He was the first planter in our family, and some of his characteristics will undoubtedly crop out in Sims and Gordon. There were also some distinguished pre-Adamites in the family, but to keep within the bounds of recorded history, I will begin with the Bordley family, with many members of which I was brought up and therefore felt myself, as I was, one of them.

In very early times, before the days of Columbus, there was a village of Bordley in Yorkshire, England with a family mansion beyond the village limits called "Bordley Hall." This was the first known seat of your ancestors, who even in the remote past appear to have been people of substance and some learning. They are referred to briefly in Potts *Gazetteer* of England and again in the correspondence of the Rev. William Bordley written in England about 1700. During the reign of Henry VII one of the family was sent from Yorkshire as Sheriff of London, but the detailed history of the family begins about the year 1650 with the Rev. Stephen Bordley, your fifth great grandfather, who was then Prebendary or Canon of St. Paul's in London. The old Cathedral had been destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666 and the present Cathedral designed by Sir Christopher Wrenn, although then being built, was not completed until long after your grandfather's time. His son, your fourth great grandfather Thomas Bordley, came to this country in 1694 with his older brother Stephen, when he was only twelve years old, and settled in Annapolis. He studied law, became an eminent lawyer and served for many years as a member of the General Assembly and as Attorney General of the colony. In 1726 he returned to England for a surgical operation and, as often happened under those circumstances, died. Although but 43 at the time of his death, he left a large estate in Maryland and seven children, among them being two sons, of even greater ability than their father. The elder of these, Stephen Bordley (1709-1764) your third great uncle, following in his father's footsteps, became a distinguished lawyer, Attorney General of Maryland and a man of large fortune. Early in life he seems to have decided that the Christian virtues could be practised without detriment to worldly success, for in a letter written when he was 16 to his great uncle in England, the Rev. William Bordley, he said: "All my aim is to oblige my friends, which I can never better do than by doing the best for myself."

Stephen, like most of your Bordley ancestors, was sent to

England for his education, and remained there ten years at his own urgent request. In writing of the Colonies at the age of 18, he said:

"I should be much troubled ever to see that country without being capable of serving it. It was for that purpose I was sent out here, and therefore to return without so doing would be adverse to the intentions of my father. * * * Unless you give me so plentiful an education that I may be able to serve others as well as myself, it will all be in vain."

He also kept a sharp eye on his young brother Will, who rather neglected his books, and admonished him as follows—Will being then fifteen years old, just as you are now:

"Think on your present course of life. How will it enable you to serve your country, your friends, or even to keep yourself from starving. 'Tis a matter well worth your consideration."

But, although your uncle Stephen applied his industrious mind successfully in all worldly ways, he failed sadly where he most wished to succeed; for the beautiful Peggy Shippen refused to marry him. For his part he refused to marry anyone else and remained faithful to this one affection of his life, a trait which, as you will see, appeared again in the Bordley family.

Nous mettons l'infini dans l'amour
Ce n'est pas la faute des femmes.

Hardly had your Uncle returned to Annapolis from his studies in England when he threw himself into a stimulating but hopeless contest with Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Province, to recover a "very beautiful hill" and 230 acres of land inherited from his father Thomas Bordley. Lord Baltimore is said to have coveted the hill. At all events, he saw to it that the whole property was confiscated for public use. The Governor's house was built on the hill, and the rest of the property comprised what is still the heart of the City of Annapolis. "Could I, though with the ruin of my whole fortune, balk his

avaricious maw of this morsel of land," wrote your Uncle, "I should glory in the action." But, although his spirit was embattled for many years, and he carried his complaint to England to the House of Lords, Lord Baltimore in the end prevailed. Reports of the case, a celebrated one at the time, are still to be found in the early law reports of Maryland,[2] and it is of interest to read in these records that it was another one of your great grandfathers, Daniel Dulany, who as Attorney General representing Lord Baltimore succeeded in canceling the original deed which granted this valuable property to your great grandfather Thomas Bordley.

This disappointment did not prevent your Uncle from leading a happy and successful life among the cultured and agreeable people of his day. He was active in public affairs as a member of the Provincial Assembly and, as I have said, was for some years a leader of the bar and Attorney General of the Province. In the early Maryland law reports the names of Thomas Bordley and then Stephen Bordley appear as counsel on one side or the other in almost every case of importance for two generations. Your Uncle was sociable and seems to have been noted among his friends for the quality of the wines which he imported from Europe and generously distributed. On one occasion we find him writing to his agents in London—"A pipe of your best Madeira wine, cost what it will; as I do not stint you in price I hope you will not slight me in the wine." Another commission to his French merchants, often repeated in his order book, was "A Cask of Champaign and two of Burgundy." And so he lived, and in 1764 died.

In 1750 no one of the seven children of his father had married, but in that year he wrote:

"We are all still single; a strange family perhaps you will say, but Beale is now in pursuit of a Dove and I am apt to believe will soon break the enchantment."

[2] See Lord Proprietory vs. Jenings and others, 1 Harris & McHenry, 92-145.

Because of that "Dove" and the broken enchantment you are here today to read this account of your forefathers. Beale was your third great grandfather and a man of unusual character and distinction. The Dove was Margaret Chew, a member of a noted revolutionary family. But let me return for a moment to the subject of faithfulness to an old love, in which you are so keenly interested. Stephen's sister, your great aunt Elizabeth Bordley, born in 1717, was much admired in her young days and according to the old records received several eligible offers of marriage, but her biographer tells us—

> When young she had given the first affection of her heart to an amiable and exemplary young man, who died in England and, although she 'never told her love,' this was generally understood to be the cause of her remaining single.

Your sympathetic heart will be relieved to know that "This fond fidelity did not at all depress her mind or cloud her brow; she was remarkable for being always serene and cheerful, temperate in all her habits, diffident of herself, pleased with social life and its innocent amusements, and contributed always her full share towards promoting the gaiety and happiness of young persons." There, you see, was at least one temperate member of the family.

Elizabeth's brother, your fourth great uncle, Matthias Bordley, was more fortunate, in that he married a very beautiful girl to whom he was deeply devoted. She was only sixteen, and within a year while still a child she died, and he, unwilling to live without her, grieved and in a few months also died.

> They were considered a very interesting young couple. Their affection had been the theme of much admiration and caused a deeper tone of feeling for their loss, which was long deplored. The lines on Theodosius and Constantia were often applied to them: "They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

Your third great grandfather, John Beale Bordley, was born in 1727, four months after his father Thomas had died in the hands of the famous English surgeon Dr. Chesselden. He was

brought up by a step-father, who, "though an estimable man, was hardly equal to the heavy charge of minutely conducting the fortunes and education of so many step-children—ten besides his own five; and engaged as he was in public duties and political affairs, their interests rather languished." This meant that Beale was not educated in England, a hardship which he overcame, however, with marked success. In view of what he accomplished later, it is interesting to know that he was a man of extreme modesty and diffidence, and so indifferent to worldly success that during his career he refused to accept many high offices, among them the Chief Justiceship of the Provincial Court, preferring to continue in his own way the life he had mapped out for himself.

After adopting law as his profession, he was appointed Prothonotary of Baltimore County, in charge of the public legal documents, an office which soon tested his spirit, for in 1765, when the hated Stamp Act was passed, he was required as Prothonotary to enforce its provisions. Rather than do so he resigned his office. In 1766 he was appointed one of the judges of the Provincial Court, and a year later, Judge of the Admiralty, both of which offices he held until the change of government in 1776, and he was therefore the last judge of the Admiralty appointed by the British Government. You may see his portrait if you choose, painted by the noted American artist Peale, in the gallery of the New York Historical Society; and you should be interested to know that it was your grandfather who enabled Peale, whose portraits of Washington and other prominent men of the revolutionary period are of so much historical value today, to obtain his artistic education. Peale's father was your grandfather's schoolmaster. Your grandfather therefore interested himself in his son when he showed artistic talent, and in 1767 raised a fund, to which he contributed largely himself, to send Peale to England to study under the English portrait painter Sir Benjamin West. No doubt it was on this account that Peale painted so many portraits of the Bordley family. One of these, of your second great grand-

father Matthias Bordley, was in my own home for many years and is now in the home of your cousin Lady Hadfield in England.

Although Judge Bordley served as a member of the Governor's Council, as one of the commissioners to draw the boundary line between Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and held a number of other public offices, he disliked public life, and in 1770, his wife having inherited one-half of an attractive island at the mouth of the Wye River on the eastern shore of Maryland and a family mansion known as Wye House, he moved his family there and, while still keeping his residence in Annapolis, became interested in agriculture. The other half of the island of Wye was left to your grandmother Bordley's sister, your third great aunt Mary Chew, who married William Paca, Governor of Maryland, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At the outbreak of the Revolution your grandfather Bordley was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety and one of the first judges of the General Court of Maryland, but he still gave most of his time to the development of his 1600 acres of land on Wye Island and other farms or plantations which he owned in Maryland and neighboring states. Being a firm patriot, he believed in developing home resources to the exclusion of foreign imports, and set about making the Island of Wye as self-supporting as was humanly possible. He established carpenter and blacksmith shops, looms and spinning wheels, rope walks, brick yards and kilns, salt grounds, a brewery, warehouses, smokehouses, and all the usual farm buildings for his own use, and a village of slaves. Power was obtained from an uncommonly large windmill, while hops, flax, cotton, fleeces, and the necessary products for food were grown on the plantation. Wharves were built, from which cargoes of wheat were shipped to England and Spain. His books show that one cargo of wheat shipped to Barcelona produced £900, and that the average return per cargo was £750.

Your grandfather not only took up the scientific develop-

ment of agriculture for his own pleasure, but tried to spread his knowledge among the colonists by writing and distributing pamphlets on the best practical methods of raising fruits, vegetables, crops and livestock, and by publishing larger works as his experience increased. His principal work on agriculture, of more than 600 pages, was widely used and reached four editions, but to show you how many things he was interested in, here is a partial list of pamphlets which he wrote and published:

1789. Moneys, Coins, Weights and Measures.
1790. National Credit and Character.
1793. Yellow Fever.
1794. Intimations on Manufacture, Agriculture and Trade.
1797. Sketches on Rotation of Crops.
1797. Queries from the Board of Agriculture of London with Answers.
1798. On Pasturing Cattle.
1799. On Hemp.
——. Essays and Notes.
1800. Husbandry Dependent on Livestock.
1803. Epitome of Forsyth on Fruit Trees with Notes by an American Farmer.

Surprising things were accomplished at Wye in developing fruits and vegetables, his plums, peaches, pears, and grapes being particularly noted for their size and delicious flavor; but in addition to these he succeeded in raising fruits, nuts and crops which have since entirely disappeared from cultivation in Maryland. For instance, the fig was extensively grown, the pomegranate, the soft shell almond, hops, the English madder plant for fiber, and the Palma-christi for oil. From the abundance of his crops he was also able to send shiploads of supplies to the Continental Army and beef from his island in Chesapeake Bay (Pool's Island) which he had stocked with cattle, deer, wild turkeys, English hares and partridges. These activities of your grandfather as a farmer culminated some years later when he organized the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, the first society of the kind in this country, with

Franklin, Washington and other distinguished men as charter members.

Although occupied with agriculture, the life of your grandfather on Wye Island, where he spent so many years of his life, was far from monotonous, for in those days it was usual for visitors to come in May and stay until November, while every connection of the family, however distantly related, felt entitled to the welcome he always received. There were other families like your grandfather Bordley's, with estates on the Eastern Shore, and as hospitality was the order of the day, they amused themselves with constant visiting, with balls and entertainments. Dancing was fully as popular in the Revolutionary times as it is now. General Washington was an inveterate dancer, which in those days was generally done to the accompaniment of a violin. Patrick Henry would often leave his law office early in his impatience to take part in a dance, and there is an old story of a slave who was sent to tell Jefferson of the burning of his father's house. When Jefferson inquired: "Did you save any of my books?" he answered with instinctive knowledge of his master's taste, "No Massa, but I saved the fiddle."

Your grandfather was an early riser, and would spend an hour and a half or two hours before breakfast in his garden of eight acres, laid out by himself, where he was fond of taking part in pruning and grafting as well as directing the work of the gardeners. After breakfast he would ride over the plantation, superintending the work in hand and looking after the welfare of the people on the place. About two o'clock he would return to prepare for dinner and to drink the preliminary "cool tankard" of wine sangaree with sprigs of balm and burnet. After dinner, his daughter records, he liked to delay a little with his friends over "a well cooled glass of Madeira and a profusion of exquisite fruit," perhaps discussing the pleasures of a fox hunt, which with the aid of the Madeira always made his eyes sparkle. The afternoon was reserved for study and writing until the arrival of visitors in the ten-oared barges of those days, manned by as many slaves. All of which indicates

a sound reason for your grandfather's love of the country, and since deep attachment to the country is supposed to be coupled with a love of solitude we may conclude your grandfather, like the poet Cowper, loved his solitude to be tempered with friendship:

> How sweet, how passing sweet is Solitude;
> But grant me still a friend in my retreat
> Whom I may whisper, Solitude is sweet.

Like all intelligent parents, your grandfather Bordley was seriously concerned about the education of his children. His boys went to Eaton, but girls were not sent across the ocean in those days; so when the time came for his daughter Henrietta to go to school she was sent to Philadelphia upon the advice of your grandfather's friend Mr. John Cadwalader, and for years she was watched over by General and Mrs. Cadwalader. Your grandfather was led in this way to visit Philadelphia to see his daughter, and then a great change came in his life. In 1773 he became a widower and after some years of mourning, I am sorry to tell you, he found himself totally lacking in that fine quality of fidelity which distinguishes the wild goose as well as many members of the Bordley family. While visiting the Cadwaladers for the purpose of seeing his daughter, he met the widow Mifflin, and it is recorded that his visits to his little daughter then became more frequent. To quote from one familiar with the facts:

> Amongst those valuable acquaintances he often heard mentioned and sometimes met, the widow Mifflin, whom he found much loved and respected and always spoken of in terms that marked high regard. He heard her praised for her good sense, good temper, candor and prudence, by persons who were cautious how they spoke of others; and they commended her for her judicious care of her son John Mifflin and her step-son Thomas Mifflin * * * and her discreet management of her handsome property * * *. In the course of his Philadelphia visits Mr. Bordley visited in the family of Col. White (father of our venerable Bishop White). Here he sometimes met this same widow Mifflin, and he could not fail to observe that she was a distinguished favorite with Mrs. White, whose judgment and goodness he equally

respected. With such claims to respectful attention, joined with an engaging address and appearance, Mrs. Mifflin soon became the object of Mr. Bordley's devoted attachment. Her friends were his friends, and anxious for his success. In short, they were married by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White October 8th, 1776.

The step-son this lady took such good care of was Major General Mifflin of the Revolutionary Army, General Washington's first Aide-de-camp, President of Congress and later Governor of Pennsylvania.

On October 21st, 1777, while the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga was being celebrated with bells and cannon, your grandfather's daughter Elizabeth, your third great aunt Gibson, was born in the City of Annapolis. Until she was thirteen her family continued to live at Wye Island, with occasional winters in Philadelphia. During that time she was educated by her father, but in time when it was felt necessary to send her to school, your grandfather decided, to abandon the estate at Wye and move to Philadelphia. For those days, Judge Bordley had advanced views about slavery. He thought the system was wrong, at the same time realizing that any change would have to be made gradually. He therefore freed a great number of his slaves, disposed of many more under contracts by which they were to be freed at the end of a certain term, and retained comparatively few for himself and for his son on Wye Island. His son Matthias, having completed his education in England, was living with his father and was attached to country life. From his quiet disposition and steady habits it was predicted he would live and die a bachelor, but, as your aunt Gibson later remarked, "that was not the age of prophecy." He married and had fifteen children. The estate of Wye was turned over to him, and in 1791 your grandfather Bordley established his family in Philadelphia in a house next door to General Washington. He had always been in friendly communication with Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and other men in public life; one of his nephews was Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Secretary of State under President Washington, and his associations

were with that group. Upon moving to Philadelphia, however, then the seat of the federal government, he became more closely associated with them and with the diplomatic representatives of other countries. The engraving of Louis XVI which you know so well, was given him by the French Minister when he was called back to France at the time of the French Revolution. President Washington appointed him one of the commissioners to organize the Bank of the United States as soon he he moved to Philadelphia in 1791 but he would not be drawn again into public life, preferring to occupy himself with the development of a piece of property of 360 acres which he purchased in Chester County, thirty miles from Philadelphia. He also bought a small stretch of land on the Schuylkill opposite Fairmount, and so he continued his agricultural pursuits and the publication of his works on agriculture until his death in 1804. He was a man of high character and strong and vigorous intellect, an outstanding personality in the period in which he lived. The small engraving you are familiar with by St. Memim, shows him near the close of his career in 1798.

His daughter Elizabeth, who wrote the lively account of her father's marriage to Widow Mifflin, married James Gibson of Philadelphia and, according to the old custom, was known to her nieces and great nieces, of whom my mother was one, as Aunt Gibson. On making her home in Philadelphia she formed a close intimacy with Nellie Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter. They were "brought out" at a ball given for them by Mrs. Washington, and had their portraits painted for each other by Gilbert Stuart. Both of these portraits are now in the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. When you go to Mount Vernon you will see the Nellie Custis room, kept as it was in those days when your aunt often stayed there. She was a highly accomplished woman, cultured and intellectual, a talented musician and of exceptional literary ability, as shown in her biography of the Bordley family. In your grandmother's home in Washington you may see some beautiful landscapes which she painted in water colors. Her life was spent mostly

in Philadelphia, but at times she visited Wye Island; for we know that when married to Mr. Gibson the entire bridal party, including numerous bridesmaids, groomsmen and her cousin the venerable Bishop White, traveled in their great coaches of that day and with riding horses following, from Philadelphia to Wye Island, where the marriage took place. She died in 1863, at the age of 87.

As I write two hundred years have passed since the death of Thomas Bordley, who first came to this country. My own birth was one hundred and fifty years after the birth of his son Judge Bordley and one hundred years after the birth of his daughter Aunt Gibson, and yet how few are the generations which cover that period. You probably think of the Revolution and of General Washington as part of a far distant age, yet my mother, whom you know so well, lived for many years in Philadelphia with Aunt Gibson, who was in turn an intimate friend of General Washington—she often danced with him. In the home in Philadelphia was the chair used by him, his special cup for tea, and other personal things which made the association seem to my mother still a living thing. That thought may take you closer to the first days of our government.

So Matthias Bordley, your second great grandfather (1757-1828) lived on Wye Island and begat fifteen children. He was fond of music, painting, history, literature and the life of a country gentleman. He amused himself translating Seneca's letters and writing comments, his beautiful manuscript volume being still in your grandmother's library in Washington; but while he did these pleasant things his liberal inheritance from his father dwindled. He lived at Wye and there died on the 71st anniversary of his birth.

In a short sketch of his life published in Walsh's *National Gazette* of Philadelphia in 1828, it is said:

> A taste for classic literature early acquired at Eaton College and cherished through life with a decided and improved talent for painting enabled Mr. Bordley in his retirement to cultivate the minds of his children and agreeably diversify his leisure hours. Conspicuous for

independence of mind, with invincible love of truth and rectitude, he uniformly supported the character of the modest gentleman and lived respected and esteemed.

Then the curtain falls. Wye was sold and what little property remained was distributed among the many children. One of them, Beale Bordley, was a talented artist like his father. On his death in 1882 *The Baltimore American* of March 14th, 1882, after sketching the history of the family, said:

John Beale Bordley was a true representative of the old school of refined Maryland gentleman. In early life he entered the law office of his kinsman Chief Justice Gibson of Philadelphia, but afterwards became a portrait painter. By close application to his profession for thirty-five years his name became prominent in art circles and his work was held in high esteem.

Another of the children was my grandmother Sally Rebecca Heath Sims Bordley Belt (1805-1884), who spent the last years of her life in my family. One of her daughters was Frances Wyatt Wickersham, step-mother of Attorney General Wickersham and mother of your cousins Lady Hadfield and Lily Wickersham, the latter being now in France, where I hope you will see her.

Another daughter was my mother, Lily Elizabeth Gibson Bordley Belt McGrath. My father sometimes inserted Singleton Gordon before the Belt. But he was of a lavish disposition.

As you have noticed, the Bordleys were patriots, or Whigs, as they were called in revolutionary days as distinguished from Loyalists or Tories, who did not wish the colonies to separate from England. Perhaps Judge Bordley's patriotism was intensified by his education in the colonies, for he seemed to think his son Matthias when studying at Eaton in England needed a warning on this subject. In 1772 he wrote to Matthias, then fifteen years old,

I wish you may not be put off from your affection for your own country by growing prejudices. You went away young *: do not forget

* 10 years old

you are a Buckskin; I hope you are an improved one; which is better than being a spoiled Englishman.

You may have noticed that your grandmother was a Miss Belt. When you are in Washington visiting your grandmother you may see the monument which was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in memory of your sixth great grandfather Col. Joseph Belt. Humphrey Belt landed at Jamestown, Va., in 1635, and settled in Anne Arundel Country, Maryland. His grandson Col. Joseph Belt took part in the public activities of his day, which was a long one as he lived to be 86. Among other tracts of land, he owned a thousand acres which he called Chevy Chase in what is now the City of Washington, part of which is the present Chevy Chase Country Club. A large boulder inscribed to his memory was placed on the Club grounds only a few years ago. His manor house, built in 1725, was still there in 1907, but the past has to give way and it was taken down to be replaced by modern buildings. He was the great grandfather of Governor Samuel Sprig of Maryland and Governor Thomas G. Pratt, and was the six times great grandfather of the present Lord Fairfax whom you sometimes hear mentioned because he is the only American who is a member of the English House of Lords.

Your grandmother's grandfather was Horatio S. Belt. His grandfather was George Gordon. There is a tradition in the family that he was closely related to the Lord George Gordon who appeared so often in Barnaby Rudge. As to this I am skeptical, but am glad there was at the worst no direct descent. It would be better to have you descended from the raven of the same tale. Lord George Gordon was about the most rattle-brained character in history, and after being turned out of several countries in Europe wound up his career in New Gate jail, where he lived at his ease for many years, giving dinners and dances until death changed the place of his confinement. If he was our ancestor Gordie will have a great deal to answer for, and our only consolation will be that Dickens might not

have written Barnaby Rudge if Lord George had not contributed the riot.

If the thought of an ancestor leading a riot, sacking the Bank of England and opening prison doors pleases your imagination, be satisfied with the knowledge that you had a pirate in the family. He was a respectable pirate, but you cannot have everything as you would.

Augustine Herrman was born in 1605 in Bohemia, where the Gypsies come from, and after many adventures lived to the good old age of 81, and died in Maryland in 1686. His father was a person of character and good standing in Prague and paid more attention to the education of his son than do the careless parents of today. Augustine could speak fluently in German, Dutch, French, Spanish, English and Latin. By profession he was a surveyor, as George Washington was and many men of those days when there were great tracts of land to be surveyed and mapped out. He was also an artist, a merchant and a diplomat, and he evidently had his own ideas about religious matters, because it was the religious persecutions in Bohemia which forced him to leave his own country. For a time he went into the service of the Dutch East India Company and seems to have adopted for himself the old Dutch motto—"My road is upon the sea and my paths are in many waters" for as early as 1629 he was in Virginia, and later traveled to the Antilles, to Curacoa and to Surinam. He also became one of the owners of the privateering frigate *La Garce,* which captured many a Spanish ship for the benefit of Augustine's pocket—and that is where his piracy came in. According to present puritanical standards, a man is not supposed to sail on the high seas, attacking and gathering in other people's ships for his own amusement and profit, but in those days it was rather usual for anyone who could afford the luxury of a frigate to prey on the commerce of an unfriendly country, and those who did so, if successful in the venture, were welcomed in the best society.

Your grandfather Augustine finally abandoned his roving life and settled in New Amsterdam in 1643, where he became promi-

nent as a leader of the Dutch settlers who disliked the arrogant ways of Peter Stuyvesant. In 1647 he was one of the first board of nine appointed to protect the interests of the settlers, and with them prepared a memorial to the States General in the Hague, which resulted in a summons to Peter Stuyvesant to appear in Holland and explain his iniquitous behavior. When Peter Stuyvesant received the summons he said: "I will do as I please," and of course he pleased to stay where he was, and continued bullying the unlucky settlers. Your grandfather amused himself sometimes with painting, for in 1656 he made a sketch of New Amsterdam, which is still preserved and is the only picture of the City of that period which has survived. Peter Stuyvesant's greatest trouble was the attempt of the English to turn the Dutch out of New Amsterdam which, as you know, they soon did and changed the name to New York. This seemed at the time to be as much a calamity for your grandfather as for the Dutch, for in 1651 he had bought a substantial piece of the Colony of New Jersey from the Indians extending from Newark Bay to Elizabethtown. When the English took possession his grant was cancelled and some English settlers bought the land a second time from the delighted Indians. The loss of this property was soon made good, as you will see.

There were long negotiations in the attempt to keep the English out, and Augustine Herrman, whose abilities were generally recognized, was selected by Peter Stuyvesant to go as Ambassador to Rhode Island in 1652 and with Resolved Waldron to Maryland in 1659, where it is said: "They presented the Dutch claims so forcibly that further English aggression was postponed until 1664." "Herrman's Journal," the account he kept of these negotiations, is often referred to in histories of Colonial times. Your grandfather seems to have been a good diplomat, for he not only represented the Dutch colonies successfully, but established such cordial relations with Lord Baltimore that he was employed to prepare a map and survey of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland, and as a reward for this

important work was presented by Lord Baltimore with a charter for 20,000 acres of land called "Bohemia Manor," with manorial privileges and the title of Lord. Your grandfather then established himself in Maryland as Lord of Bohemia Manor, on the Bohemia River. He was your sixth great grandfather, your fourth great grandmother Ariana, wife of John Beale Bordley, having been his granddaughter. When living in New Amsterdam his house was on the waterfront and his orchard extended back beyond what is now Pine Street. My present office is between Pine and Cedar Streets, so the office building in which I am writing probably stands where the old orchard used to be.

Now, if you will take a long breath and be bold, we will whirl through three centuries to the Herald's Office in London on the morning of March 7th, 1612, when Gideon De Luné of Blackfriars received the coat of arms of the Dulany family, that branch of your family which remained loyal to England during the revolution. The family was of French origin, as indicated by the name De Luné and the fleur de lis on the arms, but we have little detailed information about them until they came to this country in 1703. The name De Luné was gradually changed to Delany, and after 1710, to Dulany. One branch of the family remained in England, for the records show that in 1748 Daniel Dulany of Somerset died and left his daughter Elizabeth the plantation of Kilkenny. Whether this daughter was one of the original Kilkenny cats I will leave for you to investigate. At all events, the family had separated before that time, a number of them moving to Queens County, Ireland, where your fifth great grandfather Daniel Dulany was born. He was the first cousin of Dr. Dulany, Dean of Down and Master of Trinity College, Dublin, who is known to literary people as a friend of Dean Swift. Your grandfather attended the University of Dublin, but his home having become "uneasy," as the account says, owing to the presence of a stepmother, he decided to come to this country, although he was only 18 years old and almost penniless. Indeed, he did not have enough money to pay his passage to Maryland, and would have

been indentured for a number of years to the Captain of the ship to pay the cost of the trip if Col. George Plater, at that time Attorney General of the Province and later Governor, had not come to his rescue and taken him as a clerk into his own office—a kindness which your grandfather handsomely requited some years later by marrying Col. Plater's daughter. After being admitted to the bar in Maryland he studied at Gray's Inn in London, and finally returned to Annapolis to become the most distinguished lawyer of his period. He became Attorney General, Judge of the Admiralty, Commissary General, Receiver General, and one of the Governor's Council through three administrations. The *Maryland Gazette* of December 6th, 1763, in mentioning his death, said:

> Yesterday died the Hon. Daniel Dulany, Esquire; Commissary General of this province; one of his Lordship's Council of State and Recorder of this City. * * * He came into the country very young but by the strength of his natural parts (which were extraordinary) and his diligent application, particularly to the law, he became very eminent in that profession. He possessed several of the greatest offices of honor and trust in the government, especially that of the Attorney General and Judge of the Admiralty, and in all of his several stations he acquitted himself with equity and unwearied diligence. He was an humane, generous and charitable gentleman and a great promoter of the public good by encouraging all kinds of industry, towards which he largely contributed, and was very instrumental in settling the back parts of this province. He was a tender husband, the best of fathers, a good provider and lover of his family, a steady friend and kind neighbor, and truly deserving the love and esteem of all mankind.

The tomb in St. Anne's old churchyard in Annapolis, may still be seen where he was interred, "his Pall being supported by his Excellency the Governor, four of his Honorable Council and the Worshipful Mayor of the City."

His daughter Rebecca Dulany married James Paul Heath, whose daughter in turn married your great grandfather Matthias and became the mother of my grandmother. You are therefore descended directly from Daniel Dulany through his first wife Rebecca Smith, but you are also descended from his

second wife through the Bordleys. His second wife was Henrietta Maria Lloyd, whose grandmother of the same name (your sixth great grandmother) was named after her godmother Queen Henrietta wife of Charles I, her mother Anna Gill having been a maid of honor to the Queen. The Lloyds were perhaps your first ancestors to settle in this country, Edward Lloyd, your seventh great grandfather, having emigrated to Maryland in 1634. From 1636 to 1657 he was a member of the Governor's Council. His grandson Edward Lloyd was acting Governor of Maryland in 1740 when your grandfather Daniel Dulany arrived in this colony. As I have said, Daniel married Henrietta but she had previously married Samuel Chew, and their daughter Margaret Chew was the "Dove" who married John Beale Bordley and became your fourth great grandmother. As curious as it may seem, you come by direct blood descent from both of Daniel Dulany's wives.

To make confusion more confused, you are descended from Daniel Dulany's daughter Rebecca through the Heaths and from his son Walter through the Belts. Walter Dulany, your fourth great grandfather, was Judge of Probate and otherwise a distinguished man. His daughter Margaret was maid of honor to the Queen of George III. Several of the younger Dulanys moved to England owing to the Revolution and established families. Daniel Dulany Jr's granddaughter, for instance, married Sir Richard Hunter, the court physician, whose descendants are still heard from. Lloyd Dulany, one of your great uncles, son of Daniel Dulany, also settled in England, but when criticised on one occasion for his American connections he challenged his critic, fought a duel and was killed.

Although an able man himself, the most signal service performed by Daniel Dulany the elder was in bringing into the world his son Daniel Dulany the younger, your fourth great uncle. This distinguished son, born in 1722, after being educated at Eaton College and Cambridge University, England, and being admitted to practice law at the Middle Temple, London, returned to the Province to become the greatest lawyer of his

time in Maryland. Like his father, he became Attorney General and a member of the Governor's Council. In writing the life of Chief Justice Taney (a brother-in-law of Francis Scott Key) Tyler says, in speaking of your uncle Daniel Dulany:

> The opinions of this great Maryland lawyer had almost as much weight in Maryland, and hardly less with the crown lawyers of England, than the opinions of the great Roman jurists, made authority by edict of the Emperor, had in Roman courts. * * * The high reputation of this great lawyer stimulated the ambition of the Maryland bar, while his opinions were models of legal discussion for their imitation.

In 1760 he was appointed by Frederick Lord Baltimore to act as one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which you will often hear spoken of as the Mason and Dixon line; Mason and Dixon being the names of the two English surveyors employed to work out the line. In addition to Daniel Dulany Lord Baltimore appointed as members of the Commission your great grandfather John Beale Bordley, your great uncle Stephen Bordley, your cousin Edward Lloyd and your cousin by marriage Benjamin Tasker Jr. It was almost a family affair. Their labors were completed November 9th, 1768.

The French and Indian wars had caused a heavy expense to England, and the British Government having decided in 1765 that the colonies should contribute to the cost of their defence, passed the Stamp Act, which required all legal documents in the colonies to bear stamps upon which a duty should be paid. The colonists, you will remember, indignantly denied the right of the British Parliament, in which they were not represented, to impose taxes upon them of any kind, and it was at this time that your uncle Daniel Dulany wrote a celebrated essay which he called " Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies for the Purpose of Raising a Revenue by Act of Parliament." This has always been recognized as the best defence of the rights of the colonies which appeared during the controversy. The essay was republished in London and was used by Pitt as the basis of his great speech in the

House of Commons in favor of the repeal of the Stamp Act. President Wilson says in his *History of the American People*:

> Mr. Daniel Dulany's Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies supplied the great Pitt with the chief grounds of his argument against taxing America. A Maryland lawyer had turned from leading the bar of a province to set up the true theory of the constitution of an empire with the dignity, the moderation, the power, the incommunicable grace of a great thinker and genuine man of letters.

You will notice that your uncle took the side of the colonies in this dispute, but when it came to separating from England he remained a Royalist. In this he was not by any means alone, for Maryland was opposed to a separation in the beginning and instructed her delegates to the Continental Congress to vote against independence. Daniel Dulany at the time was Secretary of the Province, a member of the Proprietary's Council, and constant advisor of the Proprietary Governor. When the province finally decided in 1776 to separate he could not agree with the decision and retired into private life. If he had not decided in this way, his abilities would probably have made him one of the leading members of the revolutionary government.

I will quote now a long extract from McMahon's History of Maryland, which, in addition to being inspired by your great uncle's talents, is deserving of attention as an example of those flowing mellow periods for which the older southern authors and orators were noted:

> Conspicuous amongst the essays of that day in opposition to the Stamp Act, is one to the honor of which Maryland lays claim, as the production of her most distinguished son. It came from the pen of one, whose very name was a tower of strength. Abilities that defied competition, learning that ranged with an eagleflight over every science, accomplishments that fascinated and gentleness that soothed even envy all conspired to render Daniel Dulany the fit advocate of such a cause.
>
> For professional learning and general ability, he had long been conspicuous; as the defender of colonial liberties, he now acquired more extensive and gratifying distinction. He became the Pitt of Maryland; and whilst his fellow citizens hailed him with one voice as the great

champion of their liberties, even foreign colonies in their joyous celebrations of the repeal of the act, did not hesitate to place him in their remembrances with a Camden and a Chatham.

After a homily on the common fate of mortals and perhaps absorbing some needed refreshment, the historian continues:

But half a century has gone by; and the very name of Daniel Dulany is almost forgotten in his native state, where the unquestioned supremacy of his talents was once the theme of every tongue and the boast of every citizen. * * * *

We may admit that tradition is a magnifier, and that men seen through its medium and the obscurity of half a century, like objects in a misty morning, loom largely in the distance. Yet with regard to Mr. Dulany, there is no room for such illusion. "You may tell Hercules by his foot" says the proverb; and this truth is as just, when applied to the proportions of the minds, as to those of the body. The legal arguments and opinions of Mr. Dulany, which remain to us, bear the impress of abilities too commanding and of learning too profound, to admit of question. Had we but these fragments, like the remains of splendour which linger around some of the ruins of antiquity, there would be enough for admiration. Yet they fall very far short of furnishing just conceptions of the character and accomplishments of his mind. We have higher attestations of these, in the testimony of contemporaries. For many years before the Revolution he was regarded as an oracle of the law. It was the constant practice of the courts of the Province to submit to his opinion every question of difficulty which came before them; and so infallible were his opinions considered, that he who hoped to reverse them was regarded as "hoping against hope." Nor was his professional reputation limited to the colony. I have been credibly informed, that he was occasionally consulted from England upon questions of magnitude; and that in the southern counties of Virginia adjacent to Maryland it was not infrequent to withdraw questions from the courts and even from the Chancellor of England, to submit them to his award. Thus unrivalled in professional learning, according to the representations of his contemporaries, he added to it all the power of the orator, the accomplishments of the scholar, the graces of the person and suavity of the gentleman. Mr. Pinkney, himself the wonder of his age, who saw but the setting splendour of Mr. Dulany's talents, is reputed to have said of him "that even amongst such men as Pitt, Fox and Sheridan, he had not found his superior."

The ancestors of whom I have been telling you lived in

Maryland and took part in the social as well as the public life of Annapolis. As you know, Baltimore is now the principal city of Maryland, but there was a time when Annapolis was the city and Baltimore the town. For many years Annapolis was not only the capital of Maryland, but the center of culture in the colonies. The Frenchman, Abbé Robin, in describing Annapolis at the time of the Revolution, said:

> The furniture of the houses here is of the costliest description. They have light and elegant carriages which are drawn by fine horses. The coachmen are slaves and are richly dressed. There appears to be more wealth and luxury in Annapolis than in any other city I have visited in this country, and the extravagance of the women surpasses that of our Provinces. A French hairdresser is a man of great importance. A lady here pays hers a thousand crowns a year.

There were six families in Annapolis who drove six horses to a coach, and it was humiliating to have fewer than four. The best race course in the country was at Annapolis and the first theater built in the colonies was there. It is surprising, too, that in those days 10s. or $2.50 was paid for a seat in the theater which, in comparison with the value of money, was more than the prices we complain of in New York today. The men of the time were a jovial lot, and I suspect had many celebrations like the one on the British frigate I shall tell you of later, when your cousin Philip was spirited away. In reading the account of General Washington's tour through the southern states, you will find he was elaborately entertained, no banquet being considered worthy of the occasion unless they drank at least fourteen formal toasts, the informal ones being left to conjecture. In Annapolis there was a noted supper club called the Tuesday Club of Maryland, where they began by drinking to "The ladies," then "The King's Majesty" and then "The deluge." Social standards were insisted upon in Annapolis and were not always understood at first by young people educated in England, who thought after some years at Eaton and Cambridge they were returning to Indian tepees when visiting the Colonies. An example of how one of these

young men, Walter Dulany Addison, a son of your third great aunt Rebecca Dulany, was set right is described in a letter which he wrote after going to an entertainment given one evening by your fifth great grandmother Mary Grafton Dulany. He said:

My uncle John and myself were invited to an evening party. After dinner, as was his wont, he took an airing in the riding costume of an English gentleman, which he had brought with him from England. It consisted of small clothes of yellow buckskin, blue coat, red cassimere vest and fine top boots. Of this swell costume he appears to have been vain, and on his return he did not disrobe, but presented himself in this trim to an astonished assembly of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. He had not anticipated such a scene (which equalled anything he had seen in London) and thought he could dress as he pleased. Great was his dismay and confusion. He was met at the door by his Grandmama Dulany in highly offended dignity. "What do you mean, Walter, by such an exhibition? Go immediately home to your room and return in a befitting dress." And he was very glad to go and soon returned in silk stockings, embroidered vest &c. He told me of his great astonishment at the splendour of the ladies' dresses, and the adornments of the apartments.

Another letter which has been preserved, written by your same great grandmother to her son Walter Dulany, mentions the celebration in Annapolis when peace was declared at the end of the Revolution. She says:

"Annapolis 23 April 1783.

My dear Wat:

Thursday our races begin and Kitty has just gone off in a superb Phaeton & four with a very flaming beau to the ground. Yesterday was his first appearance with our infinity of French Beaux, all of whom are very gallant. We have a dismal set of players too, who will act every night of this joyous week. Tomorrow we celebrate Peace. I hear there is to be a grand dinner on Squire Carroll's Point, a whole ox to be roasted & I can't tell how many sheep & calves besides a world of other things. Liquor in proportion. The whole to conclude with illuminations & squibs &c. I had liked to have forgot to men-

tion the Ball which I think had better be postponed. I am horribly afraid our gentlemen will have lighter heads than heels. I think to keep myself snug at home & pray no mischief may happen & for Kitty's safe return from the Ball. The shoes &c. came very opportunely for Kitty, just two days before our gaities commenced. They are very pretty. You must accept her thanks thro' me, as she is entirely taken up at present & will be for several days. I am my dear Wat. Yr. affect. Mother

M. Dulany"

Kitty who received the shoes, etc., in time for the dance was probably her daughter Catherine whose thoughts may have been taken up that night with your great great grandfather Horatio S. Belt whom she afterwards married.

Although your great grandfather Daniel Dulany, Sr., was penniless when he reached the colony, in two generations the family had amassed a great fortune and were the owners of many thousands of acres of land and a beautiful country seat called "Hunting Ridge," six miles distant from Baltimore. In the published letters of William Eddis, an Englishman, describing the social life of Maryland in 1769, you will find a letter to his wife written while he was staying at Hunting Ridge in which he says:

> I write to you from one of the most delightful situations on the continent of America, where I have obtained an occasional retreat from the noise, the tumult and the miseries of the public world. From the back piazza of our habitation we command a truly picturesque view into several fertile countries; a distant prospect of the Eastern Shore; the magnificent waters of the Chesapeake, and the river Patapsco, from the entrance at the Bodkin Point, to its apparent termination at the town of Baltimore. After this inadequate description, I need not observe, that we reside on a lofty eminence, where
>
> the air
> Nimbly, and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle sense.

After the close of the Revolution the property of Loyalists was confiscated and this, of course, included the property of Daniel

Dulany. In 1781 his real estate, including Hunting Ridge, was sold at public auction for £84,602, or $423,000, a vast sum of money to be paid for property at that time, when the pound was worth many times more than it is today. In spite of the strong feeling which naturally existed between the Loyalists and the Patriots, some of the Dulany family remained friendly with members of the revolutionary party, and in an entry in Washington's diary of December 22nd, 1785, he mentions going fox hunting with Daniel Dulany, Jr., who was a son of the great uncle I have been telling of. Another son, Benjamin Dulany, married Elizabeth French, of Fairfax County, Virginia, General Washington's ward, and gave to General Washington the celebrated horse Blueskin, which he rode during the war of the Revolution. When the war was over the horse was returned to Mrs. Dulany with the following note:—

General Washington presents his best respects to Mrs. Dulany with the horse Blueskin, which he wishes was better worth her acceptance. Marks of antiquity have supplied the place of those beauties with which the horse abounded in his better days, nothing but the recollection of which and of his having been the favorite of Mr. Dulany in the days of his courtship can reconcile her to the meager appearance he now makes. Friday, past 2 o'clock.

In the graveyard of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis is the tomb of your great grandfather Daniel Dulany's wife Rebecca Smith. Under the emblazoned arms of the family is the following inscription:

Here lies the remains of
Rebecca, late wife of
Daniel Dulany of Annapolis, Esqre.
and fourth daughter of Colonel Walter Smith.
She faithfully and diligently discharged her duty in all relations of a daughter, a wife, a mother, a friend and a neighbor. She was virtuous and charitable without affectation. She lived an unblemished life, and died universally lamented.
The 18th day of March 1737—aged 47 years.

There are many Smiths, but it would be interesting for you some day to trace the lineage of Rebecca Smith and see whether she was also an ancestress of your Mother. Judging from the description of her virtues, I would say she was. The arms of which I have a copy were granted in 1642 to Sir William Smith of Cranstock, Cornwall. The Smiths seem to have been rather eager to join our family, for your great grandmother Rebecca, not content with marrying your great grandfather, saw to it that her sister Eleanor Smith married Thomas Addison, whose grandson Thomas was to marry your third great aunt Rebecca Dulany.

If you ever decide to visit the tombs of your ancestors in St. Peter's Churchyard in Philadelphia, St. Paul's in Baltimore and St. Anne's at Annapolis, you should not finish your pleasant round until you have been to the Village of Chaptico in St. Mary's County, Maryland, where, in Old Christ Church the Key family had the satisfaction of being buried in a vault arched under the church itself and bearing on the stone door the coat of arms with the family motto of "Faithful to the Faith." The Key family descended from John Key, who was the first poet laureate of England in the time of Edward IV (1461). Several other members of the family figure in English history, such as Robert, Queen Elizabeth's treasurer. The founder of the family in this country, however, was Philip Key, Lord High Sheriff of Maryland and your fifth great grandfather. He was evidently a very devout man, for Queen Anne presented him with the organ and baptismal font for Christ Church, and it is further recorded that, the Church being rather dark, he reserved the entire gallery where the windows were located for his own family, and never permitted the service to begin until he had taken his seat. He also left an indication of piety for posterity to admire in the wording of his will, which began as follows:

In the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost—Trinity in Unity and Unity in Trinity—one God blessed forevermore, I Philip Key of St. Mary's Co. in Md. son of Richard and Mary Key,

born in the Parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden in London ye 25th March, 1696, O. S., being of sound and disposing mind and memory and knowing ye uncertainty of this mortal life, do make and ordain this to be my testament and last will, to wit:

The Honorable Philip Key had inherited a large fortune and made himself comfortable in the colonies. His residence was called " Wold Holds " and is described as having been " a very elegant building of brick—the bricks being imported from England. The large drawing room was paneled from the ceiling and original oil paintings were inlaid alternately with large mirrors entirely around the wall." Many of his descendants were distinguished lawyers but the most noted was his third great grandson Francis Scott Key author of The Star Spangled Banner. You are a fifth great granddaughter of Philip Key through another son which makes Francis Scott Key your seventh cousin. Born in 1779 in Frederick County, Maryland, he was educated at Annapolis, studied law and became District Attorney in the District of Columbia under President Jackson. During the war of 1812 the English army captured Washington and the navy controlled Chesapeake Bay. They then began to mass for an attack on Fort McHenry near Baltimore, probably expecting to capture Baltimore and undo the work of the American Revolution. In this situation a prominent citizen of Maryland, a friend of Francis Scott Key, Dr. William Beanes, was taken prisoner and hoping to secure his liberation, Key obtained permission from President Madison to go to the British Admiral under a flag of truce. Admiral Cockburn agreed to the release, but as the fleet was on the point of attacking Fort McHenry, he compelled Francis Scott Key to remain under guard on his own vessel, which was lashed to a British ship on the side of the American fire. In this way Key watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the night of September 14th, 1814, and during all that night paced the deck watching the shells burst and without knowing whether the fort had fallen or the flag was still in its place. During the night and in the midst of the bombardment the thought of the

poem came into his mind and when the sun rose, showing the attack had failed and the flag was still flying, he finished the lines on the back of an old letter. You may realize with what feeling he wrote—

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Francis Scott Key seems to have inherited some of the poetic talent of his ancestor the poet laureate, and the religious spirit of Philip Key, for you will find hymns Nos. 307 and 454 in the Church Hymnal were written by him, and a collection of his poems was published in 1851, with an introduction by Chief Justice Taney. He died in 1843, and was buried in Frederick, Maryland.

Knowing your fondness for practical jokes, I should not encourage the taste by telling you of one which took place long ago and which had a marked effect on the destinies of the Key family; but I will take the risk, because you are in a way cousin to the joke. Before the Revolution Philip Key, a grandson of your fifth great grandfather Philip Key, had finished his education and returned to Tudor Hall, his home in Maryland. There he fell in love with his second cousin Mary Key. She felt much the same way about him, and they were to be married. When everything was moving along in this pleasant way a British warship arrived at Annapolis with a good many of Philip's English friends on board. They urged him to return with them to London, which I am sure his cousin Mary advised him not to do. At all events, he refused. At last the time came for the ship to return to England and the festivities were closed with

a great ball held on board the Man of War the night before sailing. Now, I am sorry to tell you, your cousin Philip drank many toasts with his friends the officers, for they had worked out a plan of taking him with them to London, and when the time came for the ship to draw anchor and put out to sea the following morning Philip was sound asleep and did not come out of his slumbers until all vestige of land had disappeared and all sails were set in the direction of the English shore. In those days sailing vessels, and particularly warships, moved slowly, and it was months before Philip reached the other side and then returned to the shores of Maryland. In the meantime there was no way of communicating with his cousin. She, of course, knowing nothing of the reason for his leaving, thought she had been brutally deserted, and to retaliate, as fickle girls will in cases like that, gave her affections to your third great grandfather Daniel Heath. They were married in 1768, and one of their children was your great great grandmother Susanna Heath, who married Matthias Bordley of Wye Island. When Philip returned to Annapolis, slowly but as fast as winds permitted, he found to his dismay that his fiancee was setting out on her wedding journey with Mr. Heath. It is said he was heartbroken; but as time went on he consoled himself not only once but twice, and by having thirteen children, and it was one of his great grandsons who was Francis Scott Key. If you will pause here to reflect a few moments you will see that if the British officers had not kidnapped Philip he would not have married as he did and there would have been no Francis Scott Key. He would have married his cousin Mary Key and there would have been multitudes of little Keys who never came into existence; also Mary Key would not have married Daniel Heath, and I would not be here to trouble you with this very complicated account of your ancestors and their love affairs. Perhaps the most practical part of the joke in all of this may be said to have been upon the little Keys who were never permitted to come into the world.

Before leaving the Keys I had better tell you how the name Sims forced its way into the family. Your third great aunt

Rebecca Heath, born in 1769 and daughter of Daniel Heath and Mary Key, married Joseph Sims, a great merchant of Philadelphia. Ships from his wharves in Philadelphia sailed to all parts of the world, and if you ask your grandmother about him, she will almost certainly describe him as the "merchant prince" of Philadelphia. His descendants are your cousins, and one of them, Dr. Francis Sims, having been a friend of your grandparents and the family physician, and having introduced me to the world, I was given his name but no part of his estate. That is the sad story.

You have now seen your lineage traced through the seven families—Bordleys, Dulanys, Lloyds, Chews, Heaths, Belts and Keys. I have even attached to this letter the full line of descent so that when accused of being related to one or the other you cannot shield yourself behind ignorance. How scant has been the detail of their lives you may have noticed; you will appreciate how welcome would be a record kept by any one of them giving a picture of his own life or of the times in which he lived! In that is a suggestion for you.

No moral is intended to be pointed by this account of your ancestors. It is natural to be interested in the elements of which we are compounded and perhaps a mild satisfaction may be felt in finding we are entitled to draw moderately of talent, intelligence and good breeding from the reservoir of our ancestors. The sediment of the reservoir I have not stirred—let it remain where it belongs.

If you find information and amusement in this letter I shall feel repaid. I know you do not need the warning given long ago by Dryden—

> Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit
> By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit;
> Though plodding heralds through each branch
> may trace
> Old captains and dictators of their race.

My work being done, I leave you to your own reflections.

Your affectionate

Father

MARYLAND DURING THE REVOLUTION.

By Marcus Benjamin,

Sometime President of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution

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I.

A glorious history of a great commonwealth is the precious heritage that has come down to the descendants of the early settlers of Maryland. And more glorious still is this heritage when it includes participation in the War of the Revolution which brought liberty and freedom to our beloved country.

II.

Bear with me, if for a moment I venture to pay my respects to those early settlers. I do not like to think of them as aristocrats or vagabonds but rather as the descendants of those splendid Viking forbears who in frail craft fought their way against strong winds and treacherous seas along the perilous coasts of eastern Europe, settling here and there, and ultimately finding a home in Normandy. It was these nomadic people who came with the Conqueror to England where their descendants served their country with the valiant crusaders and fought the foreign foe at Crecy, at Agincourt, at Waterloo, and at Ypres. That ancestry, than which there is none better in the world, is the ancestry from which sprang the men and women who came to Maryland in the long ago.

III

Their religious tolerance is well worth mentioning. And an eminent writer says: " Only in Maryland, was there true tolerance and liberty of conscience. The Catholic and the Protestant, the Puritan, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, and the

Friend, there joined hands in peace and fellowship, worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience." [1]

Such were the splendid men and women who were the ancestors of the splendid men who fought so gloriously for the cause of freedom during the War of the Revolution.

IV.

It was but natural that as the Colonies in the New World grew in strength and had their own peculiar problems to consider, such as the wars with the Indians, that there should develop a desire to manage their own affairs, and as the years came and went a tendency for independence began to grow. In Maryland this was conspicuously the case.

McSherry (p. 122) puts it thus: "From the earliest period a contest had been waged in Maryland between the two principles contained in the charter. The result of that contest in every stage had been a further and broader development of the democratic and a diminution of the aristocratic features."

V.

I shall not attempt to follow the progress of the growth of Maryland during the Colonial period any further but will content myself with the simple statement that taxation without representation was a condition that neither Maryland nor any other American colony was willing to accept.

An incident of this period comes pleasantly to my mind as I recall the delightful "Colonial Day" spent in Annapolis on May 15, 1928. There I saw the second episode of the pageant commemorating the mobbing of the effigy of Hood. The program says: "The effigy of Zachariah Hood, merchant of Annapolis, appointed distributor of stamped paper, will be carried through the streets in a two-wheeled cart, jeered at by the mob, then taken to the ridge of St. John's campus, given the Mosaic law, placed in stocks, and hanged on a gibbet."

[1] *History of Maryland*, by James McSherry, p. 51 (1904).

The tax upon tea imposed by the home government was found to be particularly obnoxious.

The story of the Boston Tea Party has often been told and in Philadelphia and New York vessels containing consignments of that "detestable weed" were compelled to return without unloading their cargoes.

VI.

And so I come naturally to the "Peggy Stewart" incident. This now famous vessel arrived at Annapolis on October 14, 1774, with a consignment of tea, which so aroused public feeling that Anthony Stewart, the owner of the vessel, ran her aground and set fire to her in the presence of the angered populace.[2]

Meanwhile the citizens of Maryland were not unmindful of the seriousness of the situation and they met in convention in Annapolis on June 22, 1774. After due deliberation they adopted resolutions showing a most determined opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain and even proposed an absolute cessation of intercourse with the mother country. They accepted the call for a Continental Congress to be held in September and named as their delegates Samuel Chase, Robert Goldsborough, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, and Matthew Tilghman, names never to be forgotten in the history of Maryland.

Later the action of the Continental Congress was approved and with that action the power and dominion of the last Proprietary of Maryland came to an end. To show that Maryland took an honorable and efficient part in the War of the Revolution is the easy task that remains.

VII.

William Eddis, a well-known loyalist, and distinguished as the author of "Letters from America", wrote as early as in May, 1774, that "all America is in a flame". "I hear strange

[2] See *Annals of Annapolis*, pp. 158-165.

language every day. The colonists are ripe for any measure that will tend to the preservation of what they call their natural rights."

A convention held in Annapolis in July, 1775, adopted what has sometimes been called Maryland's Declaration of Independence. It contains the following paragraph: "Compelled by dire necessity either to surrender our properties, liberties, and lives, into the hands of a British king and parliament, or to use such means as will most probably secure to us and our posterity those invaluable blessings". Therefore, etc.

Keenly appreciative of the seriousness of the times the patriotic men of Maryland began their active preparation for any emergency. A year later it was "required that forty companies of minute men should be raised" and that "a complete military system" be provided.

According to the "Convention Journals" it was decided to organize a regular force to be composed of a battalion, of which Col. Smallwood received command, and seven independent companies numbering in all 14,444 men, besides two companies of artillery and one of marines".

In an Appendix to one of the earlier editions of McSherry's most valuable history (1852) there is given a full roster of the Maryland line and from that source I take the important statement that between the years 1775 and 1783 Maryland raised 12,229 regulars and 5,407 militia or a total of 20,636 troops furnished for service to the cause of American liberty.

No comment is necessary for you cannot paint the lily.

VIII.

When one thinks of the Revolution it is of the military events of that period rather than of the civilian achievements, but one cannot pass over the immortal Declaration of Independence which was signed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Maryland was well represented on that occasion by four of her most distinguished citizens of whom three were from Annapolis.

The first of these was Charles Carroll of Carrollton of whom it has been said that he was " the first to append his signature, the richest man who signed, the only Catholic who signed, and the last of the Signers to die." [3]

Samuel Chase was a lawyer by profession, active among the patriots in his opposition to the Stamp Act and other similar measures, was a member of the Continental Congress during 1774-78, and in 1796 became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

William Paca was likewise a lawyer whose patriotic activities were many and important. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty and led the body of citizens which hanged in effigy the Stamp Distributor. During 1774-78 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and later served his State twice as Governor.

Thomas Stone was the only one of the four not a resident of Annapolis. However he was a lawyer and a member of the Continental Congress during 1775-79 and again in 1783.

In the esteem of their contemporaries these men stood deservedly high and time can never diminish their fame. Maryland will always be proud of these illustrious sons of her soil.

IX.

It will be recollected that on June 15, 1775, on motion of Thomas Johnson, then a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, George Washington was unanimously appointed to be " General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army raised for the maintenance of American Liberty." [4]

Without delay Washington made his way on horseback to Boston, then a journey of nearly a week, arriving in Cambridge on July 2, 1775, where a day later with appropriate ceremo-

[3] *Annapolis: Its Colonial and Naval History*, by Walter B. Norris, New York, 1925, p. 116.

[4] *A Popular History of the United States*, by Bryant and Gay, vol. 3, p. 406.

nies under the historic elm near the Craigie House, his headquarters (later the home of the poet Longfellow), he assumed command of the American Army which then numbered 16,771 men, all of whom came from New England.

During the months that followed, Washington with intelligence and sagacity at once began the proper organization of the new army and at the same time maintaining a strict siege of Boston to where the British under General Gage had withdrawn after the battle of Bunker Hill. The British were inferior in number to the American army but the policy of wating was a wise one. The winter was a hard one for the besieged city. Their only source of supply was from the outside and the suffering was very great. An attack on Boston was urged by Continental Congress but Washington, on the advice of his officers, reported that it was impracticable.

Nevertheless as the spring of 1776 approached plans were made to attack the British and on March 2 a heavy cannonade was begun which convinced Howe who had superseded Gage that further defense was futile. Accordingly on March 17, 1776, he sailed away with his entire army.

X.

The ability to guess correctly is an element of success in the career of a military leader just as much as it is in the daily life of an ordinary person. Washington made no mistake after Lord Howe with his troops had sailed away from Boston in believing that the British army would soon appear before New York.

From many points of view this opinion was a reasonable one. There was a large and important contingent of adherents to the Crown, especially among the better element of that metropolis of the New World who would throw their influence with the British. Moreover, New York had a safe and commodious harbor and it was half way between the Northern and Southern colonies. Altogether it was the wisest thing the British could have done.

Acting at once on this belief, Washington sent Putnam with a suitable force to occupy New York where later he himself arrived and took up his headquarters. I need not go into details, but it soon became apparent that a trial of strength was imminent.

XI.

The British force, now numbering some 30,000 men "commanded by the ablest and best officers in the world", landed on Long Island on August 21, 1776, and in order to capture New York it was first necessary to take Brooklyn. Meanwhile Washington had also increased his strength by recruits from various colonies, and during August Colonel Smallwood with his whole force of 1444 men joined the American army and were at once sent over to Long Island where they were assigned to positions on the right.

The plan of battle was largely Putnam's and he arranged his troops on the heights in Brooklyn so as to protect the passes which provided means of access to the rear of his army. The approach of the British was along two roads, and very early in the morning of August 27, Clinton succeeded in taking one of these passes which made it necessary for Putnam to revise his plans in order to prevent the capture of his entire force.

Meanwhile Smallwood with the Maryland contingent was on the right holding the Gowanus road and this they did; for in addition to maintaining their position they made six charges against the advancing enemy. "From sunrise until the last gun was fired upon the field, they were hotly engaged; and when the rest of the army had been routed, or fled, maintained the battle unaided against the two brigades of the enemy".

A part is never greater than the whole, and so with more than half their number killed or wounded Smallwood finally withdrew his brave men.

The Maryland line had suffered and while its number had been diminished its spirit was unconquerable. They were soldiers. They knew how to die but they could not surrender. A monument now marks the scene of their heroic action.

According to General Rodenbough, "The honors of the affair from a military standpoint were about even. Washington had lost a battle; Howe an opportunity. The one with green troops had accomplished a masterly retreat, the other with a superior force had gained an indecisive victory." [5]

Putnam's plan proved not to be a good one. He was a man of intense patriotic zeal and possessed great energy. He usually succeeded in what he undertook, but his training had not been that of a military man and his lack of technical knowledge was the cause of his misfortune.

One cannot help but wonder what might have happened if Washington whose military genius is conceded had been in actual command at the battle of Long Island. The British on paper were fewer in number than the Americans and if they had been defeated with inevitable loss of cannon and other military stores, what might the consequences have been? Without a foot-hold on American soil would Lord Howe have re-embarked for home? Perhaps the eight long years of war would have been foregone and the American colonies given their freedom at once. This is no idle suggestion for it must be remembered that with a serious defeat of the British army and with the many friends that the colonists had in England, it might have been possible.

XII.

To return to the American army, a severe rainstorm followed the battle with an intense fog during which Washington with consummate skill withdrew his entire force across the East River to Manhattan Island. The honorable task of protecting the retreat was given in part to the Maryland troops and it was not until they were out of reach that the British discovered that they had left Long Island.

It became evident that Washington would be compelled to withdraw his troops to the north and preparations for evacuat-

[5] *Memorial History of the City of New York*, vol. 2, p. 514.

ing New York with the removal of military stores were undertaken. It was not however until September 15 that a landing was made by the British and then it was, according to Sparks, that two brigades of Connecticut militia who had been left to guard the rear " fled disgracefully." Washington at once called for a Maryland regiment. Smallwood then maintained the " position as long as it was necessary, and having received notice to retreat, he retired in good order and reached the lines about dusk." [6]

XIII.

To follow the progress of this retreat northward, so fraught with danger to the American army and conducted so skilfully by Washington, would require more space than it is possible to give so that only a brief mention to show here and there the magnificent spirit shown by the Maryland line, is possible. In this I follow McSherry.

At the engagement of Harlem Heights the Marylanders attacked the enemy with the bayonet, drove them from their position and were pressing them towards their lines when the Commander-in-Chief ordered their recall. The loss of the Americans was about fifty killed and wounded, that of the enemy more than double that number.[7]

A few days later the Maryland troops were left at Kingsbridge " to cover the rear and to secure the removal of the heavy stores and baggage," while the main army began at once to retreat from Manhattan Island.

On October 18 another engagement between the Americans and the British took place at White Plains. Washington felt sufficiently strong to risk an encounter with the enemy and made a stand at this point. Smallwood with his Marylanders was on the right of the line and attacked the Hessians under Count Donop. A severe contest ensued during which the militia took flight and as usual the Maryland troops held their ground until

[6] *History of Maryland*, 1852, p. 203.

[7] McSherry, p. 204, taken from Sparks, vol. 4, p. 98.

they were drawn off, after suffering severe losses and the wounding of Smallwood. These " troops had fought three battles during the last three months, their losses had been very great; they had been the first of the Revolutionary soldiers to use the bayonet against the British regulars and had used it freely and with effect in each one of these fierce conflicts."

XIV.

One more cruel disaster was yet to come to try the great spirit of the Commander-in-Chief. Fort Washington, overlooking the Hudson was commanded by Colonel Robert Magaw, and under him was a regiment of Maryland riflemen commanded by Col. Moses Rawlings. On November 16, the fort was attacked by the British and the Hessians who charged from the front, broke and retired at the fire of the Maryland riflemen, but elsewhere the troops from other colonies were in full retreat. According to several writers, including Marshall and Sparks, had the other positions been defended with the same ability as the one assigned to the riflemen of Maryland, Fort Washington might not have fallen. And so with the outposts defeated and their defenders in retreat, Colonel Magaw whose ammunition was almost exhausted, deemed it wise to surrender with his faithful Marylanders and Pennsylvanians to a greatly superior force.

Washington was already across the Hudson with the greater portion of his army when this unfortunate event occurred, and, largely in consequence of the severe loss, he evacuated Fort Lee (on the Jersey side) and retired towards the Delaware River, where later, on the west bank of which, the American army went into winter headquarters.

XV.

Conditions were critical but hope was still strong in the hearts of the American leaders and one splendid if not glorious, achievement, did much to restore the waning fortunes of the American army. During the night of December 25, 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware with the greater portion of

his little force, now numbering less than four thousand men, surprised the British at their Christmas festivities, and captured the entire force of 1000, most of whom were Hessians. The taking of Fort Washington was offset by the victory at Trenton. Washington crossing the Delaware is one of the immortal incidents of the War of the Revolution.

As conditions stabilized the American army went into quarters on the eastern bank of the Delaware River where an attack was soon expected from the British, but anticipating this action, Washington suddenly withdrew his army on the night of January 2-3 and marched towards Princeton where a small force of British were stationed. Success was with the Americans, whose losses were heavy but only one third of those of the enemy. In both of these engagements the Maryland line sustained its reputation for courage, steadiness, and discipline

XVI.

During the early part of 1777 Washington was too weak to hazard an engagement and Howe too timid to risk the effort; nevertheless it was becoming evident that Philadelphia was the goal that the British sought to achieve during the campaign of the year. It was not however until August that it became certain that Howe was preparing for that objective.

Meanwhile Smallwood was again in the field and also he had received the well deserved promotion to brigadier-general. He participated with his command in an attack on Staten Island where the British were in some force. The expedition served to show to the enemy that the Americans were alert and active but as the results were negative it was hardly a success. Smallwood then joined Washington who had decided to risk an engagement in the hope of saving Philadelphia.

The British on September 10, attacked Washington who was posted on the Brandywine. The Americans were not successful and Washington after severe losses withdrew his army to Germantown. Meanwhile Wayne on September 20 was attacked at Paoli and forced to retreat.

Philadelphia passed into the hands of the British but Washington determined to make another effort. A strong body of the British was stationed in Germantown, and on the night of October 3, Washington attacked them in force. The Maryland troops were the first in action and acquitted themselves with distinction but the Americans failed to coördinate as they were directed to do, largely due to darkness and delays in reaching their assigned destinations in time, so that as dawn approached after heavy losses the Americans were withdrawn.

In December Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, while Smallwood with his brave Marylanders was sent to Wilmington where they were assigned to the duty of protecting Delaware from the incursions of the British.

It must be remembered, although not always apparent, that the British losses were nearly as great and sometimes even greater than those of the Americans, nevertheless as the Americans usually retreated the victories were technically to the British, but it must be also remembered that the enemy was in an unknown territory and always moving further and further from his source of supplies, and progress was therefore becoming more and more difficult. The British were successful, but their successes were costly ones.

XVII.

After a winter, during which there was much social gayety, participated in by the young British officers who found the belles of the Quaker City most charming, Philadelphia was evacuated by the British in June, 1778. Washington rightly assuming this action to be one of weakness decided to attack the enemy at a convenient opportunity.

A carefully prepared plan of battle was adopted and to General Charles Lee was entrusted the leading of the advance against the British who were strongly encamped at Monmouth Court House. Lee failed, as is well known, and ordered his troops to retire without attempting to maintain his position. Washington after severely rebuking Lee, called for the service

of Ramsay and his battalion of Maryland troops " to check the enemy " which was advancing on the Americans. This they did although Ramsay was wounded and taken prisoner. The tide was stemmed and the Americans gained the victory. During the night Clinton withdrew his troops.

In the retreat that followed through New Jersey toward New York which Clinton reached early in July, the Maryland line was constantly in action serving always with honor to themselves and glory to their State.

XVIII.

In February, 1779, an attempt was made by the British then in camp on Staten Island, to take Elizabethtown but they were met by Smallwood and his men, and promptly retreated, being recalled to Staten Island by their commanding officer.

The scene changes abruptly for during the summer of 1779 the American army was concentrated around West Point where Washington had his headquarters. In the disposition of his troops Washington gave the place of honor on his right wing to the Maryland line.

The war was fast drawing to a close. The goal of liberty had not yet been achieved but it seemed to be in sight. The Maryland line had gained immortal fame by its participation with the enemy on the battlefields of the North, and it was yet to attain a similar distinction in the south. To these engagements we now turn for a brief moment.

The first important conflict in which these veteran troops took part was at Camden, S. C., in August, 1780. The British soldiers were directed by Cornwallis while the incompetent Gates had charge of the opposing Americans.

When the British made their attack the Virginia troops unable to withstand the assualt turned and fled and were promptly followed by the North Carolina militia. Alone the Maryland line held and " firm as a rock the resistence of Gist " tells the story. Let me add a word or two from one of Maryland's ablest historians.

"Cornwallis alarmed at the unexpected resistance of the Maryland line, and having before experienced its desperate valor with the bayonet, now concentrated his whole force and brought it upon them. The inequality was too great to be resisted. The whole British army was poured upon these devoted brigades, who still maintained their ground, although only numbering eight hundred men, opposed to more than two thousand British regulars, and surrounded and unsupported, yet still fighting on with unflinching hearts."

Some survived but not many. DeKalb was mortally wounded. Smallwood and Gist conducted themselves with great skill and bravery and were honored with the thanks of Congress.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate disaster, some good followed in its train for Greene was sent to supersede Gates. Smallwood took the place of the gallant DeKalb and remained at the front as second in command. Gist returned to Maryland and was given the task of securing fresh levies of troops.

Six months after Camden came the battle of Cowpens. The British under Tarleton advanced on the Americans under Morgan. Again the Marylanders with unconquerable zeal held and the enemy faltered. Morgan ordered up his reserves but Howard with his men charged the advancing force with the bayonet, and the day was won.

Cornwallis however was persistant and his trained soldiers outnumbered the Americans. By every means this able British general endeavored to entice Greene into action but he failed of his purpose, and slowly the latter retreated from South Carolina to Virginia in a masterly manner with scarcely a single man killed or captured.

Early in 1781 Greene having received reenforcements found himself able to attempt the offensive and so in turn he became the pursuer. He overtook the British at Guilford Court House on March 15, where an engagement took place. "The North Carolina militia were the first to receive the charge of the British troops before which they gave way; the Virginia troops, next in line, held out for a time and did effective service but in

turn fell back. The pursuing British were met by the Continentals on the third line, and before a destructive fire of the first Maryland, followed by a charge of the cavalry, were in turn repulsed. Not wishing to risk another attack with his discouraged militia, Greene withdrew his army, but such was the damage inflicted upon the British that Cornwallis fell back upon Wilmington." [8]

During the months that followed various minor engagements took place, notably one at Hobkirk Hill on April 25, in which as usual the Maryland contingent "resolutely maintained its ground" until ordered to retire.

The wise policy of Greene of avoiding a general action and by degrees of recovering places occupied by the British was decidedly successful until only Charleston and Ninety Six remained in the possession of the enemy. An attempt was made to take Ninety Six by siege but the arrival of British aid under Rawdon led Greene to withdraw. However soon after the British abandoned Ninety Six.

The engagement at Eutaw Springs, S. C., on September 8, 1781, practically closed the campaign. Greene with his ever faithful Marylanders was successful and the British lost fully five hundred prisoners. After this glorious victory the British gradually withdrew all their forces in South Carolina to Charleston, and that city was evacuated on December 14, 1781.

Meanwhile events of paramount importance were occurring elsewhere. The brilliant Southern campaign of Washington was in progress, and which culminated in the siege of Yorktown, Va., where on October 19, Cornwallis with a force of 7000 men, surrendered. In this great victory the Maryland line took its important part.

XX.

Maryland, it is true, contains no field of battle on which the contestants met during the War of the Revolution. The glory of North Point was yet to come. But unlike New Hampshire,

[8] *Universal Cyclopedia*, vol. 5, p. 346.

the only other State that enjoyed a similar privilege, she saw much of military preparation and service, notably during the closing years of the war.

In 1781 regiments of Americans under Lafayette and French soldiers under Rochambeau, and even Washington's own soldiers passed through Maryland on their way to Yorktown. During that summer Annapolis became an important base for troops and supplies and at one time more than four thousand French troops were stationed in that quaint old-fashioned capital on the Severn. Their sojourn and their losses have been most appropriately marked on the grounds of St. John's College by a monument which Ambassador Jusserand felicitously described as the first of the memorials to the "unknown soldier."

Annapolis was the scene of delightful gayety immediately after the surrender of Yorktown and memories are still preserved of the young officers of our allies who paid their "devoirs" to the belles of that aristocratic town. May I quote one sentence from a letter of one of these charming young ladies of the long ago. "I like the French better every hour. The divine Marquis de Lafayette is in town and quite the thing." [9]

Rochambeau also visited Annapolis and both he and Lafayette were welcomed guests in Baltimore. Later the Assembly made Lafayette and his male heirs forever natural-born-citizens of Maryland and declared them entitled, upon their conforming to the Constitution and the law to all the privileges of native-born citizens.

XXX.

Soon, very soon, the curtain is to fall. Told in strong prose by eminent writers, sung in melodious verse by distinguished poets, and depicted in brilliant colors by great artists is the simple scene that was enacted in Annapolis on December 23, 1783. Washington having accomplished his great purpose publicly announced his intention of resigning his commission and retiring to private life. He arrived in Annapolis (according

[9] Norris, p. 184.

to McSherry) on December 17, where he was given a public dinner by the members of Congress, an illumination by the city, and a ball [10] by the members of the Assembly. Five days later in the presence of a distinguished audience in the Senate Chamber of the State House in a brief address Washington recommended those officers who "have continued in the Service to the present moment as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress," and closed by commending "the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy Keeping."

Then handing his commission and a copy of the address he had just made to President Mifflin he became a private citizen and next morning retired to his home at Mount Vernon.

XXXI.

The ending of the war brought the joy of home coming. Maryland had given of her best in man power and supplies to the cause of freedom. She had given freely and without stint, but what of the home coming? Many of her most distinguished sons were filling unknown graves in remote battlefields where some had gone down in defeat, others in victory. They had made the supreme sacrifice gladly and willingly, and their names and fame will ever be jealously preserved by a grateful posterity. Then there were those who had gone forth in the enthusiasm of their youth, full of vigor and joy only to return with severe wounds and shattered constitutions. They came home to receive the plaudits and appreciation of their countrymen. To them just homage was given for they had suffered and were worthy.

Finally, there were those who were so fortunate as to survive "all perils by land and sea." They returned in their strength and resumed their vocations of various kinds, and with

[10] For the ball, a bill was rendered of 7£ 6s. 6d., which included the items of 98 bottles of wine, 2½ gallons of spirits, 9 pounds of sugar, 12 packs of cards, 8 pounds of candles, music, etc. (Norris, p. 214.)

the experience gained in the school of battle, gave back to their beloved State the benefit of the knowledge that they had accumulated during the war. They too shared in the appreciation and honor which only a grateful community can give.

All hail therefore to all the patriotic Marylanders who participated in the War of the Revolution.

XXXII.

And now, I close with the simple statement, identical almost with the thought with which this paper began, namely, that I can think of no prouder boast of any citizen of your great Commonwealth than to be able to say:

"Maryland, My Maryland."
My Mother State, to thee I kneel.

BALTIMORE COUNTY RECORDS OF 1665-1667.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco

Baltimore County, in the period from 1665 to 1667, was a portion of the great colonial frontier. Such settlement as there was lay along the tidal rivers and creeks of the upper Bay. The canoe was the chief transportation agency. Immediately to the east and west were the half-friendly Maryland tribesmen of the Eastern Shore and Pascataway. To the northward were the Susquehannas, kept in amity by careful diplomacy, and beyond them the Iroquois, whose war parties sometimes raided the county. Immigration was filtering into the region in a slowly increasing stream but the population was yet small. For most of those who had come the obvious means of livelihood was tobacco growing. A smaller number lived by logging, carpentry, and cooperage. There seems to have been a storekeeper or two, and at least one physician.

The original county records for this period are no longer on

the shelves of the clerk's office. Whether or not they exist among the storage material is not known. In their place there are two groups of transcripts, in which are preserved such portions of the former records as related to land titles. The clerks who copied these entries disregarded wholly the records of court proceedings and miscellaneous papers, and these transcriptions represent probably all that now exists of the original county records of these early years. In the summaries here given are included all those entries which, judging from sequence of dates, were placed on record from September, 1665, to the close of 1667.

The group of items that immediately follows comes from pages 1-28 of Liber I. S. No. I. K. at the court house. This liber was made about 1717 by John Stokes, who copied material from several older record books. One of the books thus copied was I. C. No. A, which seems to have held the original court records of the early years. Stokes appended to each excerpt the folio numbers of the original record. These numbers indicate something of the size and character of the early court book.

Clerk's minute that the court held session on August 8, 1665, commission present being Capt. Thomas Stockett, Mr. Henry Stockett, Mr. George Goldsmith, Mr. George Utie, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Nathaniel Stiles, Mr. John Dixon.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of parcel by Daniel Jones to Mr. John Dixon.

Deed, August 19, 1664, by which Daniel Jones conveys to John Dixon the tract "Dickenston" of 420 acres, with stated bounds, on the north side of Dixenton's Branch on the north side of Northwest River, as described in patent to Walter Dickenson. Witnesses, George Cowley, Lewis Boyen.

Minute of acknowledgement of assignment from John Collett to Thomas Skelton of a tract as described in patent.

Assignment, November 9, 1664, by which John Collett has conveyed to Thomas Skelton land not described. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, George Gouldsmith.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of land by Richard Collett to John Collett.

Assignment, January 10, 1664-65, by which Richard Collett and wife Elizabeth have conveyed to "our brother" John Collett, joint owner, their interest in 600 acres at Two Necks in Elk River. Witnesses, Nathaniel Stiles, Raymond Stapelford.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of land by John Collett to John Hawkins.

Assignment, August 8, 1665, by which John Collett, gentleman, conveys to Mr. John Hawkins, mariner, the tract patented to his brother Richard Collett and himself. Witnesses, Henry Stockett, George Utie.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of land by Matthias Decosta to Thomas Ireton.

Deed, September 8, 1665, by which Mathias Decosta, planter, and wife Elizabeth, for 7,000 pounds of tobacco, convey to Thomas Ireton the manor of Wiske, of 700 acres, on the west side of the Bay and on the northeast side of the south branch of Northeast River. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, Godfrey Bayley.

Will, November 8, 1665, by which Augustine Herrman bequeaths his estate to his children Ephraim Georgius, Casparus, Anna Margaritta, Judeth, and Francina; mentions deceased wife Johanna Varlett; son Ephraim Georgius and John Browning to be executors; brother-in-law Nicholas Varlett, sister-in-law Judeth Varlett, and Varlett's son-in-law Nicholas Bayard to administer New York properties; Bohemia manor, patented June 19, 1662, to go to Ephraim Georgius; land at Herrman's or Middle Neck, patented June 18, 1662, to go to Casparus; disposal made of tract on north side of Bohemia Back Creek, and of 100-acre water-mill grant at head of Bohemia River next south of Herrman's Neck. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, Thomas Howell.

Denization patent, January 14, 1660-61, by which Gov. Philip Calvert grants to Augustine Herrman, merchant, late of Manhattan, rights of residence and trade, he having made a map. John Gittings certifies true copy. (*Full text given in this Magazine, vol. iii, page 170.*)

Deed, March 12, 1665-66, by which John Brown, merchant of Salem, New England, conveys to Thomas Overton the tract "Hamsted March," of 100 acres, on the west side of the Bay. Witnesses, John Dixson, Lawrence Petty.

Deed, April 13, 1665, by which Walter Machanellin conveys to William Orchard 100 acres at Plumbe Point in Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, George Goldsmith.

Deed, January 12, 1663-64, by which William Stanley, soapboiler, reconveys to Oxelle Stille, planter, 300 acres called Oxelle Neck in Elk River, formerly bought of Stille for 3,000 pounds of tobacco by Stanley, who has failed to give payment other than bills of debt. Witnesses, William Byer, William Fisher, Thomas Willson. By appendant assignment, February 12, 1663-64, Axell Stills conveys to William Fisher said land. Witnesses, Henry Jones, James White, John Royland.

Assignment, November 5, 1660, by which Mathias Cornelius conveys to Peter Mounson 50 acres, location not stated. Witnesses, Peter Teal, Sander Forson, Hendrick Mason.

Deed, February —, ——, by which John [Lee] and William Boulton of Bush River, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, convey to John Watterton, gentleman, 150 acres on Lee Island in Gunpowder River. Witnesses ———— ————, ———— Denton. Notation by John Stokes, transcriber, that original record was defective when copied. Certificate by John Lee, March 3, 1665-66, that Lee and Boulton gave seisin of Lee Island to Watterton in presence of Robert Cole, who countersigns certificate.

Contract, February 13, 1664-65, by which Richard Ball of Patapsco agrees with Rowland Haddoway of Patapsco to sell the latter 300 acres on Humphreys Creek at Bear Creek, Patapsco, and to furnish warranty from the heirs of Thomas Humphrey, deceased. Witnesses, John Gwyn, Paul Kinsey.

Fragmentary record, date missing, showing that Freadrick Enlows, sawyer, of Baltimore County, sells something. (*Probably defective when transcribed.*)

Deed of gift, December 29, 1658, by which John Bayspole, merchant, late of London, conveys to his friend Godfrey Bayley, gentleman, late of London, all his "goods, chattels, debts, ready money, plate, rings, apparel, utensils, bedding, and all other my substance." Witnesses, John Horne, Thomas Pawlett.

Deed of gift, October 7, 1667, by which Maj. Samuel Gouldsmyth, gentleman, conveys to George Wells, third son of Richard Wells, Sr., deceased, late of Herring Creek, Ann Arundell County, the half part of all donor's estate after his death, said Wells being about to marry donor's youngest daughter Blanch and having agreed to settle upon her £ 200 sterling. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, John Masters, Thomas Midellfield.

Bond, October 7, 1667, by which George Wells, late of Ann Arundell County, obligates himself to Maj. Samuel Goldsmith, gentleman, for £ 400 sterling, payable at Wells' death, as security that Wells will settle £ 200 on Blanch Goldsmith, when married. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, John Masters, Thomas Middlefeild.

The items next following represent a portion of the second group of excerpts surviving from the missing early records. They have been preserved by a series of transcriptions. There existed formerly a record book called H. W. No. A. B., probably made about 1705 by Clerk Henry Wriothesley from older records. Later transcription brought the contents of this book into a new volume called I. R. No. P. P. This was worn out in time and a copy of it was made in 1892 for reference use in the clerk's office. The entries here epitomized are in pages 54-62 of the last transcript. It is evident that some of the names in the original record have become distorted during the repeated copyings but they are given here as they stand in the present copy.

Minute of acknowledgement at court of August 14, 1666, by Abraham Clark as attorney, that Lancelett Sockwell of Rappahannock, Va., has conveyed land to Mr. Richard Ball of Patapsco.

Deed, January 27, 1665-66, by which Lancelett Sockwell conveys to Richard Ball of Patapsco the tract "East Humpheries" of 300 acres, at Humphreys Creek, in Bear Creek, in Patapsco River stating that Thomas

Humphreys, late of Rappahannock, Va., by his will recorded in Lancaster County, Va., bequeathed this tract to Lancelett Sockwell and John Duke, and that by Duke's death Sockwell became sole owner. Witnesses, William Ball, Richard Lawrence.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Richard Ball, planter, conveys to Rowland Hathaway the tract "West Humpheries" of 300 acres, on the north side of Humphreys Creek, on south side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, John Collett, Simon Wood.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Rowland Hathaway, planter, conveys to Henry Goodericke of Ann Arundell County the tract "West Humphryes," of 300 acres, on the north side of Humphreys Creek on the south side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, ———— Salmon, James Phillips.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Rowland Hathaway conveys to Henry Goodrick of Ann Arundell County 100 acres on the west side of the mouth of Welshman's Creek, on south side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, ——— Salmon, James Phillips.

Deed, August 13, 1666, by which John Lee, planter, of Bush River, for 1,400 pounds of tobacco, conveys to Richard Adams and William Tompson, planters, of Gunpowder River, 20 acres at Abraham Hollman's Creek in Gunpowder River, it being part of 50 acres surveyed for Thomas O'Daniell. Witnesses, John Watterton, Edward Cantwell, James Denton.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, conveys to Joseph Gundry, merchant, the tract "Yapp" of 500 acres, at a creek in Sassafras River. Witnesses, Richard Ball, John Dixon.

Deed, May 9, 1666, by which Mathew Gouldsmith of Swan Creek, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveys to Richard Windley and James Phillips 200 acres at Foster's Neck in Gunpowder River. Witnesses, James Denton, John Barry.

Deed, May 8, 1666, by which Richard Leake, tailor, conveys to William Orchard, cooper, the tract "St. Clements Daines," of 100 acres, between Bush River and Rumley Creek, formerly taken up by William Osbourne, planter. Witnesses, ——and Collett, Mathew Gouldsmith.

Deed, May 9, 1666, by which John Waterton of Bush River, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco and a cow and calf, conveys to James Phillips, cooper, 150 acres on Lee Island in Gunpowder River, bought from John Lee and William Boulton. Witnesses, John Collier, Will Orchard.

Deed, June 19, 1666, by which Briant O'Melly conveys to James Magriges, planter, the tract "Mulberry Mould," of 200 acres, on the south side of Bohemia River. Witnesses, Tho. Hinson, Sr., Alexr. Maxwell.

Deed, November 29, 1666, by which Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to William Standley, planter, the tract "Bluntvile" of 175 acres, on the eastern side of the Bay and opposite Pool's Island. Witnesses, Henry Ward, John Collett.

Deed, November 29, 1666, by which William Stanley, planter, of Talbot County, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to Richard Foxum, planter, of same county, the tract "Bluntvile" of 175 acres opposite Poole's Island. Witnesses, John Collett, Henry Ward.

Minute of acknowledgement in court that Will Fisher has sold to John Brumfield the tract "Salveton" of 225 acres, on the Eastern Shore, adjoining Mr. Godfrey Bailey's tract "Ye Fair Promise."

Assignment, September 1, 1666, by which William Fisher, chirurgeon, conveys to John Bromfield and Nicholas Allome 225 acres of patented land, location not stated. Witnessses, Francis Fisher, Richard Chapman.

Deed, March 4, 1666-67, by which William Orchard, planter, and wife Susanna, for 600 pounds of tobacco, cow and calf, and goods, convey to Edward Ayres, planter, of Bush River, the tract "Wansworth" of 200 acres by John Collett's survey, located at a cove in Bush River and adjoining Abraham Hollman's tract "Bush Wood." Witnesses, John Watterton Joseph Gallen, Fan Devie.

Deed, December 31, 1666, by which William Orchard, cooper, for 800 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Bradford, cooper, the tract "Clement" of 50 acres, on the west side of Rumley Creek, bounded by lands of Will Hollis and of Will Osbourne. Witnesses, Sam Collett, John Neuton.

Deed, September 5, 1666, by which William Osborne, planter, of Bush River, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Lee, planter, one-half of the tract "Sprie's Marsh" of 350 acres, about three miles up Bush River and on its east side. Witnesses, Oliver Spry, Roger Shacok, J. Watterton.

Deed, June 12, 1665, by which Thomas Edmonds conveys to William Price the tract "The Devideing" of 300 acres, at Gering's Creek in Elk River, to be taken from the south side of 600 acres patented to Thomas Edmonds and Jasper Gerin. Witnesses, John Bradford, John Collett.

Deed, November 3, 1663, by which Abraham Morgan, planter, with consent of his wife Ann, conveys to Thomas Browning 300 acres on the south side of Bohemia [River], adjoining Mr. George Hark's land. Witnesses, Thomas Bostock, Briant O'Mely, John Gregory. By appendant acknowledgement, May 5, 1665, Ann Morgan, widow, states that Morgan, while living, received from Browning one servant and that she has received a cow and calf in full payment for the 300 acres. Witnesses, John Reynold, Edmond Rowe.

Deed, October 20, 1665, by which James Soushard conveys to George Strong 300 acres on the west side and at head of Fishing Creek, adjoining Mr. Gundry's land, said tract having been lately taken up by Soushard and surveyed by Mr. George Gouldsmith. Welthen Soushard signs with grantor. Witnesses, William Wisher, Richard Chapman.

Deed, April 10, 1667, by which William Saven, planter, conveys to Rowland Williams 200 acres on the south side of St. Austin's Branch in Bohemia River, facing St. Harman's Point. Elizabeth Saven signs with grantor. Witnesses, John Collett, James Ives.

Deed, February 15, 1666-67, by which William Osborne, planter, for 1,500 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Bradford the tract "Clement Dennis" of 100 acres, on the southwest side of Rumley Creek, and adjoining the tract "Spry's Mashas" taken up by Oliver Spry. Witnesses, Edw. Richards, Will Orchard.

Deed, March 4, 1666-67, by which William Fisher, chirurgeon, of Vir-

ginia, and wife Frances, for 21,700 pounds of tobacco, convey to Henry Ward, mariner, 1,400 acres at Poplar Neck on St. Alban's Creek on the south side of Elk River, abutting on Gabriell Brown's land, said tract embracing 1,000 acres taken up by Fisher, also the 300-acre tract "Stillin" at Captain John's Creek, formerly taken up by Oxell Still, and also 100 acres formerly taken up by Thomas Cauker. Witnesses, John Collett, W. Palmer.

Deed, November 8, 1666, by which Richard Windley and James Phillips convey to Francis Trippas 200 acres at Foster's Neck in Gunpowder River, not far from John Taylor's plantation. Witnesses, J. Waterton, John Collett.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

(From the Society's Collection.)

The Homestead
near Belair
Harford Co., Md.
24th January 1863.

His Excellency Governor Bradford

Sir.

I consider it my duty to call your attention to an outrage inflicted on my Mother and myself by a detachment of the Purnell Cavalry commanded by Captain Theodore Clayton.

On last Monday afternoon (the 19th inst) a military waggon with four soldiers was driven to this place, and a Sargeant and two privates came to my room, where I was sitting with my Sister, we being the only members of the family at home. The Sergeant said to me, "Capt. Clayton sent me to get 15 Bushels of oats from you."

I replied, "I have no oats for sale."

"But you have oats on hand?"

"Yes, but none for sale."

"Well, Sir, said the Sergeant, you might as well let me have them, for if you do not, my orders are to take them."

"I have no power," I replied, "to resist the outrage, but I positively refuse."

The Sergeant exhibited to me the orders to forage & under which Capt. Clayton was acting, and tendered me a receipt from Capt. C. for 15 Bushels of oats, without price, which I declined to accept, unless he would endorse on it, " that after I had declined to furnish the oats, because I had none for sale, he had proceeded to take them by force." This he refused to do, and asked me where the oats were stored, which I refused to tell. He then left my room saying that he would find and take them. As soon as possible I had myself wheeled around to the granaries (I have been for many years unable to walk). The marauders had not found out where the oats were kept, the white hands having refused to give any information. The privates endeavoured, by threats, to force some of them to tell, but as soon as the Sergeant discovered this he stopped it and reproved his subordinates. Baffled in this direction, the Sergeant again applied to me for the oats, saying that if he returned to the Captain without them it would be worse for me. I told him that the threat was idle, that I had no dread of his Captain's vegeance, and that I would neither let him have the oats, nor give him any information about them. He then ordered the privates to seize any of the coloured hands they could find. They entered my Mothers dwelling, seized two coloured servants, and putting a pistol to the head of one of them, threatened him with instant death, if he did not tell where the oats were. Under this threat the boy said they were in the cornhouse. Hither the Sergeant and men proceeded, and finding the door locked, applied to me for the Key, which I refused to furnish. The Sergeant then ordered the door to be broken open, which was done by one of the privates, and the Sergeant entered the granary, he then called for a half bushel measure, and one of the privates ordered the coloured boy to go and get it. I told the boy not to obey any orders from these men, and not to aid their operations in any way. Whereupon the soldier drew his revolver, cocked it, and pointing it at the boy's head, said, " I'll see by God whether you'll obey my orders or not, go and get the measure." " Shoot

him", cried the other private; "By God I've taken no part in this before but I'll begin now." I told the boy, under the circumstances he must obey, and get the measure, which he did. The Sergeant and men then took what they said was 15 Bushels of oats and drove off, again tendering me Capt. Clayton's receipt, which I refused to take in that shape.

These facts being communicated to Capt. Clayton, he said that he would come to see me and investigate the matter. The next morning he came and I stated the case to him. He was courteous and seemed to be annoyed by what had occurred. He said that had he known I was such an invalid I should not have been troubled, but that having heard in Belair, that Wm. Farnandis was a candidate for the legislature at the last election, and not knowing that there were two of the name, he supposed that I was that person. He entirely condemned all the circumstances of violence except the breaking open the door and taking the oats, as to that, he said he had no doubt of his authority to employ force when he saw fit, and he would not say what he should have done had the Sergeant returned without the oats; but that not anticipating any difficulty when he sent to me for them, he had certainly not intended to authorize the Sergeant to have recourse to violence. Still, as the sergeant might have honestly supposed that the order to get 15 Bus. of oats from Wm. Farnandis "was imperative, and that he was to get them *anyhow*," he could not censure him. As to the privates, he would consider what should be done. I endeavoured to ascertain the names of the privates but Capt. Clayton said he did not know their names, and altho I described them with as much minuteness as I could he could not identify them. He again tendered the receipt, which I took, he endorsing thereon that the sergeant had taken the oats in spite of my protest (I append a copy of the receipt and endorsement). The Captain then bade me good morning and in an hour, he and his command had left Belair.

Capt. Clayton and his men had been for some days quartered at a tavern in Belair, and I learn on enquiring that the pro-

prietor had at the time of the raid here an amply supply of oats, which he would have furnished if requested. So that in this case the wantonness of the outrage cannot be qualified by even a pretended necessity.

Capt. Clayton informed me, that he had been detailed by General Halleck and placed at your disposal, for the special service in which he was engaged, and was acting under your directions; that it was entirely a state affair, and that the expenses were to be paid from fund provided by the state.

Hence, the propriety, Sir, of my application to you,—not for compensation for the property plundered, but for vindication of the outraged laws of the state, and the protection of the citizen;—not for interposition of the State between the Citizen and the General Government, but for redress for wrongs perpetrated by men professing to act as your agents and by your directions.

Very respectfully
Yours
James Farnandis.

(Copy)

Recd. of James Farnandis 15 Bus of oats for the use of Public Horses in the service in Co. " C " Purnell Cavalry.

Theodore Clayton.
Capt. Comnˢ Co. " C."

(Endorsed)

The within amount of oats were taken by the sergeant after Mr. Farnandis had protested against the sergeant taking them.

Theodore Clayton
Capt. Com. Co. " C," Purnell Cavalry.

Camp on Maryland Heights,
February 16th, 1863.

To His Excellency
A. W. Bradford
Gov. of Maryland.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from

you in relation to oats obtained of Mr. Farnandis, by one of my Sergeants, while I had my Company in Harford County, searching for the Drafted men who failed to report.

My orders from General Shriver were to forage my command on such persons, and at such places as would be most convenient, and give my receipt for the same. I required 15 bushels of oats (having used all in the possession of the gentleman on whom I quartered my men) and upon inquiry was told, Mr. Farnandis had oats for sale, and lived nearer the Town, than any other Farmer who had oats to sell. I immediately dispatched a Sergeant and two men for the oats and gave them my receipt to hand to Mr. Farnandis, I had no idea he (Farnandis) would refuse to sell the oats because they were for Government use. In a short time the Sergeant returned with the oats and told me Mr. Farnandis had let them come because he could not resist and had refused to accept the receipt.

The same evening Mr. Farnandis' brother called to see me bringing with him a traitor (Lingan Jarrett) as Counsel. I refused to argue the case with them and went to see Mr. Farnandis the next moring and thought I had settled all doubts he had, as to my desire to annoy him. He expressed himself satisfied with my explanation, and I gave him a receipt for the oats taken.

I presume Mr. F. forgot to tell you he told the Sergeant (whose name is Farnandis) that he was sorry to see his name disgraced by that uniform, and that he told me that he would not take the oath of allegiance or sell grain to the Government at any price, and that the Sergeant behaved in the most gentlemanly manner, I am fully satisfied he would not have taken the oats against Mr. Farnandis' wishes but that he understood me to say he must get them. He is a perfectly reliable man, and during the five months he has been with me, has not been guilty of an infraction of discipline. Besides this, he is a Refugee from Loudon County, Virginia. His Father (John B. Dutton) has twice been imprisoned by the Rebels for adher-

ence to the cause of the Union and has been robbed by them of nearly all he possessed. In view of these facts I am certain you would not wish me to punish a man for doing what he thought his duty, even though in the performance of it, he over stepped the bounds of civil law. I have the authority of the Sergeant for saying that no threats were used or pistols drawn, to his knowledge, and I would believe his single assertion before the affidavit of any living secessionist. I wrote to Col. Belger asking that Mr. Farnandis be paid for the oats at once.

I stated to Mr. Farnandis that I *believed* there was a Law requiring Drafted men to defray the expenses incident to the search for delinquents, but did not state it as a certainty.

I regret exceedingly this affair should give your Excellency so much trouble. I always endeavoured while under your orders to avoid giving offence to people entertaining secession sentiments, and have often taken insults rather than risk in any way injuring you with your own people, however widely they differ from your views.

Accompanying this letter you will find the full statement of Sergeant Dutton.

I am Sir Your Obdt. Servt.
Theodore Clayton
Captain Comd'g Co. " C "
Purnell Cavalry.

Camp on Md. Heights,
Feb. 14th, 1863.

Captn. Theodore Clayton,
Comdg. Co. " C " Purnell Cavalry.

Sir

I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order; on the 19th day of January 1863 I proceeded to the residence of Mr. James Farnandis near Belair accompanied by corporal Henderson and private Bolgiano. I went first to the Barn and

inquired of a man there if Mr. Farnandis had oats to sell. He replied "I suppose he has, for he has several hundred bushels." I then asked if Mr. Farnandis could be seen. He replied "He is up in the cottage." Proceeding to the place indicated accompanied by my two men I found a gentleman who I supposed to be Mr. Farnandis sitting in his room. I remarked "I presume this is Mr. Farnandis." He replied in the affirmative. I then said "Mr. Farnandis I would like to *buy* some oats, "have you any to sell." He looked up and seeing I was a Soldier replied rather curtly "I have none to sell sir." I remarked that I only wanted a small quantity (some fifteen Bushels) and again requested him to sell me the *oats.* His answer was "I *have* oats but will not sell them." I expressed much regret at his refusal to sell them, stating that my orders were such as to forbid my returning without them. And further remarking that if he would not sell them I would feel bound to take them. He then said "You will have to break a lock to get them." I replied "very well sir I will have to take them." At the same time offering him the receipt you gave me, which after reading he refused to accept, unless I would endorse on the back of it, that the oats were taken by force and against his wish, which I refused to do. He then said "under whose authority is your Captain acting." I showed him the order of General Shriver which you gave me when I left you, which he read and returned remarking very severely upon certain union men of Belair whom he accused of having sent us to him because of a difference in sentiment. Discovering here that my name and his were similar, Mr. Farnandis expressed his sincere regret that his name should be disgraced by the uniform I wore. The conversation thus ended.

I there proceeded to search for the oats, but failing to find them, and being unable to gain any information from the farm hands, I again applied to Mr. Farnandis (who by this time had left the house and in company with some ladies was coming towards the Barn) to tell me where the oats were, which he still refused to do. Seeing some black men standing by,

I called to one of them and upon his coming to me, asked him to tell me where the oats were kept, whereupon Mr. Farnandis ordered him not to tell. But upon my insisting he showed me where they were. Finding the door of the Granary locked, I asked Mr. Farnandis to give me the key, in order to prevent injuring the lock. He replied "I will not." I then had the door forced open without injury to either the door or the lock. I then dispatched a negro for a measure, he shortly returned with one, and I Measured out fifteen bushels of oats, Mr. Farnandis being at this time in front of the Granary. I again tendered him the receipt which he refused to take. Bidding him good day, I returned to camp.

I would remark before closing that to my knowledge, no violence was used or Pistols drawn during the whole affair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

James F. Dutton
4th Sergt. Co. "C" P. C.

Belair, 13th February 1863.

His Excellency
Governor Bradford
Sir

Your letter was duly received, and I write to acknowledge your prompt attention and interest in the matter of my complaint, made as it was under a misapprehension of your position.

Besides General Shriver's orders to forage which were shown to me, and his explicit statement, Captain Clayton went so far as to specify as the fund to meet his expenses the confiscated property of delinquent conscripts.

Not doubting his declarations, and not wishing payment from such a source, whilst making no demand for compensation, I supposed that through his superior the names withheld from me, could be had, and the offenders remitted to the civil tribunals. To me personally their punishment is of small import-

ance, and could give no pleasure; but the lesson to them and such men, that in Maryland the soldier is not above the law, and that the pistol does not give immunity to crime, would be efficacious in restraining the wrong doer and protecting the citizen. And it seems to me that just in proportion as the "belligerent state of the country" invites to violence, is it imperative that the laws should be vindicated for the safety of property & person, and in just such times is it vitally important, that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority.

Had Capt. Clayton's view of your relations been correct, the redress sought would have been attainable; as it is, while I am convinced that the wrong done me was wanton, and prompted by a petty malignity, (and not without the connivance of Capt. Clayton himself), I fear that, notwithstanding your interposition, there will not be found any effort or disposition to discountenance such proceedings, or to punish the perpetrators.

Again thanking you for the trouble you have taken however fruitless it may prove, I am

Very respectfully
Yrs. &c. &c.
JAMES FARNANDIS.

THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

(*A succinct account of the Battle from approved sources.*)

By JOHN L. SANFORD.

On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain and on December 26, of that year, England announced a blockade on the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, but it was not until February, 1813, that a hostile fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn entered the Chesapeake.

In April, the British vessels appeared at the mouth of the Patapsco River, but the English Admiral, believing his then

force too small to make a successful attack on Baltimore, withdrew to the lower part of the Bay and proceeded to ravage the country by sending out expeditions from the headquarters which had been established on Tangier Island. The plundering of Sharpe's, Poole's, Tilghman's and Poplar Islands followed, after which came the destruction of Frenchtown, a small place opposite Elkton, and the burning of Havre-de-Grace.

Realizing that Baltimore had been chosen as a principal object of attack sooner or later, our citizens had not been idle. In March, 1813, the Governor visited the city and directed General Samuel Smith of the volunteer militia to make all necessary preparations for the defense of the port. Appropriations were made by the City Council and liberal gifts by those who could afford to do so. Committees were formed to promote the cause of defense and the people responded gladly to all calls made upon them.

Major Beall of the United States Army and Captain Gordon of the Navy, co-operated with General Smith, while Captain Wadsworth of the Ordnance Department greatly strengthened Fort McHenry and built Fort Covington. Other fortifications were made, among which may be particularly noted "two long lines of breastworks extending from Harris' Creek (formerly known as Collett's Creek) northward across Hampstead's Hill (now Patterson Park) about a mile in length, along which at short distances semi-circular batteries were thrown up, armed with cannon on field carriages. Behind these on more elevated sites commanding the lower line came several additional batteries, one of which, known as "Roger's Bastion," may still be seen well preserved on the harbor side of Patterson Park overlooking Fort McHenry and the surrounding country.

At this bastion there is an old cannon and in the year 1914, during the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, two bronze tablets were here erected—one on each side of the old gun—bearing the following inscriptions:

"This cannon marks Rodger's Bastion which formed part of a chain of fortifications extending from the river front to

and beyond the site of the present Johns Hopkins Hospital, manned in part by an auxiliary naval force under the immediate command of Commodore John Rodgers, these, with other troops amounting in all to some 1200 men, with 100 guns, were under General Samuel Smith, Commander-in-Chief of all forces in the field."

and

"This cannon marks Rodger's Bastion. The advance of the invading force September 13, 1814, was halted when in sight of these works, when to their eyes appeared 'upon a ridge of hills the grand army consisting of 20,000 men . . . entrenched in most formidable manner . . . with no less than 100 pieces of cannon.' The army at once retraced its march and without firing a shot embarked at North Point and were no more seen by our people."

From the top of the Observatory at this point one can readily determine the course of the breastworks and easily imagine their extent when we locate the roofs of the Hopkins Hospital referred to in the inscription.

Under the Act of 1793, the militia was organized in three divisions, each commanded by a major-general. The divisions consisted of brigades. A brigade was composed of four regiments; a regiment of two battalions; a battalion of five companies, while a company consisted of 64 privates, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, a drummer and a fifer. Although the legislature at its November session of 1811 passed two Acts (Chapters 182 and 213) for the "Regulating and Governing the Militia of the State" it is difficult at this time to reconstruct the system exactly as it was in 1812-1814.

In August, 1814, Admiral Cochrane arrived in the Bay bringing reinforcements to the English of over 3,000 veteran troops under the command of Major-General Robert Ross and then followed those operations which resulted in the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, the burning of Washington which followed the defeat of the Americans, the defeat of the British

at Caulk's Field in Kent County on August 30, and their final repulse in their attack upon Baltimore.

On September 6, 1814, the enemy left their encampment on Tangier Island and five days thereafter were anchored off North Point, and on the memorable 12th of September all their troops landed and commenced their advance.

The news of the impending attack had reached the city on the preceding day (Sunday, September 11) about noon and the greatest excitement prevailed—the congregations in the churches were dismissed, the citizenry were assembld and the militia stood to arms. Major-General Samuel Smith commanded the forces of the City, while Major George Armistead of the United States Artillery had charge of the defence of Fort McHenry.

General Smith having determined to send out a force against the invaders, General John Stricker claimed the right to lead this party with the Baltimore militia and accordingly about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he set out with some 3,185 men. The troops marched along the old Philadelphia Road to the North Point Road (then known as the Long Log Lane) to a point near the head of Bear Creek, about seven miles from the City. which was reached at 8 P. M. and where a halt was made for the night while a body of cavalry was sent about three miles further and a small body of riflemen was posted along a woods two miles in advance of the main body.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of September 12, General Stricker, having received word of the landing of the British troops, ordered back his baggage and moved forward two regiments and the artillery so that the one regiment rested with its right at the head of a branch of Bear Creek, with its left on the main North Point Road, while the other was posted along the other side of the road with its left extending toward a branch of Back River, the artillery being posted between the two. A second line of battle was formed with other regiments at a distance of 300 yards in the rear, while still another regiment was thrown back about one-half mile as a reserve. The riflemen kept their position in advance as did also the cavalry, the for-

mer to annoy the enemy, while the latter were to announce his approach.

The British, in the meantime, were steadily moving up the main road and the rifle corps, believing that a landing was being effected at Back River to cut them off, retreated to the main line.

News having been brought that a marauding force was pillaging Gorsuch's farm, General Stricker despatched a small detachment of riflemen with some cavalry and one piece of artillery to dislodge them or, if the enemy were in force, to "give evidence of a wish for a general engagement."

When the men who had volunteered for this service had advanced about a half-mile they suddenly came upon the vanguard of the enemy and a sharp fire was instantly opened. The British troops deployed to the right and left and it only remained for the handful of our men to fall back. It was at this time that General Ross, who had ridden to the head of his troops, received a mortal wound, being struck by a rifle ball and expiring shortly thereafter.

The command now devolved upon Colonel Arthur Brooke, who continued to push forward and at 2.30 P. M. began his attack upon the main body by rockets and artillery fire. The Americans at first replied with their artillery but in a few minutes withheld the fire of the guns in order that the enemy might get within better range for the canister. The British endeavoring to turn the left flank of the Americans, General Stricker immediately brought up his second line and despatched two pieces of artillery to counteract this move. One of the regiments of this second line became panic-stricken, gave one volley at random and retreated in confusion. The battle now became general and a regular artillery duel followed.

The British line continued steadily to advance and, about twenty minutes after the first artillery fire, the troops began a severe and incessant fire, which was as steadily returned by the Americans.

This continued for about an hour and a half, when the superior number of the enemy caused General Stricker to fall

back to his reserve regiment, but the fatigued state of his troops who had sustained the brunt of the battle and the fact that the right flank of his force might be turned, induced him to retreat to Worthington's Mill.

As the enemy did not pursue, he again fell back and took a position on the left of the main line, somewhat in advance of the intrenchments, where he was joined by a body of troops under General Winder.

The British bivouacked on the field of battle and early the next morning advanced to within two miles of the American fortifications, when they manœuvred as though intending to make a circuitous march by the Harford and York roads.

General Smith in his report to the Secretary of War says:

"Generals Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements to those of the enemy, so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, where the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Generals Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my intrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defenses, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half-past one o'clock Wednesday morning."

An attack, simultaneous to the British troops advance on Baltimore, was made by their fleet which on Tuesday morning, September 13, came to within about 2½ miles of Baltimore, and commenced a bombardment of Fort McHenry at sunrise.

This bombardment continued for fully 24 hours, but while it was going on, at midnight, an attempt was made to effect a

landing by some 1,200 picked troops in order to attack and capture the fort from the rear.

This force was conveyed by barges and rocket-boats and pushed by the cove beyond the fort but were met by such a withering fire from Forts Covington and McHenry and the other batteries that they were obliged to retreat to their vessels.

The firing from the British fleet ceased about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th and at 9 o'clock the vessels stood down the river.

Those who had anxiously awaited the dawn of this day in fear of the result saw the "Stars and Stripes" still waving and everyone is familiar with the story of how this circumstance inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The failure of the bombardment of Fort McHenry added to Colonel Brooke's experience at North Point and the formidable defenses of the City manned by defenders whose determination to protect their homes had been proven, demonstrated to the British commander that further effort to capture Baltimore would be futile and so, on Wednesday morning at half-past one o'clock, the enemy began their retreat from the position they occupied in front of the intrenchments which we have heretofore mentioned. An effort was made to pursue, but owing to the fatigue of the American troops the only result was in the capture of a few stragglers.

Returning to this spot (North Point), the British reembarked the morning of the next day (September 15, 1814) and by 10 o'clock they had left the shore.

After embarking, the fleet sailed from the river on September 17, and retired to the lower part of the Bay, and on September 19 Admiral Cochrane set sail for Halifax, N. S. The troops, however, remained on their transports in the Chesapeake until October 14, when they sailed for Jamaica. Some vessels were left to watch these waters and capture the privateers when endeavoring to reach their home ports, and indeed it was not until February 18, 1815, that reports of their depredations ceased, although the Treaty of Ghent had been signed on De-

cember 24, 1814, and news of that event had been received on February 13, 1815, at Annapolis.

And now something of that General Stricker who, under the command of Major-General Samuel Smith, had charge of the troops who engaged in the actual conflict of the Battle of North Point.

His father, Colonel George Stricker, a descendant of Swiss ancestors who had settled in North Carolina, removed to Frederick and upon the outbreak of the Revolution raised a company of militia, served under General Smallwood and thereafter took part in the Battle of Long Island, where his company was nearly annihilated. Sometime after this he resigned and then was elected to the Maryland Legislature. Later he bought an estate near Wheeling, W. Va., where he died in 1810, at the age of 78.

John Stricker, his son, was born in Frederick on February 15, 1759, and entered the army as a cadet in McKeesport's Company of the German Battalion of which his father was then Lieutenant-Colonel. He rose to the rank of Captain in Boctar's Artillery and took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Afterward, he accompanied General Sullivan in an expedition against the Indians. At the end of the Revolutionary War, Captain Stricker married a daughter of Guerney Bedford, of Philadelphia, and just about this time Commodore Barney married her sister, Anne. In the year 1783, the Strickers moved to Baltimore and Captain Stricker and Commodore Barney went into business together. But mercantile pursuits did not lessen his interest in military affairs so that he formed a company of militia at his own expense and personally trained it. Soon he was made a Brigadier-General and accompanied General Samuel Smith as second in command of the Baltimore troops in the suppression of the " Whiskey Rebellion " in 1794. In the year 1801, he became Naval Agent at Baltimore, which post he held for a number of years. Shortly after the Battle of North Point, he resigned from the militia, as he considered he

had not been treated with fairness in the promotion of another over him. In the year 1820, General Stricker was elected to the State Senate but refused to serve, whereupon Reverdy Johnson was chosen in his place and stead. Upon the death of General Harper in 1825, Stricker was tendered the rank of Major-General but declined on account of ill health. He died on June 23, 1825, and his large military funeral was an eloquent tribute to the high esteem in which he was held. His obituary as contained in the newspapers of that time (*The American and Commercial Dairy Advertiser* and *The Federal Gazette* of June 24, 1825) reads:

"Died suddenly yesterday at his dwelling in Charles Street, Gen. John Stricker, President of the Bank of Baltimore. He had been for a long time in a declining state of health and was compelled from that cause to decline public honors which were tendered for his acceptance. He was a revolutionary patriot and afterward, guided by the same principles, he commanded the Third Brigade, which at the Battle of North Point put an end to the prospects of invading Baltimore."

As to General Ross, who was killed, it may be said that his remains were taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there interred in St. Paul's churchyard on September 29, 1814. At "Rosstrevoir," the seat of his family in Ireland, a monument was erected to his memory, while in St. Paul's Cathedral another monument has been erected bearing the inscription, "Erected at the public expense to the memory of Major-General Robert Ross, who having undertaken and executed an enterprise against the City of Washington, the Capital of the United States, of America, which was crowned with complete success, was killed shortly afterwards while directing a successful attack upon a superior force, near the City of Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814."

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.*

(*Continued from* Vol. XXIV, p. 284.)

Maryland April 26th 1752

My Dear Child

I Received yours by Dulany but not the Box mentioned that was left at Mr Hanbury's so if not yet sent you may send it by some Opportunity from Mr Blacks and for the future you need not give Mr Dulany any Trouble of that Kind.

Inclosed you have Copy of mine by way of Bristol, by Dobbins who arrived two Days past. I am glad to hear that you are better he having told me that he Saw you few Days before he Left London.

I have nothing more to desire or wish than your perfect Health and other Happiness you will take Care of Strangers or of too many Acquaintance to Divert you from the main Point Your Attention to Your Study. I make no Doubt but before this comes to hand you will have got an Instructor in the Common Law Reading which I would Recommend and as the Attorneys here must be Attorneys Sollicitors and pleaders you will have Regard to those Branches. The Drawings of pleadings is I Conceive a very Necessary Part of the Law Learning.

I shall not Enlarge at present but if a good Opportunity offers of any Gentleman of your Acquaintance who is intimate with Mr Cecilius Calvert I shall be glad you would get yourself Introduced to him and gain his Acquaintance he is appointed Secretary here & Mr Jennings his Deputy.

Mr Ogle in a bad State of Health not Expected to Recover and supposed that Mr Calvert will (by his Nephew when of

* The third volume of the Letter-books contains a relatively small amount of Dr. Charles Carroll's correspondence, and at his death it was used by the Barrister in continuation without a break. It is interesting to find that the latter carried on his father's considerable mercantile enterprises, before he established his reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the Colony.—EDITOR.

Age) be Appointed next Governour in Case of the Death of the Former.

I will procure and send you the Jen Sang as soon as it can be got, it is not in Perfection till July & August and I have Engaged three or four Woodsmen to get me some for there is none to be had Dry; as few here take Notice of it, tho with the Chinese its said to be in Great Esteem.

Your Brother is well at Philadelphia to whom I sent your Letters. Mrs Carroll joins me in Respect to You. I am with Love and Esteem.

Your affectionate Father

To C. Carroll

Mr Charles Carroll

pr Smith via Bristol

P. S. Since I wrote the above Henry Carroll called on me and told me he had the Box on Board his ship wch lies in Patuxen River.

Annapolis June 1st 1752

Sir

I have a very good new Twelve Ton Flatt with Cabbin Rudder Oars mast & Cable & Anchor well Ceiled fit for you to carry Ore in Patapsco River which I will deliver you there for thirty two pounds Current Money being less by six pounds than they Cost me exclusive of Cable Anchor and makeing the Cabbin. If you want her please to let me know and she shall be sent up for you there. I have another Flatt and a Schooner which is the Reason I sell her being too large for my Use.

To

Mr Alexander Lawson

Annapolis June 1st 1752

My Dear Child

I have by this opportunity sent the wigg your Brother sent & hope it will please you.

In case your other Learning will admit I should be glad you would go through a Course of English Grammar with Mr Dove who I think is English professor. In this Consult Mr Green And if you & he judge it for yr Improvement I am willing to be at the Expence if it can be done within the year.

All here are well & I hear that yr Brother is perfectly recovered and in Good Health.

The wigg is in a small round wigg Box of which Care is proper, as well as all yr other things.

Mrs Carroll joins in Love to you I am

My Dear
Yr affectionate
Father
C. Carroll

To
Mr Jon Henry Carroll

Annapolis June 15th 1752

Sir

Inclosed is the Courses made for the Resurvey on High Germany which must be called so still And I hope you will Return according to Expression for among Surveys it's impossible to be exact otherwise, And this Omission will be of great Prejudice to me in the Last.

There is also inclosed two Certificates one called Frushes Folly & the other Leonards Choice which I desire you will Return by Virtue of the inclosed Common Warrant of 1500 Acres, and the Remainder I desire may be Located as follows viz—On Little & Great Hunting Creeks & the Drafts of said Creeks & the vacant Land to them contiguous & the Lands of John Verdress the Lands of Messrs Addison & Ogle near the said Creek & the Vacant Lands to them Contiguous.

I shall be Obliged if by this Bearer you will Return the Certificate of Stoney Park wch I sent the Courses & Warrant 100 acres in my last of the 6th of April.

Your Favour herein and my other Business in your Hands will much oblige me I hope you will put me to as little Trouble & Expence as may be.

To
Mr Isaac Brookes Surveyor of Frederick County.

Annapolis June 27th 1752

Sir

I have of this Date drawn an Order on you payable to the Bearer Thomas Fleming for fifteen pounds Pensilvania Currency which I desire you will pay him. He goes to purchase Lignum vita as a material necessary for his Trade as a Block Maker if you can serve him in your way shall be obliged.

I did on the 26th Inst have an Order on you payable to Francis Downing for twenty pounds Pensilva. Curry wch I desired to be paid without further Advice but this Opportunity Offering thought proper to desire you will pay the same when it comes to hand

To
Mr Reese Meredith
Mercht Philadelphia

Annapolis June 24th 1752

Sir

You have herewith inclosed Two States one of the twelve Pence ℔ Hogshead & the other in Relation to the fourteen Pence ℔ Ton on Tunnage of Ships both taken by Lord Baltimore from the people & Trade of Maryland under Colour of Law as has been and is justly apprehended.

As you expect some Gentlemen at yr House on these and other Subjects I thought proper to send you my Sentiments; the last Sheets of each contain States of the Cases wch you will have time to consider On Tuesday the 7th of next Month

July. I intend to do myself the Pleasure to be at y^{r} House according to Appointment.

To
Philip Hammond Esq^{r}

July 11th 1752

Sir

I have been directed by some Gentlemen of the House of Delegates to apply to you for a Copy of the Address to the late Lord Baltimore in Relation to the twelve pence p^{r} Hogshead (taken by him) sent by the House some Time past & to which no Answer has been Returned by his late Lordship.

And also For a Copy of the Bill sent to the Upper House this last Session for Raising Money for the Support of an Agent in Great Britain with the Endorsement^{t} thereon.

It is also the Desire of the same Gentlemen that you search the Journals of any Session in the Year 1732 And if therein you find a Bill sent to the Upper House for Support of Government, that you will make out Copy thereof with the Endorsements or Minits Relating thereto.

The Gentlemen (no Doubt) will see you paid for any Extraordinary Trouble on this Occasion if I have in four Days from this Date these Copies for their use

To
M^{r} Michael Maccnemara
Clerk of the house of Delegates of Maryland.

July 11th 1752

Sir

I am Advised and believe it to be so that the Decretal Order or Decree made by M^{r} Ogle the late Chancellor of Maryland in the Bill of M^{r} Michael Maccnemara against me is Contrary to Reason Evidence & Equity. I am therefore determined to appeal therefrom.

I desire your Favour to know when a Chancery Court sits that I may then (If I can have Counsel) take the usual Method for such Appeal.

To Mr John Ross Register In Chancery

Maryland July 24th 1752

Sir

I Received your sundry Letters as ℔ Dates in the Margin and also the Books and Wiggs and the Volume of Bolinbrok Works as also Lord Orrerys Remarks on Swift for which I am obliged and shall be glad to have the Remainder of Bolinbrokes as they are Published & an Opportunity offers.

I would not willingly give you any Trouble to do any thing that might divert you from the *Main, Point, the Attention* to your Study; upon which depends your future Credit, nor wod I have you undertake any thing that way from others.

If at your Leisure Hours you see in the Print-Shops A good New Planesphere of the latest Discoverys on this Globe shall be Glad you send me one. Anything of this Kind you think worth sending you may get Mr Black to put up with any other things he may be sending to me.

It will not be amiss that you send me Yearly an Account of what money you Receive from Mr Black that I may compare with his Accots wch may prevent mistakes.

By the Marks you have made on Several Books in the Bibliotheca Legum sent me, I make no Doubt of yr Good Choice of Authors as well as Reading & Digesting of them.

I am highly pleased that your Situation is Agreeable and Easy to you & that yr health & spirits are Amended The Body of our Laws which you Desired me to send is so Imperfect that it could be of no Use to you & wod rather Confuse than Edifie as most have been Altered or Repealed but if I can get a perfect One I'll send it by Judd.

In the Practice here, matters of Title & Survey in Lands &

Matters of Account in Trade make up a large Share of Practice in which all Practitioners of the Law should be perfect.

I make no Doubt but long before this you will have heard of Mr Ogle's Departure, Mr Commissary Dulany's health Declines & Age takes place very fast by the Appearance of his Countenance I should Judge that by next May Sun would scarce warm him.

Mrs. Maccubbin your sister, Polly & Nick are all well shall refer them to Complement you.

Jacky from whom is Inclosed a Letter makes pleasing Progress in Surveying Book-keeping & writing. I think to have him Home this Fall and to settle him in some Business. I shall send you the two pound of Jen Sang by Judd there's more Trouble than Value in Sending or Getting anything but by the particular Merchants Ships with whom we Correspond or thru other hands than their Own. That Commodity is here grown into a Great Trade many having Orders to purchase for the East India Company for the China Trade, being it seems in Great Demand there for its Medicinal Virtue, tho I should think their high notions thereof attended with much Supersition.

I shall write you by some other Opportunity soon this only serving to let you know that we are all well in Health.

Your Overseers Richd & Patrick promise to have all your Tobacco Ready for Judd. And to do all they can for You.

Mrs Carroll joins me wth Love & Respect to you In Relation to her. I had almost forgot she sent a Letter to Mr Gibson by you and is highly Affronted that she had had no Answer I have assured her of yr Care of the Letter & suppose the want of Answer due to Mr Gibson having Younger Ladies to Correspond with.

I believe if he were nearer, a Battle would ensue for the Fair will Revenge being neglected. I wish the Protection of

the Almighty to Attend you in proportion as you have the sincere wishes Love & Esteem of

My Dear
Yr Affectionate Father
& humble Servt.
C. C.

To
Mr Chas Carroll to the Care of Mr William Black Merchant in London pr Mr Dulany's Snow.

Maryland July 24th 1752

Sir

Your Lres to me Relateing to a Demand upon Mr Maccubbin. I Delivered & spoke to him to make up the Affairs in a friendly manner if it may be done on a just footing he will write to you on the Subject. I should be glad of Accommodating any Difference.

Of the Dates annexed underneath I Drew the follg Bills of Excha On you Amounting to twenty seven pounds sixteen shilling wch I Desire you will pay & charge to my Account.

Your Care of the Inclosed for my Son will add to yr Favors for wch I am much obliged your Character of him is very pleasing to me and hope he will always merit the Continuance of the Good Sentiments of his Acquaintance & Friends.

To
Mr Wm Black Mercht In London

Maryland Augt 13th 1752

Sir

Inclosed are Bill Loading & Certificate of forty five Ton pigg Iron on Board the Buchanan Gally. John Brown Master wch I hope will come safe to hand. This Pigg Iron is weighed here Twenty one Hundred to the Ton wch will make large

Allowance and make no doubt if I have Justice from the Master, Water men and the weighers but it will Turn Out so with you there.

I am certain of the Good Quality of this Pigg Iron, that it is Soft and Tough & Equal to the Baltimore and Principio Pigg Iron and therefore will not have it sold Under the Highest Rates they Yeald, but by no means Under six pounds five shil ℔ Ton.

On the 15 of July I drew a Set of Bills on you payable to Arthur Charleton for Twelve pounds Eight Shil. Ster. w^{ch} I took up here and on this day drew to Arthur Charleton for four pounds Seventeen Shil & one penny w^{ch} I desire you will pay & charge to my Account.

To

M^{r} W^{m} Black Merc^{t} in London p^{r} Cap^{t} Jo^{n} Brown in the Buchanan Galley.

Maryland Sep^{r} 1st 1752

Sir

On the 8th day of June last I drew on you payable to Isaac Brookes for Twenty four pounds Six Shil Ster and on the 15th of the same month to Benj^{a} Tasker Esq^{r} Agent of Lord Baltimore for Seventy five pounds Ster and on the 29th day of Aug^{t} last to Hants Ulrick Waggoner for Seventy five pounds Ster all Amounting to One Hundred Seventy four pounds Six Shil Ster. w^{ch} I desire you will pay and charge to my Acc^{tt}.

To

M^{r} Silv^{n} Grove Merch^{t} in London ℔ Cap^{t} Biggs Copy p^{r} Judd.

Maryland Sept. 22^{d} 1752

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading & Certificate of Forty Two Ton of Pigg Iron in Judd marked (Maryland Patapsco). All this

Iron is weigh'd here at Twenty one Hundred to the Ton and hope will turn out accordingly There.

If my Iron sent you this year cleers me under Two Pounds Ster. ℔ Ton I shall be disabled of sending more it sells at Bristoll at six pounds seven shillings and six pence ℔ Ton.

Inclos'd is Invoice of some Goods w^{ch} I shall want and desire May be sent by the first Ship Comeing Convenient to this Port or Patapsco that May deliver them here.

I request the Favour You will order that these Goods be good in their Kind. I have had some Shooe Buckles sent by one of Your Trades Men fit for no other use then working over again for old Iron.

To
M^{r} W^{m} Black Merchant in London ℔ Cap^{t} Judd Copy p^{r}. Shaw

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Annapolis in Maryland Sep^{tr} 21, 1752

Sir

M^{r} Tho^{s} Ringold who had Corresponded with you recommending your Character, and as may want some Transactions Your way have to begin sent you one Ton of Barr Iron to make Tryall for w^{ch} is inclosed a Bill of Lading. It is right Tough Iron and very suitable for Ship Work or Plating or other use. And sells here not under Eighteen pounds Ster ℔ Ton or Thirty Pounds our Currency. I therefore hope you will sell it for the Best rate is given with you and if answers shall send you more.

I desire that by the next Opportunity Coming to this Port of Annapolis you will send me Three Gallons of Oyl of Turpentine in Quart Bottles well Cork'd and Packed in Hay or Straw in a Cask.

I also desire that by the same Convenience you will send me Four Barrels of Good Clear Train Oyl The Barrells to be

well hooped, and the Cost of Both Charge to My Acc^{tt} Crediting me with the Produce of Iron.
To M^{r} John Avery Merch^{t} Boston

Goods for D^{r} Charles Carroll

1 Pair Garden Shears
1 Doz Good strong horn handles Clasp Knives
1 Doz Butchers Knives in Sheaths
1 Doz Shooe Makers Knives
3 Doz Pocket Knives & Forks split horn handles in Sheaths
1 Doz good Steel shooe Buckles with the same Quantity of Knee Buckles to Match.
1500 Ells good strong Oznabriggs without any shape or thin Peeces or Lined Stuff
3 Peeces good strong thick shirting Holland of about 4^{s} ℔ Ell
3 Peeces of good strong thick Irish Linin for shirting of about 3^{s} ℔ y^{d}
4 Peeces of Bird Eye India Handkerchiefs
4 Peeces Bandanas for Handkerchiefs
4 Peeces Chex Linen for Handkerchiefs
4 Peeces Cotton Shirting Chex, yard wide
4 Peeces good Callico
6 Peeces Dowlas
1 Peece Napkin Huckaback
1 Peece Napkin Diaper
1 Peece Tabling Diaper
6 Peeces Yorkshire strip'd Linin of a yard wide about 21 yards in a Peece Cost about 22^{s} a Peece
2 Mens Castor Hats Value 15^{s} each
2 Doz Mens best Felt Hatts large size
2 Doz. Smaller size
1 Doz Mens Yarn Hose
1 Doz Pair Womans Ditto
1 Doz Pair of Mens Three Thread good Thread Hose of about 4^{s} ℔ Pair Large.
3 Pair of Womans small Thread Hose at 5^{s} ℔ Pair

2 Pair of Womans good worsted Hose small size
12 Firkins Hunters Tobacco Pipes
1 Doz. Mens large good topt Lamb Gloves white and Colored long Fingers
1 Doz lesser size
6 Pair white wash Leather, Mens Large Gloves.

Iron Ware

2 Good Steel whip saw Plates, Sets Handles &c. seven foot long.
2 Doz. suitable whip saw Files
2 Mill whip saw Plates—Six Feet long good steel plates and of good substance
2 Doz. Files suitable to the Latter
2 Smiths Anvils without Beeks about 200^{lb} weight each.
2 Smiths Anvils with Beeks about the same weight both well wrought Iron and faced with Steel
1 Doz Cross Cutt saw files
6 Good strong Spring Stock Locks with Iron Plates screws and Staples Compleat.
6 D^{o} second or less sort all Compleat
6 D^{o} Third sort Compleate
6 Good Steel Plate Hand Saws
1 Doz Drawing Knives
1 Doz Stone Carpenters good large Axes
1 Doz D^{o} Adzes.
2 Stone Bottle Juggs to Contain 2 Gall^{s} each
2 Stone D^{o} to Contain 1 Gall each
1 Doz Blew and white Earthen Chamber Pots
1 Doz good white Earthen Chamber Pots
6 Large good House Broom Heads hair
6 Scrubing Broom heads Large & strong
2 Good Horse whips of 5^{s} a peece
2 pair Brass Dividers
2 Protractors
A Light Circumferenter with a Jacob Staff suitable & light, and a spare Glass and spare Fly, with a two perch Chain

A Genteel Mob for a Woman about Fifty with an Edging of 5^{s} ℔ y^{d} made Fashionable
6 Doz good Shirt Buttons for Linin 4^{s} ℔ Ell.
6 Doz Ditto for Dowlas or Course Linin
A Brown Hair Cap to Dress on
2 Flint Pint Decanters with Stopers
2 Quart D^{o}
1 Doz Flint wine Glasses
2 Pair Glass Salts, flint Ground
3 Grose good Velvet Corks best sort
9 Marble Tiles or slabs for the Front of Chimney Hearths 18 inches wide and two Foot long each Tile or slab
100 Sowing Sail Needles
400 needles different sorts for Taylors, Dearning &c.
200 Glovers needles
One pair of Good Cullen Mill Stones four Foot Diameter with the Eyes Cutt right in the Center of each and Twelve Inches or Ten at least Diameter without any Cracks or Flaws.
N. B. The following Post script to my Letter to M^{r} Black
P. S. The Yorkshire Chex. I write for is a Late Manufacture, I saw of it here in by One Priswick who carrys on the Duck Manufacture in London.

The common Chex no manner of Service to our People.

I would have You Insure on these goods that in case of Loss or Damage.

I may Recover the Costs & charges.

To
M^{r} W^{m} Black ℔ Judd Copy pr. Shaw

Maryland Sept. 22^{d} 1752

My Dear Child

By Cap^{t} Judd I sent you two Pound of Janzang very well dryd w^{ch} I had while green, and I am shure is Genuine and hope will come safe it is in double Paper tied up Carefully and Directed to you.

I sent Mr Black Bill Loading Seven Hds Tobacco in Judd and as I must account with your Overseers for their Parts I desire he would send Coppy Accts for that Purpose.

I expect your Brother home early next month, the last I had from him He was very well.

Mr Maccubbins, your Sister and that Family are all well I have also sent you some of our Country Sand wch may Serve better for your Paper that what you Commonly meet with.

I Could not meet with a Compleat Body of our Laws to send you as I intended and have therefore sent you that Old one you desired, wch I hope Judd will deliver safe I think I need not say much on any Head as the main one you are upon is the attaining the Knowledge of the Law that nothing shoud divert Your attention from that Point.

I must refer to yr self to make Choice of the best Authors wch I presume are those of Modern Date and as I before observed you are sencible that hear the Councel must be Soliciter and Attorney Therefore Drawing the Pleading is a Necessary Point of Knowledge for the Practice here.

No Acquaintance here or elsewhere shou'd take up yr Time It is inexcusable.

I shoud have been glad to have had an Account from you of what money you recd from Mr Black and the Times when such Account you shoud keep and send me a Coppy Yearly least any mistake.

Your Overseers promise great matters another year what Weather may prevent I know not but they had a good Appearance for Crop. It wou'd be a Pleasure to me to hear from you and that Your Health is perfect I confide in your good Conduct and am with Love esteem and respect My Dear

Your affectionate Father and
Most Humble Servt

To
Mr Charles Carroll to the Care of Mr Wm Black Mercht in London

Annapolis Sep^{r} 26th 1752

S^{r}

I drew an Order on you dated the 3^{d} of this Instant payable to Martin Wetsal or order at Twenty Days Sight for One Hundred pounds Current money of Pensilvania which order I desired you will pay & charge to my Account.

You will Conclude it only a mistake that the order is dated the 3^{d} which this remarkable Year ought to have been the 14th but I desire that may not prevent the payment As I Cannot recall it. By the next Return of the post I propose to send for my son and request your Favour to put me in a way of sending his Things round to Opaquining by some Carefull Hand that will see them Crated to Bohemia.

It will be Agreeable if by the next post you send my Acc^{t}. If any Ball^{ce} should be I will make Remittance to Your Satisfaction.

To
M^{r} Reese Meredith pr. post.

Maryland Sep^{r} 26th 1752

Sir

In Relation to yours of the 1st of March last respecting to some Difference between you and M^{r} Nich^{o} McCubbin, I would very Gladly Serve you in any Respect but his Nearness to me obliges me to desire to be excused in giving any further opinion in that Case to determine your property than to let you know his objections and what he says and appears to me.

That 1st In Relation to the Article of the Hogh. of Sugar. That Hubbard made a legal protest in the first Harbour and before the first Officer he Came to or Could find, against the weather; a Copy of which he sent you; as also of the Depositions of Mes^{rs} Harrison & Rogers men of Credit, who Viewed the Hogsh^{d} in the Ship where stowed & that the papers and strings appeared in the Hogsh^{d} & the Sugar dissolved away as

to them appeared, by this and the protest, that the Master would be quit of such Damage and the Insurer only answerable.

2dly That the Deposition of Mr Zacha Hood makes it clear that the Card appeared on the Box as if it had not been altered or the Box unnailed or opened whereby the master would be acquitted, nor Could he support any action agst him for what Hatts were missing; and that he Could have no Remedy agst Baldwin the Hatter as he had no Intercourse with him, therefore that the Merchant only who negociated with the Tradesman had the Remedy and that Baldwins Oath alone was not sufficient Evidence to prove he had packd them in the Box & so were delivered on Board.

3dly That he never wrote for such Testimonials as you charge him 1£ 15s for his proportion of, and that they no way Effect his Case nor Can be of any Service to him.

4thly That the Bill you charge him for negociating as a foreign Bill was payable in an House in London and not elsewhere.

In Relation to the Credits Given he says when he sent for those Goods he had 400£ in Your Hands and that no Mercht pays the Shop keepers in less than a Twelve Months or more that before such Time of payment he remitted Sufficient, tho some of the Goods were so indifferent and high rated he was Glad to part with them at first Cost.

These are his Allegations & I shall be very glad you Can or would accommodate the affair between yourselves, or get some other to arbitrate it as I must request to be Excused from Interfering therein.

To
Mr Wm Black Mercht In London pr. Judd.

Maryland Sepr 28th 1752

My dear Son

I rece'd Yours dated the 8th of July last of Coolidge within these Three Days, and was pleased to hear of Your Health, in relation to what you say of moving a Contract for Iron with

the Government. It is too Early for me, as my part of the Baltimore Works do not turn out any Quantity to Effect, but I hope in Time I may be Able to do something of that Kind, or if I depart those who Come after If they have the Conduct, Frugality I wish them.

I am upon erecting a Furnace and Forge in a Back part near the mountains, tho' not so far from Patapsco as not to make Carriadge of Bar Iron to that River pretty Commodious. If Can have any Rate in Great Britain to Answer the Cost. My People are now out there & I think there is a prospect of good ore and other Conveniences.

I have by Judd (by whom I also wrote) sent you neatly tied up and directed the Janzang You desired, As also the old Book of Maryland Laws, I could not Get one Compleate, I have also sent some of our Maryland Black Sand for Your paper, Its better than You Get there, Judd has promised his Care

M^r^ Wostenholm by whom this Comes being Inclinable to see you, desired my Commands To him I refer for the History and News of the Capitol.

I had a Lre last week, from Your Bro: he was well I expect him here in a fortnight's Time. Your Sister and that family are well

I had wrote you that I rec^ed^ Your L^res^ with the Copys of the notes and Rece^ts^, I hope you will Keep an Exact Account of What you receive & when, send me Yearly.

I trust in Your prudence & Conduct you know how M^res^ are Circumstanced, and will act accordingly.

M^rs^ Carroll Joins me in Love & Respect to you Am with True Esteem.

My Dear
Y^r^ Affectionate Father &
most hb^le^ Serv^t^.

To C. C.

Charles Carroll Esq^r^ at the Middle Temple Garden Court Library Stair Case No. 2 London p^r^ M^r^ Wostenholm in Judd.

(*To be Continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

May 13, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Membership:

Active:—

Alexander Murdoch Norris
Pleasants Pennington
Dr. J. Albert Chatard
Mr. William M. Ellicott
Miss Sarah R. Baldwin
Mrs. George Huntington Williams
Thomas McM. Rianhart
Mrs. Irvin T. Kepler
Miss Carrie M. Saunders
Mrs. William M. Ellicott
Mrs. William C. Stettinius

Associate:—

E. K. Voorhees

A letter from Miss Katherine M. Brevitt was read offering to the Society a number of interesting manuscripts and historical articles which belonged to Dr. James Mackall Taylor.

A portrait bust of the Prince Borghese has been offered to the Society by the Estate of the late Fannie Gay Howe and the matter was referred to the Gallery Committee.

The attention of the Society was called to the file of the "Saturday Visiter," which was in very poor shape when presented to the Society a number of years ago, but which is now in a very excellent condition. It was repaired and bound by trained workers in that line; the actual work having been done in the Society's own bindery.

Dr. Alexander Randall was recognized by the Chair and made a formal presentation of a framed Autograph Declaration of the Association of the Freeman of Maryland dated July 26, 1775.

The speaker of the evening, Decourcy W. Thom, Esquire, was

then recognized and read a paper entitled "The First Man up San Juan Hill."

June 27, 1929. A Special Meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held to-night. In the absence of the President, Vice-President Duvall presided.

The Society had as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The only matter of formal business was the election to membership of the persons who had been nominated at the last regular meeting of the Society, as follows:

Elected to Active Membership:

William Bradbury Buxton
Mrs. Wm. Bradbury Buxton
Miss Adele Hagner Stamp
Dr. George E. Hardy
Mrs. George E. Hardy
Alexander E. Duncan
Mrs. William W. Holland
Mrs. William Wallace Lanahan
Miss Susan Ellicott Steuart
Mrs. Melville Fuller Riley
Mrs. James W. Easter
Mrs. Agnes K. Pick
John McHenry
Edgar Allan Poe
Alexander Armstrong
John B. Thomas, Jr.
Miss Helen Stirling
Dr. Irvine F. Mather
Frederick W. Brune
Edwin F. A. Morgan
Walter V. Harrison
Miss Katherine Steele

Elected to Associate Membership:

George Domville Robertson
Wilmer Hoffman

Vice-President Duvall welcomed the members of the Eastern Shore Society and referred to the honor it was for the Maryland Historical Society to have them as its guests. He then introduced the President of the Eastern Shore Society, who turned over the meeting to Mr. George L. Radcliffe, Chairman of the Historical Essay Contest of the Eastern Shore Society. Honorable Samuel K. Dennis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, on behalf of the Eastern Shore Society, intro-

duced the winners of the contest and presented the prizes. An interesting programme was rendered.

October 14, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

A list of donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

It was reported that a fine portrait bust of the Prince Borghese had been presented to the Society by the Heirs of the late Fannie Gay Howe, through Mr. S. Prescott Hall, executor of her estate.

A letter from Mr. Dielman was read requesting information concerning the foundation of a Sorority established about 1859, active during the Civil War and known as the Lambda Rho.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Vice-President Clinton L. Riggs; Mr. Radcliffe, Recording Secretary; Mr. Bowen, Chairman of the Trustees; Mr. Fickus, Acting Librarian, and a number of others who had assisted in the making of a very fine exhibition of relics shown in the windows of Hochschild, Kohn & Company, during the celebration of the "200th Anniversary of the Founding of Baltimore."

The following deaths were reported from among our members:—

Miss Ella A. Webb	February	24,	1929
James L. Sellman	June	13,	"
Miss Bertha Cohen	"	18,	"
Rev. Hugh Birckhead	July	9,	"
William J. Donnelly	August	13,	"
Mrs. Velletta M. Wilson	"	16,	"
Charles England	"	20,	"
Mrs. Mathilde Keyser Manly	"	22,	"
Walter De Curzon Poultney	September	4,	"
Rt. Rev. John Gardiner Murray	October	3,	"

The speaker of the evening, Major Francis Scott Key-Smith was then introduced and read a paper entitled "Francis Scott Key and the National Anthem," illustrated with lantern slides.

November 11, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Membership:—

Life:

Mrs. Harriet Fearing

Associate:

Sewell Key
Charles A. Barker
Joseph Grundy Shryock

Active:

Mrs. Lola Johnston
H. Findlay French
Mrs. Henry Paul Talbot
Reginald I. James
Mrs. C. F. Maury Leidy
Miss Mary Edna Busch
Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Mackall
Miss Sarah Stone Bayliss
Mrs. J. Walter Lord
Miss Caroline S. Bansemer
Mrs. George Harrison
Miss Esther Jane Parks
Mrs. C. W. Bosworth
Miss Frances C. Semmes
Dr. Jesse W. Downey
Miss Mary Louise Downes
William H. Emory
Thomas R. Bond

Mr. Matthew Page Andrews was recognized by the Chair and gave a brief account of a brick which he was depositing with the Society, and which is said to be from the ruins of Ferryland, the first home of Lord Baltimore in America.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced and read a paper entitled "Maryland During the Revolution."

November 18, 1929. A Special Meeting of the Society was held with the President in the Chair.

The only regular business which was brought before the Society was the election and the nominations of new members.

The following named were elected to Active Membership:—

Mrs. William De Ford
Miss Mary Ellen Hollingsworth
Herbert A. Gillespie

President Harris then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. William E. Carson, of Virginia, Esq., who read a paper entitled "The Marking of Historic Spots."

NOTE.

Will anyone knowing the parentage of JOHN THOMPSON who married, 1805, Susannah Ridgely, daughter of Charles Ridgely of William, communicate with Miss Florence W. Thompson, 5 Orchard Street, Portland, Maine. Twenty-five dollars will be given for the authenticated information.

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